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PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Ootacamund, June 4, 1918.

No. 98.—Mr. Neil Macmichael, I.C.S., combined privilege leave and furlough without medical certificate for one year from or after the 6th June 1918 under articles 233, 266 and 308 (4) of the Civil Service Regulations.

Ootacamund, June 6, 1918.

No. 99.—Mr. John Gray, I.C.S., privilege leave for three weeks from the 27th April 1918 under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Ootacamund, June 7, 1918.

No. 100.—Mr. Ernest Sampson Lloyd, I.C.S., combined privilege leave and furlough without medical certificate for one year from date of relief under articles 233, 260 and 308 (4) of the Civil Service Regulations.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Ootacamund, June 6, 1918.

No. 101.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations Mr. Hugh Tempest Reilly, I.C.S., an extension of privilege leave for five days.

Ootacamund, June 7, 1918.

No. 102.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, the Hon'ble Mr. Llewellyn Addison Buckley, I.C.S., an extension of privilege leave for three days.

APPOINTMENTS.

Ootacamund, June 4, 1918.

No. 103.—Mr. John Kenneth Lancashire, I.C.S., Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Coimbatore, during the absence of Mr. Macmichael, I.C.S., on leave or until further orders.

Ootacamund, June 5, 1918.

No. 104.—Under the provisions of sub-section 3 of section 9 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Mr. Arthur Joseph Cuthbertson, I.C.S., to be Additional Sessions Judge, Bellary.

Ootacamund, June 7, 1918.

No. 105.—Mr. Ernest Pakenham-Walsh, I.C.S., Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Trichinopoly, during the absence of Mr. E. S. Lloyd, I.C.S., on leave or until further orders.

No. 106.—Mr. Charles Hilton Brown, I.C.S., to be sub. *pro tem.* Under Secretary to Government, Home Department, with effect from 1st November 1917 during the absence of Mr. R. H. Courtenay, I.C.S., or until further orders.

(This is in modification of Public Department notification No. 291, dated the 20th October 1917, published on page 1229 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 23rd October 1917.)

NOTIFICATION.

Ootacamund, June 11, 1918.

No. 107.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished :—

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 31*st May* 1918.

REWARDS.

No. 1155.—His Excellency the Governor General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer :—

29th South Indian Railway Battalion, Indian Defence Force.

Surgeon-Major Henry William McCauley-Hayes.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

20th West Coast Battalion.

No. 1153.—The undermentioned gentlemen are granted temporary commissions, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified :—

(To be Lieutenant-Colonel—Dated 25th May 1918.)
Walter Ward, V.D.

(To be Major—Dated 1st April 1917.)
William Burns Wilson, V.D.

(To be Captains—Dated 1st April 1917.)
Herbert Kirkpatrick.
William John Campbell.
Leslie Alexander Gerrard Rogers.
John Lessels Henderson.
Reginald Herbert Courtenay.
Ernest Roland Porteous.

(To be Lieutenants—Dated 1st April 1917.)
Frank Henry Butcher.
Sydney George Barker.
David Grierson Waller.
John Erskine Pitcairn.

(To be Lieutenants—Dated 1st April 1917)—*cont.*
William Torr Anderson.
Hugh Montmorency Buckner.
James Strong MacBean.

(To be Second Lieutenants—Dated 1st April 1917.)
Stanley O'Meara Deane.
John Frederick Hall.
Albert Victor Richardson.

(Dated 28th March 1918.)
Norman Lindsay Sheldon.
Walter Ernest Winter.
Joseph Chaning Pearce.

(To be Captains, Supernumerary List—Dated 1st April 1917.)
George Frederick Baker.
Vincent Hart.

30th East Coast Battalion.

No. 1161.—The undermentioned gentlemen are granted temporary commissions, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified :—

(To be Major—Dated 1st April 1917.)
Lionel Hyde Grug.

(To be Captains—Dated 1st April 1917.)
Donald Stuart Mackay.
James Irwanda Smith.
Herbert Rex Unelli.
John Charles Hill Fowler.
Hilton Brown.

(To be Lieutenants—Dated 1st April 1917.)
Alexander Lachlan Maclean Moodie.
John Bloss Latman.

(Dated 28th March 1918.)
William Horace Kaer.

(To be Second Lieutenants—Dated 28th March 1918.)
Charles Dunbar Pelham Shores.
Reginald James Hunter.
Cecil Bourke Connell.

(Dated 17th May 1918.)
Frederick William Rowntree Robertson.
George Russell Leonard.

(To be Captain, Supernumerary List—Dated 1st April 1917.)
William Victor Duke.

To be Lieutenant, Supernumerary List—Dated 1st April 1917.)
Henry Lambert.

No. 1165.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval.—

(Captain to be Lieutenant-Colonel—Dated 10th June 1917.)

Donald Stuart Mackay.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

TRADING BY FOREIGNERS

Ootacamund, the 1st June 1918.

No. 4726.—Whereas certain hostile foreigners were on the 3rd of August 1914 members of the following missions or religious associations, namely :—

1. The Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Madras,
2. The Hermannsburg Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Madras,
3. The Schleswig Holstein Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Madras,
4. The Gossner Evangelical Lutheran Mission, United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa,
5. The German Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Ranchi, Bihar and Orissa,

and whereas each of the said missions or religious associations is a company within the definition contained in section 2 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1916 (X of 1916):

Now therefore in pursuance of section 12 of the said Act, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the powers conferred by section 7 of the said Act shall extend to the property, movable and immovable of the said missions or religious associations.

No. 4356.—In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1916 (IV of 1918), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, as subsequently amended, namely :—

After rule 11-K of the said Rules, the following rule shall be inserted, namely :—

Power to control goods which are held for the benefit of the enemy or to the prejudice of the national interest.

11-L. (1) For the purpose of ascertaining whether goods of any description are held on account, or for the future account, or for the benefit or future benefit, direct or indirect, of any person resident or carrying on business in any country which at the time is at war with His Majesty, or any hostile foreigner, or are held otherwise to the prejudice of the national interest, the Governor-General in Council or the local Government may by order in writing—

(*a*) require all persons who are owners of, or who are in possession of, or have control over, any goods to furnish to such officer and within such period as may be specified in the order, any information in their possession which such officer may require—

(*i*) as to the nature, quantity, use, origin and destination of the goods and the purposes for which they are held;

(*ii*) where the goods are not in the possession of the owner, as to the actual ownership of the goods and the conditions under which the goods are held;

(*iii*) in order to establish whether the amount of the goods held is in excess of the normal requirements of the trade of the owners thereof and the reasons for the excess, if any;

(*b*) authorize any officer of Government—

(*i*) to enter any premises on which he has reason to suspect that goods of any such description are kept or stored, and carry out such inspection of and examination of the premises and goods thereon as such officer may consider necessary for obtaining such information as aforesaid;

(*ii*) to require the production of and to inspect all documents relating to goods of any such description.

(2) Where the Governor-General in Council or the local Government, as the case may be, is of opinion that any goods are held on account, or for the future account, or for the benefit or future benefit, direct or indirect, of any person, resident or carrying on business in any country which at the time is at war with His Majesty, or any hostile foreigner, or that the continued withholding of the goods from the market is to the prejudice of the national interest, the Governor-General in Council or the local Government may, by order in writing, require the owner of such goods to dispose of the same in such manner and within such time as may be specified in the order.

(3) If the owner of the goods cannot be ascertained or is not resident within British India, the order may be addressed to, and may confer powers of sale on, the person in whose possession or under whose control the goods may happen to be.

(4) For the purposes of this rule the expression "hostile foreigner" has the same meaning as in the Enemy Trading Act, 1916, X of 1916, and the expression "owner" in relation to any goods includes any person who, as agent or otherwise, has power to sell the goods.

(5) If any person, except as authorized by the authority under whose orders the information was obtained, discloses or makes use of any information obtained in pursuance of this rule he shall be deemed to have contravened these rules.

L. DAVIDSON,
Actg. Chief Secretary.

(Ecclesiastical.)

RE-APPOINTMENT.

Ootacamund, June 3, 1918.

No. 70.—Lieutenant-Colonel William Carew Smyth, R.E., and Mr. Frank Adrian Lodge, C.I.E., to be Lay Trustees of St. John's Church, Secunderabad, Deccan.

L. DAVIDSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

(Marine.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ootacamund, May 22, 1918.

No. 37.—The following by-law No. 26, which the Madras Port Trust Board has framed under sections 95 and 97 of the Madras Port Trust Act, 1905 (II of 1905), as amended by the Madras Port Trust Amendment Act II of 1918, and submitted for the approval of Government under section 96 of the said Act, is published for information :—

26. Special rules for regulation of traffic in Springhouse boat-basin and in the timber pond.—

(*a*) A boat in the basin interfering with traffic, or making herself objectionable to other users of the basin, will be liable to exclusion therefrom, at the Deputy Port Conservator's discretion.

(*b*) If a boat leaks in the basin and in the opinion of the Deputy Conservator is liable to sink therein, the tindal thereof must at once, when called upon to do so, remove her to some place to which he will have been directed by the Deputy Conservator.

(*c*) Empty boats and lighters, if not securely moored so as to prevent their breaking loose in the basin whatever the condition of the weather, will be liable to be moored by the Deputy Conservator who will be entitled to recover the cost thereof from the owner in the civil courts and, pending such recovery, the offending boat will not be allowed to ply in the harbour or to remain in the basin. Owners of empty lighters will be liable for all damage done through their lighters or boats breaking adrift.

(*d*) All lighters capable of passing beneath the bridge leading to the timber pond, other than those for whom spaces have been specially allotted, must go into the timber pond when ordered to do so by the Deputy Conservator.

(*e*) A sunk boat, if not lifted and removed out of the way within twenty-four hours of notice to do so being served on her owner, will be liable either to be sold as wreck or to be removed by the Deputy Conservator and the cost of such removal will be recoverable from the owner, by the auction of the boat if necessary.

(*f*) So long as the danger signal remains hoisted at the harbour flag staff, the tindal and one man of all craft in the boat basin and timber pond must remain on board, and the tindal of each boat must see that it is properly made fast and, in the event of its breaking loose, must drop an anchor or take such steps as will prevent damage to his own or to other craft.

(*g*) Should the registered tindal or man in charge of a boat be convicted before a magistrate of a breach of any of the regulations under rule 26, he will be liable to a fine of Rs. 10 for each such offence. Pending payment of such fine as the magistrate may impose the boat concerned will not be allowed to use the boat basin or to ply for hire.

2. The present by-law No. 26 will become by-law No. 27.

Ootacamund, June 11, 1918.

No. 39.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

PRESS COMMUNIQUÉ.

METEOROLOGY.

Simla, the 22nd May 1918.

In continuation of the Press Communiqué, dated the 10th September 1915, announcing the new system for furnishing by wireless telegraphy information regarding the weather to vessels at sea the following table gives the revised times at which the messages will be sent out by the different coast radio offices and the wave length of the signals :—

From	Time I.S.T.	Wave length metres.
Karachi ..	13 hours and 0 hours 40 minutes	2,000
Calcutta ..	" " " "	2,000
Rangoon ..	" " " "	1,000
Bombay ..	13 hours 10 minutes and 0 hours 50 minutes ..	5,000
Madras ..	" " " " ..	2,000
Port Blair ..	" " " " ..	1,000

I.S.T. is 5½ hours ahead of G.M.T.

The above arrangements will take effect from the 1st July 1918.

L. DAVIDSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(Judicial.)

LEAVE.

Octacamund, June 4, 1918.

No. 379.—Mr. Leslie Withinshaw, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Madras City, privilege leave for two months and twenty days from or after the 31st May 1918 under article 280 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Octacamund, June 6, 1918.

No. 380.—Mr. Edmond Hervey Sullivan, Superintendent of Police, Ganjam district, privilege leave for six weeks from or after the 24th June 1918 under article 280 of the Civil Service Regulations.

APPOINTMENT

Octacamund, June 4, 1918.

No. 381.—Under the provisions of sections 4 and 5 of the Madras City Civil Court Act, 1892 (VII of 1892), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Pamarapalem Varadarajulu Nayudu Garu, a Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, to be an additional Judge of the Madras City Civil Court for a period of three months from the 12th July 1918.

DISMISSAL.

Octacamund, May 31, 1918.

No. 382.—It is hereby notified that Saiyid Ahmed, clerk, Registration Department, Kurnool district, has been dismissed from the service and that he is ineligible for re-employment in any department of Government.

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS.

Octacamund, June 4, 1918.

No. 383.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a special magistrate for the town of Narasapur and the undermentioned places in the district of Kistna, conferred on M.R.Ry. Addanki Subba Rao Pantulu Garu, who has resigned his appointment :—

Union of Palacola and villages of Rustumbada, Narsapuram, Saripalli and Chinamamidipalli.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Octacamund, May 31, 1918.

No. 384.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be special magistrates for the towns specified opposite to their names, with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in notification No. 845, dated the 8th October 1912, published at pages 1004 and 1005 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 15th idem, as amended by notifications Nos. 400, dated the 26th May 1913, and 567, dated the 7th August 1915, published at pages 985 and 728 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 29th June 1918 and the 10th August 1916, respectively :—

Solomon Leighton, Esq.	for the town of Kavali, in the district of Nellore
M.R.Ry. Voruganti Varadayya Garu	
M.R.Ry. Pantula Sriramulu Garu	
Patan Rasul Khan Sahib Bahadur	

Octacamund, June 7, 1918.

M.R.Ry. Ramanayakanpalaiyam Muddabala Abbay Chettiyar Avargal.	for the town of Attur, in the district of Salem.
M.R.Ry. Mangalore Muttu Nayakar Perumal Nayakar Avargal.	
N. Abdul Qadir Sahib Bahadur	for the town of Cocanada, in the district of Godavari.
M.R.Ry. Pydah Ramakrishnayya Garu	
M.R.Ry. Ragampudi Mallayya Garu	
M.R.Ry. Mootha Manikyam Garu	
M.R.Ry. Kommireddi Varaha Narasimha Nayudu Garu	
M.R.Ry. Adivikolanu Kesava Rao Garu	
M.R.Ry. Modireddi Hanumanta Rao Nayudu Garu ..	

Octacamund, June 8, 1918.

No. 385.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are appointed to be magistrates of the second class, and, under section 37, they are invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a magistrate of that class, except the power to pass orders as to first offenders under section 562 :—

M.R.Ry. David Vedamanikkam Pillai, Taluk Magistrate, Palmaner, in the district of Chittoor.

Octacamund, June 5, 1918.

M.R.Ry. Privakkam Narayanaswami Damodaram Mudaliyar, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, in the district of Kistna.

No. 386.—Under section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hand in the English language :—

M.R Ry. Odayarkoil Nana Kumaswami Ayyar Avargal, First class Magistrate, in the district of Madura

M.R.Ry. Krishna Ayyangar Sundaram Ayyangar Avargal, First-class Magistrate, in the district of Coimbatore.

Ootacamund, June 8, 1918.

Mr. Ernest Pakenham-Walsh, First class Magistrate, in the district of Trichinopoly.

No. 387.—The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the jurisdiction of the Bench Court at Cocanada shall extend to the whole of the Cocanada taluk.

No. 388.—In continuation of notification No. 96, Home (Judicial), dated the 1st February 1917, published at page 183 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 6th idem, and under the provisions of section 18 (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Court of the Bench of Magistrates at Kodoour shall exercise all the powers of a Magistrate of the third class in respect of the offences under sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 112 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, arising within the local area comprising the union of Pollathine in the Ramnad district.

Ootacamund, June 4, 1918.

No. 389.—Under the provisions of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon M.R Ry. Krishna Sastriyar Kuppuswami Sastri, Sub-Registrar of Kodumudi, Erode taluk, in the district of Coimbatore, for the term of his appointment as Sub-Registrar of Kodumudi, such of the ordinary and additional powers of a magistrate of the third class as are specified hereunder in respect to offences under sections 3 to 7, both inclusive, of the Madras Towns Nuisances Act, 1889, which may be committed within the limits of the village of Kodumudi, Erode taluk, in the district of Coimbatore :—

I.—Ordinary powers.—Schedule III of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Section I.—Items 1 to 9, 14, 15 and 17 to 20.

II.—Additional powers.—Schedule IV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898—Items 4 and 5 of the powers conferrable by the Local Government on a magistrate of the third class.

Ootacamund, June 5, 1918.

No. 390.—Under the provisions of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon M.R.Ry. Mangalore Subbanna Rao, Sub-Registrar of Kampli, Hospet taluk, in the district of Bellary, for the term of his appointment as Sub-Registrar of Kampli, such of the ordinary and additional powers of a magistrate of the third class as are specified hereunder in respect to offences under (1) sections 3 to 7, both inclusive, of the Madras Towns Nuisances Act, 1889, (2) section 112 (2) of the Madras Local Boards Act 1884, and (3) section 18 of the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1899, which may be committed within the limits of the union of Kampli, Hospet taluk, in the district of Bellary :—

I.—Ordinary powers.—schedule III of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, section I—Items 1 to 9, 14, 15 and 17 to 20.

II.—Additional powers.—Schedule IV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898—Items 4 and 5 of the powers conferrable by the Local Government on a magistrate of the third class.

Ootacamund, June 6, 1918.

No. 391.—Under the provisions of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon M.R.Ry. Cergudi Ramaswami Panchapakesa Ayyar, Sub-Registrar of Bodinayakkanur, Periyakulam taluk, in the district of Madura, for the term of his appointment as Sub-Registrar of Bodinayakkanur, such of the ordinary and additional powers of a magistrate of the third class as are specified hereunder in respect to offences under (1) sections 3 to 7, both inclusive, of the Madras Towns Nuisances Act, 1889, (2) section 18 of the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1899, and (3) the District Municipalities Act, IV of 1884, which may be committed within the limits of the Municipality of Bodinayakkanur, Periyakulam taluk, in the district of Madura :—

I. Ordinary powers.—Schedule III of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, section I—Items 1 to 9, 14, 15 and 17 to 20.

II Additional powers.—Schedule IV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898—Items 4 and 5 of the powers conferrable by the Local Government on a magistrate of the third class

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ootacamund, May 20, 1918.

No. 376.—Under the proviso to section 3 (2) (3) of the Madras Hackney Carriage Act, 1911 (V of 1911), notice is hereby given that it is proposed to extend the provisions of that Act on or after 1st September 1918 to the municipality of Chidambaram in the South Arcot district and that it is proposed to appoint the District Superintendent of Police, South Arcot, to perform the functions of the Commissioner under the Act. Persons having objections to the proposed extension of the Act are invited to lodge their objections before the District Magistrate, South Arcot, Cuddalore, within two months from the publication of this notice.

Ootacamund, June 5, 1918.

No. 392.—In continuation of notification No. 405, dated the 31st May 1917, published at page 732 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 5th June 1917, sanctioning the continuance of the Court of the Temporary Subordinate Judge of Cocanada for a period of one year,

the Governor in Council directs under sections 4 and 5 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, that the said Court shall continue to hold its sittings at Cocanada for a further period of one year from the 12th August 1918 and that the Judge of the said Court shall have and exercise such local jurisdiction as may be assigned to him by the District Judge of Godavari under section 16 of the said Act

No. 893.—In continuation of notification No. 403, dated the 31st May 1917, published at page 722 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 5th June 1917, sanctioning the continuance of the Court of the Temporary Subordinate Judge of Rajahmundry for a period of one year, the Governor in Council directs under sections 4 and 5 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, that the said Court shall continue to hold its sittings at Rajahmundry for a further period of one year from the 1st July 1918 and that the Judge of the said Court shall have and exercise such local jurisdiction as may be assigned to him by the District Judge of Godavari under section 16 of the said Act.

Ootacamund, June 8, 1918.

No. 894.—Under the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that from and after the 1st July 1918, the Odattumi village which now forms part of the registration sub district of Bhavani in the registration district of Coimbatore-Nilgiris be transferred to and form part of the registration sub-district of Gobichettipalaiyam in the same district. The limits of the village shall be the limits which shall from time to time be determined for administrative purposes

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

(Miscellaneous.)

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

Ootacamund, June 1, 1918.

No. 56.—Under section 8 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (as amended by the Indian Christian Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1891), the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of licenses to the undermentioned missionaries to solemnize marriages within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act :—

The Rev. Alfred Ernest Grimes of the Baptist Mission, residing at Ghumsur Udayagiri in the taluk of Ghumsur Udayagiri in the district of Ganjam.

The Rev. A. Cecil Hall of the Wesleyan Mission, residing at Karur in the taluk of Karur in the district of Trichinopoly.

No. 57.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of licences to the undermentioned missionaries to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in accordance with the provisions of the said Act within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras :—

The Rev. Alfred Ernest Grimes of the Baptist Mission, residing at Ghumsur Udayagiri in the taluk of Ghumsur Udayagiri in the district of Ganjam

The Rev. A. Cecil Hall of the Wesleyan Mission, residing at Karur in the taluk of Karur in the district of Trichinopoly.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ootacamund, June 4, 1918.

No. 24.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE—PUBLIC DEBT.

Simla, the 24th May 1918.

No. 1145-F.—The Government of India, in the expectation that their officers of all grades will wish to give as liberal support to the Second Indian War Loan as they did to the first, have decided to afford them the same facilities for subscribing to it by monthly deductions from their pay as were granted last year, and have sanctioned, for this purpose, the scheme which is described in the memorandum attached to this notification. In all essentials this scheme is an exact replica of the Government scheme which was in operation in connexion with the first Indian War Loan, but the actual terms and date of issue of the Second Indian War Loan have necessitated a few alterations in detail. In particular it will be observed that the scheme does not provide for the purchase of stock through the Post Office. As interest on all War Bonds in the Second Indian War Loan is income-tax free, purchase through the Post Office does not secure any special income-tax concession.

Government Scheme.

5½ per cent War Bonds 1931; 5½ per cent War Bonds 1923; 5½ per cent War Bonds 1925; 5½ per cent War Bonds 1928.

(All Income-tax free.)

NOTE.—War Bonds 1925 are repayable at Rs 103 per cent, and War Bonds 1928 at Rs 105 per cent.

Monthly Payments per Rs. 100 of Stock.

	Rs.
Ten monthly instalments of Rs. 10	100

First instalment to be deducted from the pay bill presented at the beginning of June or July 1919.

Last instalment to be deducted from the pay bill presented at the beginning of March or April 1919.

As soon as possible after the 15th March 1919 or the date on which the last instalment is paid, whichever is later, a Stock Certificate for the amount subscribed will be transferred to the subscriber carrying interest from the 15th March 1919, together with a cash payment, on account of interest on each Rs. 100 subscribed, of—

	Rs.	A.	P.
When the first instalment is paid in June	2	4	1
" " " July	1	12	2

General Provisions.

(1) *Any number of such options*, of Rs. 100 for any of the four series of bonds, may be made by a subscriber on the above terms. Subscriptions cannot be made for fractions of Rs. 100.

(2) An officer wishing to subscribe by this method should fill up the following form and cause it to be attached to the pay bill from which he wishes the first deduction of pay to be made. He must, as provided for in the form, state clearly the full amount for which he is subscribing.

(3) Instalments will continue to be deducted from the leave allowances of a subscriber who proceeds on leave, unless he is specially permitted to withdraw from the scheme under the following rule.

(4) (a) On furnishing special reasons which appear to the Head of his Office to be adequate, and on giving one month's notice, a subscriber may withdraw from this scheme before completing his instalments, and in that event he will receive back the amount he has already paid, but without interest.

(b) A subscriber ceasing to be employed in Government service before the payments are completed may be repaid without interest the amount which he has paid in; provided that if he retires on pension he may continue his payments by deductions from his pension.

(c) If a subscriber dies before his subscriptions have been completed his estate will receive the amount thereof with interest thereon, at the rate of 3½ per cent.

(5) Only Inscribed Stock Certificates will be issued to subscribers under the scheme. But, on receiving their Certificates, subscribers can by applying to the Public Debt Office of issue exchange them for Promissory Notes or Bearer Bonds.

(6) Detailed instructions regarding the procedure to be followed by Heads of Offices and Audit Offices in giving effect to this scheme are being issued separately.

I wish to subscribe to the Second Indian War Loan, to the extent stated below, under the terms of the Government of India Notification No. 1435-F., dated the 24th May 1918, and authorise you to make the necessary deductions from my pay bill presented in each of the 10 months_____ 1919 to_____ 1919 inclusive, and to pay the amounts so deducted to the Second Indian War Loan account.

Amounts of subscriptions and monthly deductions proposed.

(1) One stock certificate of Rs.	in War Bonds 1921, in ten instalments of Rs.	each.
(2) One stock certificate of Rs.	in War Bonds 1923, in ten instalments of Rs.	each.
(3) One stock certificate of Rs.	in War Bonds 1925, in ten instalments of Rs.	each.
(4) One stock certificate of Rs.	in War Bonds 1928, in ten instalments of Rs.	each.

Total monthly deductions, Rs.

Dated_____ 1918. Signature_____

Ootacamund, June 11, 1918.

No. 25.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished:—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 31st May 1918.

No. 646-A.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Indian Securities Act, 1880 (XIII of 1880), applies to the office of the Assistant Controller of Currency.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE—PUBLIC DEBT.

Simla, the 1st June 1918.

No. 1487-F.—With reference to paragraph 2 of the Notification to the Finance Department No. 1235-F., dated the 13th October 1917, and in continuation of Notification No. 1264-F., dated the 11th May 1918, it is notified for public information that, with effect from Monday the 3rd June 1918 and until further notice, the sale of all treasury bills will be discontinued. Bills will, however, continue to be issued to Exchange Banks in payment for special Council bills under an arrangement recently settled.

No. 1516-F.—The Government of India announce that after the closure of the main section of the Second Indian War Loan on the 14th September 1918, they will be prepared to accept as further subscription to the loan, at a rate of exchange of 1*s.* 8*d.* per rupee, British Treasury Bills tendered in England, under a discount of 3½ per cent to an amount not exceeding the previous cash subscription of the tenderer in India, provided that the Treasury Bills are accompanied by a certificate that they were the property of the person in whose name the paper is held prior to the 15th May 1918.

2. Applications for the tender of British Treasury Bills in England as aforesaid will be received by the Controller of Currency at Calcutta; the Accountant General at Bombay, and the Accountant General at Madras, between the 16th September 1918 and the 12th October 1918, inclusive.

3. The applicant should state the amount and series of War Bonds purchased, the name of the Government office or Bank from which they were purchased and the numbers of the promissory notes or stock certificate issued to him in lieu. After the facts stated in the application have been verified the Controller of Currency will inform the Secretary of State for India that Treasury Bills may be received on behalf of the applicant up to a named amount, and intimation will be simultaneously sent to the applicant.

4. The applicant should then arrange with his representative in England for the tender of the Treasury Bills to the Secretary of State along with a certificate of ownership of the Bills prior to the 15th May 1918. The Bills should be tendered before the 31st October 1918.

5. On receipt of telegraphic intimation from the Secretary of State regarding the tender of the Treasury Bills the Controller of Currency will communicate with the applicant informing him of the discounted value of his Treasury Bills at 1*s* 8*d.* the rupee and of the further amount in cash payable by him to make up an exact multiple of Rs. 100. On payment of this amount, which should be supported by a receipt from a Presidency Bank or Government treasury, the Controller of Currency will arrange for the issue of scrip bearing interest from the 15th March 1919, advance interest from the date of tender of Treasury Bills in England up to the 14th March 1919 being paid at the time of issue of scrip.

L. DAVIDSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

(Separate Revenue)

NOTIFICATION.

Ootacamund, May 17, 1918.

No. 24.—In Notification No. 357, dated the 8th July 1913, published on pages 1249–1252 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 6th August 1913, as subsequently amended—

For—

48 Tranquebar, 83 Nannilam, and the local areas against them,

Substitute—

Circles.	Local areas.
48. Tranquebar	The Shiyali and Mayavaram taluks of the Tanjore district.
83. Nannilam	The Nannilam and Mannargudi taluks of the Tanjore district.

L. DAVIDSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT

(Legislative.)

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Ootacamund, June 3, 1918.

No. 19.—Under articles 232 and 333 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. Kerala Varma Tampuran Avargal, Malayalam Translator to Government, is granted extraordinary leave without allowances for nine months from the 11th June 1918 in continuation of the combined privilege leave and leave on medical certificate for six months already granted to him.

APPOINTMENT.

No. 20.—M.R.Ry. P. Varugis Kovarilla Avargal, present acting Malayalam Translator, is appointed Malayalam Translator to Government sub. *pro tem.*

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATION.

Ootacamund, June 11, 1918.

No. 21.—The Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George will meet in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 13th August 1918.

2. Under rule 61 of the rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Legislative Council, persons desirous of admission to the Council Chamber during the sitting should make application to the Secretary to the Council through a member of the Council and such applications should reach the Secretary not later than Saturday, the 10th August 1918.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Secretary to the Council.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

LEAVE.

Ootacamund, June 5, 1918.

No. 285.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. P. Kesheni Menon Avargal, Deputy Collector, seventh grade, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the date of relief.

Ootacamund, June 6, 1918.

No. 286.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur D. Sesha Acharlu Garu, Assistant Director of Survey, in charge of the Central Survey Office, is granted privilege leave for five weeks from or after 1st July 1918.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Ootacamund, June 7, 1918.

No. 287.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. M. Varghese Avargal, Deputy Collector, sixth grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for one month from 30th June 1918.

APPOINTMENTS.

Ootacamund, June 4, 1918.

No. 288.—M.R.Ry. T. A. Rama Pattar Avargal, sub. *proten.* Uncovenanted Assistant, Settlement Party No. II, to act as deputy collector, seventh grade, with effect from the date of Mr. Watson's relief from the office of Special Settlement Officer, Party II.

No. 289.—M.R.Ry. T. A. Rama Pattar Avargal, acting deputy collector, seventh grade, to be Special Assistant Settlement Officer in Party II and to be also Special Deputy Collector in the South Arcot and North Arcot districts.

Ootacamund, June 6, 1918.

No. 290.—Mr. C. M. Hodgson, District Forest Officer, North Coimbatore, to be in charge of Kollegal in addition to his present duties with effect from or after 20th June 1918.

POSTINGS.

No. 291.—The following postings of deputy collectors are ordered :—

I

(1) M.R.Ry. B. S. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal, Huzur Sarishtadar, Madura, to act as Deputy Collector, seventh grade.

(2) M.R.Ry. C. K. Sambasiva Ayyar Avargal, sub. *proten.* Uncovenanted Assistant in Revenue Settlement Party No. V, to act as Deputy Collector, seventh grade.

II

(1) M.R.Ry. B. S. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal, acting Deputy Collector, seventh grade, to be Special Assistant Settlement Officer in Party No. I and to be also special Deputy Collector in the Tanjore district.

(2) M.R.Ry. C. K. Sambasiva Ayyar Avargal, acting Deputy Collector, seventh grade, to be Special Assistant Settlement Officer in Party No. IV and to be also special Deputy Collector in the Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly districts.

Mr. Louis Edward Hurtis, on relief from the Trichinopoly treasury, to special duty, Madras, as Assistant to the Director of Civil Supplies, Madras.

[NOTE.—This cancels his postings to general duty, Trichinopoly, ordered in notification dated the 27th May 1918.]

Ootacamund, June 7, 1918.

M.R.Ry. T. Govindaswami Krishnaswami Nayudu Garu, on relief from general duty, Bellary, to general duty, Chingleput.

No. 292.—The following postings of forest officers are ordered :—

Sayid Abdul Qadir Sahib Bahadur, District Forest Officer, North Cuddapah, to be Instructor, Madras Forest College, Coimbatore.

M.R.Ry. K. G. Bellappa Avargal, District Forest Officer, South Cuddapah, to be in charge of North Cuddapah, in addition to his present duties.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ootacamund, May 31, 1918.

No. 283.—Under the powers vested in him under section 64 of the Madras Forest Act of 1882, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to notify the following amendment to the Timber Transit Rules of the Cuddapah district published in Notification No. 451 on pages 1433 to 1436 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th September 1913, as amended by Notifications (1) No. 4"S on page 1509 of Part I of the Gazette, dated 21st October 1913, and (2) No. 422 on page 1365 of Part I of the Gazette, dated 11th August 1914 :—

Schedule C, item (6)—

Towns.				Checking stations.
For—" Tippireddipalle	..	..	..	On the Badvel-Proddatur road."
Read—" Tippireddipalle	..	..	..	Kothalla."

Ootacamund, June 4, 1918.

No. 293.—With effect from 1st July 1918, survey fields Nos. 1564 to 1575 of Ipur village, Nellore taluk, Nellore district, will cease to form part of that village and will form part of Momidi village in the Gudur taluk of the same district.

2. With effect from the same date the Headquarter Revenue Divisional Officer, Nellore, will cease to exercise revenue jurisdiction over the said fields and the Revenue Divisional Officer, Gudur, shall discharge the duties and shall have the powers and authority of a Divisional Officer over the said survey fields.

Ootacamund, May 13, 1918.

No. 295.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by sub-section (1) of section 15 of the Malabar Compensation for Tenants' Improvements Act of 1900, the Governor in Council hereby publishes tables II, III and IV for the purpose of determining the amount of compensation to be awarded under the said Act. These statements supersede tables II, III and IV published in notification No. 116, dated 25th February 1910, published at pages 271–72 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 1st March 1910 :—

TABLE II.

Cost of cultivating and harvesting a crop of paddy.

(a) In the Wynaad taluk at Rs. 6 per acre.
(b) In other taluks—

Taram	Cost per acre. Rs.	A.	P.
(i) Wet lands—			
1	18	12	0
2	18	0	0
3	16	8	0
4	15	0	0
5	12	12	0
6	10	8	0
7	8	4	0
8	6	0	0
(ii) Modan (dry land paddy) lands—			
1	9	0	0
2	8	10	0
3	8	4	0
4	7	8	0
5	6	0	0
6	4	8	0

TABLE III.

Cost of planting, protecting and maintaining a coconut tree, an arecanut tree, a jack tree and a pepper vine until the tree or vine is in bearing.

Name of tree or plant.	Area.		Cost. Rs.	A.	P.
Coconut	The whole district except the Wynaad taluk		4	2	0
Arecanut	The whole district except the Wynaad taluk.	Irrigated tree	1	2	0
		Unirrigated tree	0	3	9
Jack tree	The whole district		3	3	0
Pepper vine	Chirakkal, Kottayam and Wynaad taluks		0	9	0
	Other taluks		0	5	8

TABLE IV.

Cost of protecting and maintaining a coconut tree, an arecanut tree, a jack tree and a pepper vine for one year when in bearing.

Name of tree or plant.	Area.		Cost. Rs.	A.	P.
Coconut	The whole district		0	3	9
Arecanut	The whole district	Irrigated tree	0	1	11
		Unirrigated tree	0	0	3
Jack tree	The whole district		0	3	0
Pepper vine	Chirakkal, Kottayam and Wynaad taluks		0	2	3
	Other taluks		0	0	9

Ootacamund, June 8, 1918.

No. 296.—Under section 17 of the Madras Proprietary Estates Village Service Act, 1894, the Governor in Council directs that the enfranchisement of village service inams in the inam villages specified in the schedule hereto annexed and the payment of money salaries to the establishments of the said villages shall take effect from 1st July 1918.

SCHEDULE.

District.	Taluk.	Names of villages.
Guntur	Vinukonda	Madamanchipadu.
	Ongole	Narasimhapuram.

Ootacamund, May 30, 1918.

No. 297.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Simla, the 18th May 1918.

No. 3428.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1913 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that "Min Yuan Paper Works, Yen Fu, Kuangtung" shall be added to the schedule appended to this Department Notification No. 2043, dated the 27th April 1918, as subsequently amended.

Gazetteered, June 7, 1918.

No. 298.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Customs Establishments.

Simla, the 18th May 1918.

No. 3532.—Mr. S. R. Beeson, an acting Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, has been granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 17th April 1918.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Commerce—War.

Simla, the 25th May 1918.

No. 3792.—The following Royal Proclamation is published for general information :—

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

Relating to the Importation of Certain Articles into the United Kingdom

George R.I.

Whereas by section forty-three of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, it is provided that the importation of arms, ammunition, gunpowder or any other goods may be prohibited by Proclamation :

And whereas by certain Proclamations entitled Prohibition of Import Proclamations the importation of certain goods has been prohibited accordingly :

And whereas it is expedient that the importation into the United Kingdom of certain other goods should be prohibited.

Now, therefore, We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, in pursuance of the said Act and of all other powers enabling Us in that behalf, do hereby proclaim, direct and ordain as follows :—

As from and after the date hereof, subject as hereinafter provided, the importation into the United Kingdom of the following goods is hereby prohibited, viz. :—

Molasses and invert sugar and all other sugars and extracts from sugar which cannot be completely tested by the polariscope, and on which Customs duty is not otherwise charged.

Plaiting of all descriptions not otherwise prohibited.

Battens and mahogany cants.

Weighing machines, scales and balances of all descriptions not otherwise prohibited.

Wood flour.

Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that this prohibition shall not apply to any such goods which are imported under licence given by or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and subject to the provisions and conditions of such licence.

This Proclamation may be cited as the Prohibition of Import (No. 28) Proclamation, 1918.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Twenty-second day of March, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the Eighth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING

Gazetteered, June 7, 1918.

No. 299.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Customs—War.

Simla, the 1st June 1918.

No. 4008.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made in the schedule appended to this Department Notification No. 3075, dated the 11th May 1918 :—

Add as a new item the following :—

(A) Russian Rouble notes.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Gazetteered, June 5, 1918.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 5·16 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a cattle pound; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Devakottai, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Devakottai, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Ramnad district, Sivaganga taluk, Chokkanathapuram village.

Acs.

Private house-site, belonging to Lakshmana Ayyar, headman of Kathappatta, bounded on the north by vacant land belonging to Lakshmana Ayyar; east by vacant land of Devasthanam; south by dry land of Ramanthan Chettiyar; west by backyard belonging to Lakshmana Ayyar .. .. 5·16

A. R. KNAPP,
Acting Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Ootacamund, June 3, 1918.

Under articles 232 and 332 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. H Guy Jackson, Assistant Engineer, is granted extraordinary leave for a period of six months in continuation of the leave granted to him on notification, dated 28th November 1917, published in Part I of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated 27th November 1917.

Ootacamund, June 6, 1918.

Under articles 242 (a) and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Rajaratna Sivarinatham, temporary Engineer, in charge of the Tank Restoration Scheme division, I Circle, is granted, with effect from the date of relief, privilege leave for three months.

APPOINTMENT.

M R Ry. Rama Ayyar Panchapagesa Ayyar Avargal, Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, in charge of the Tanks subdivision of the Tank Restoration Scheme Division, I Circle, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer of the division during the absence of Mr. Rajaratna Sivarinathan on leave or until further orders.

PROMOTION.

Ootacamund, June 7, 1918.

M.R.Ry. S. Panchapakesa Ayyar, Overseer, first grade, temporary, and Subdivisional Officer, No. II Subdivision (headquarters, Tiruttani), Tondur Project division, VII Circle, to be Sub-Engineer, ninth grade, officiating, from 3rd May 1918 and for so long as he holds charge of a subdivision or its equivalent, during the period when M R Ry. Madur Krishnaswami Ayyangar, Sub-Engineer, fourth grade, officiates as Executive Engineer, Tondur Project division.

S. B. MURRAY,
Secretary to Government, P. W. D.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Ootacamund, June 5, 1918.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 88 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing a Public Works Department subordinate shed at Pottangi at 23rd mile 7th furlong of Bikavalsa-Jeypore road; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Tahsildar, Pottangi, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Tahsildar, Pottangi, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Vizagapatam district, Pottangi taluk, Pottangi village.

	Cents
Hill and dry land (assessed), belonging to the Maharaja of Jeypore, owner; occupier, Chengiti Jagannadham, bounded on the north by hill and dry land; east by dry land; south by Bikavalsa and Jeypore road; west by dry land	88

W. G. MOLESWORTH,
Under Secretary to Government, P. W. D.

Ootacamund, June 7, 1918.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 1,830 square feet or ·0374 acre be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a railway siding between Tondiarpet and Kanakapet stations, Madras; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector and Collector of Income-tax, Madras, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector and Collector of Income-tax, Madras, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Madras district, Madras taluk, Tondiarpet village.

	Sq. ft.	Ac.
Dry, R S No. 3826 part, belonging to Saravana Mudali, bounded on the north by No. 3824, east by No. 3825 part; south by No. 3829-1, west by No. 3829-2	1,830	or ·0374 acre.

D. MARSHALL,
Deputy Secretary to Government, P. W. D.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 7·86 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for distributary channels under the Udumalapada tank; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Dhone division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Dhone division, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Kurnool district, Dhone taluk, Udumalapada village.

	Acs.
Unenfranchised religious inam wet, No. 316-2, belonging to Nanti Timmayya, bounded on the north by No. 316-1; east by Nos. 317 and 321; south by No. 312; west by No. 315	0·10
Unenfranchised religious inam dry, No. 162-2, belonging to Chinna Mallappa, bounded on the north by No. 175-1; east by No. 162-3; south by No. 161; west by No. 162-2	0·20
Unenfranchised ottiyam inam dry, No. 214-2, belonging to Kamsetty Pedda Innarayya, bounded on the north by No. 216, east by No. 128, south by No. 224-3; west by No. 224-1	0·10
Unenfranchised ottiyam inam dry, No. 139, belonging to Kammari Pedda Innarayya, bounded on the north by No. 138, east by No. 139-3, south by No. 140, west by No. 139-1	0·40
Enfranchised service inam wet, No. 336-2, belonging to Chakka Venganna, bounded on the north and east by No. 336-1, south by No. 342; west by No. 316	0·01

Kurnool district, Dhone taluk, Udumalapade village—*contd.*

	Acs.
Enfranchised service inam wet, No. 214-2, belonging to Lakshmi Reddi, Narapa Reddi and Ashamma, bounded on the north by Nos 213-2 and 213-2 , east by No 214-1 ; south by No. 212 ; west by No.213-3.	0·44
Enfranchised service inam dry, No. 214-2 belonging to Lakshmi Reddi, Narapa Reddi and Ashamma, bounded on the north by No. 213-5/2 , east by No. 214-2 , south and west by No. 214-1	0·51
Government dry, No. 213-6, belonging to Gudisevu Ba Bhaddayya bounded on the north by No. 213-1 C ; east by No 213-4 A , south by No. 213-2 ; west by No 213-5 C	0·13
Enfranchised service inam wet, No. 213-2, belonging to Karnam Sitamma, bounded on the north and east by No. 214-1 ; south by No. 214-2 ; west by No 213-5 B	0·62
Enfranchised service inam dry, No 222-1, belonging to Chakka Nagamma and Gudisevuti Bhaddayya, bounded on the north by No 217 ; east by No. 221-1 ; south by No. 221-2 ; west by No. 224-2	0 42
Enfranchised service inam dry, No. 223-2, belonging to Lakshmi Reddi, Narapa Reddi and Ashamma, bounded on the north by No 225-1 , east by No. 224-2 , south by No. 224-3 , west by No 224-2	0 20
Enfranchised service inam dry, No. 226-2, belonging to Pasupuleti Subbayya, bounded on the north by No. 226-1 , east by Sur. 225-2, south by No. 226-3 , west by No. 231-2	0·28
Government dry, No. 231-2, belonging to Yanadiyan Chinnagada, bounded on the north by No. 230 , east by No. 231-1 ; south by No. 228 , west by No. 231-3	0·39
Government dry, No. 230-2, belonging to Gowuda Reddi and Lingam Hanumakka, bounded on the north by No. 230, east by No. 230 , south by No 229-3 ; west by No. 230	0·17
Government dry, No. 126-1 east by No. 228-2 , south by No 126-1 ; west by No. 124-2	0 46
Enfranchised service inam dry, No. 124-2, belonging to Kidambi Venkatamma, bounded on the north by No 124 1 , east by No 126 2, south by No 124-3 , west by No. 127-2	0 35
Government dry, No. 144-3, belonging to Uppara Yagnati, bounded on the north by Nos. 146-1 & 2 and 148-2 ; east by No. 144-2 ; south by No 144-4 , west by No. 142	0·42
Government dry, No. 148-2, belonging to Lakshmi Reddi, Narapa Reddi and Ashamma, bounded on the north and east by No. 148-3 south by No 141-2 , west by Nos 149-1 and 140-2	0·43
Enfranchised inam dry, No 139-2, belonging to Peddapadu, Kadakatagadu, Ranga Chenigadu and Ramudu, bounded on the north by No. 141 B ; east by No. 138-2 ; south by No. 139 ; west by No. 138-1 ..	0 35
Enfranchised inam dry, No. 141 2, belonging to Ranga Chenigadu, bounded on the north by No. 142 ; east by No. 141-3 , south by No. 138 , west by No. 141-1	0·10
Government dry, No. 172-1 B, belonging to Vanka Chinnayya, bounded on the north by No. 172-2 B , east by No. 172-2 C , south by No. 172-1 B ; west by No. 179 1 A	0·12
Government dry, No. 172-1 B, belonging to Vanka Chinnayya, bounded on the north by No. 173 ; east by No. 172-2 C ; south by No. 172-1 B , west by No. 172-1 A	0·03
Government dry, No 173-2, belonging to Vanka Chinnayya, bounded on the north by Jagadarthi village boundary , east by No. 172-3 ; south by No. 173 ; west by No 172-1	0·14
Government dry, No. 140-2, belonging to Lakshmi Reddi, Narapa Reddi and Ashamma, bounded on the north by No. 139 , east by No. 140-3 , south by No 140 , west by No. 140-2	0·18
Government dry, No. 148-2, belonging to Uppara Obalesu, bounded on the north by No. 149 ; east by No 128-2 ; south by No. 147 ; west by No. 148-1	0·02
Government dry, No. 146-2, belonging to Uppara Obalesu, bounded on the north by No. 116-1 ; east by No. 128 , south by No. 146-3 , west by No. 146	0·18
Government dry, No. 148-2, belonging to Uppara Yagnati, bounded on the north by No 145 , east by No. 144-3 ; south by No. 145-4 , west by No 149-1	0·69
Government dry, No 146-4, belonging to Uppara Yagnati, bounded on the north by Nos. 145-1 & 2 , east by No. 116 ; south by No. 145-3 ; west by No. 144	0·78
Total ..	7·98

F. E. MORGAN,
Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (Irrigation Branch).

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS

BETWEEN 4TH AND 11TH JUNE 1918.

Concurring in the Board's opinion that all land steam in 'triangles' areas should continue to be maintained.
G.O No. 1068, Revenue, March 16, 1918 [1 s.]

Approving generally the proposals of the Director of Agriculture for opening a Cambodia cotton farm in the Coimbatore district and requesting the Collector of Coimbatore to submit the draft declaration for the acquisition of the lands required for the farm.
G. O. No 1071, Revenue, May 18, 1918. [1 s.]

Deeming that an farm for improving the Bobbili-Kimedi buffaloes is necessary and approving a scheme suggested by the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Live-Stock, for the provision of good stud buffalo bulls in the northern districts as a preliminary to open a farm for the improvement of buffaloes of the coorg type.
G. O. No 1085, Revenue, May 22, 1918. [1 s.]

Stating for the information of the public the lines on which the Government propose to deal with the problems arising in connexion with the shortage and high prices of commodities of general use and issuing instructions on the subject to the officers of Government
G O No. 1078, Revenue, May 20, 1918. [1 s.]

Foreigners.—Recording endorsement of the Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, No. 891 G., dated 23rd April 1918, forwarding a copy of the Defence (Amendment) Regulations, 1911, of the Colony and Protectorate of the Gambia, regarding the landing of persons in the Colony or Protectorate.
G.O. No 430, Home (Miscellaneous), May 9, 1918. [1 s.]

Building Grant.—Sanctioning a — of Rs. 2,940 towards the cost of extending and improving the Roman Catholic Mission Girls' School at Kumbhi, Ramnad district.
G.O No. 691, Home (Education), May 6, 1918. [1 s.]

Building Grant.—Sanctioning a — of Rs. 12,000, towards the cost of extending the upper story on the two wings of the Lawley Hall attached to the St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly
G.O No. 692, Home (Education), May 6, 1918. [1 s.]

Tuticorin Lighthouse.—Recording the report on the working of the — for the year 1917-18.
G O. No. 436, Home (Miscellaneous), May 14, 1918 [1 s.]

Education of the Children of Indian Soldiers.—Communicating to the Director of Public Instruction and to all District Collectors letter from the Government of India forwarding a set of rules drawn up by them as a guide to Local Government in the grant of concessions to meet the — and issuing certain subsidiary instructions in the matter.
G O No 662, Home (Education), May 23, 1918. [1 s.]

State Technical Scholarships.—Communicating to the Director of Public Instruction a copy of the revised rules relating to the award of the — received from the Government of India and requesting the Director to submit proposals for the constitution of a Board of Selection for the nomination of suitable candidates.
G.O. No 627, Home (Education), May 16, 1918 [1 s.]

Indian War Loan, 1918.—Directing the publication in three consecutive issues of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the notification of the Government of India, Finance Department, No. 1441-F., dated 24th May 1918, relating to the facilities afforded to Government servants to subscribe to the second — by monthly deductions from their pay
G. O. No. 888, Financial, June 4, 1918 [1 s.]

[N.B.—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained on payment of the price noted in brackets against each on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.]

L. DAVIDSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 23.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 11, 1918. [Price, 6 pice

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Ootacamund, May 11, 1918.

No. 18.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 11th May 1918.

No. 1250-F.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

The whole of the cash subscriptions received will be given to His Majesty's Government for the prosecution of the War as part of India's £100 million contribution.

ISSUE OF

5½ per cent Income-tax Free War Bonds 1921
Repayable on the 15th September 1921 at Rs. 100 per cent.

5½ per cent Income-tax Free War Bonds 1923
Repayable on the 15th September 1923 at Rs. 100 per cent.

5½ per cent Income-tax Free War Bonds 1925
Repayable on the 15th September 1925 at Rs. 103 per cent.

5½ per cent Income-tax Free War Bonds 1928
Repayable on the 15th September 1928 at Rs. 105 per cent.

AND OF

Post Office 5-Year Cash Certificates.
Free of Income-tax.

Principal and Interest secured on the Revenues and Assets of the Government of India.

War Bonds 1921, 1923, 1925 and 1928.

ISSUE PRICE : Rs. 100 for every Rs. 100 applied for.

INTEREST : Payable half-yearly at the rate of 5½ per cent per annum on the 15th March and the 15th September.

Advance interest from the date of purchase to the 14th September 1918 will be paid at the time of purchase of Bonds.

Advance interest from the date of purchase to the 14th March 1919 will be paid at the time of purchase on Bonds purchased through the Post Office after the 14th September 1918.

SPECIAL RIGHTS: War bonds 1921, 1923, 1925 and 1928 will be accepted at par during the currency of the Bonds as the equivalent of cash for the purpose of subscription to any future long term loan issued by the Government of India, whatever rate of interest is attached to such issue.

Interest on War Bonds 1921, 1923, 1925 and 1928 will be income-tax-free but will be taken into account in determining the rate at which the tax is levied on other income and will be liable to super-tax.

FORM OF SECURITIES: War Bonds will be issued in the form of (*a*) Inscribed Stock Certificates, or (*b*) Promissory Notes. These will subsequently, if desired, be exchanged, free of cost, for Bearer Bonds when the latter are available.

If no preference is stated by the purchaser, War Bonds will be issued in the form of Inscribed Stock Certificate.

Promissory Notes will, in order to avoid delay, be issued in the first instance in as few separate pieces as possible, but these will later on be exchanged free of charge for pieces of such denominations as may be applied for. A single Stock Certificate will be issued for the amount required.

Purchase of Bonds in the form of *promissory notes* at Banks and Government offices.

1. War Bonds in the form of promissory notes in denominations of Rs. 100, or multiples thereof, can be purchased from the 3rd June 1918 to the 14th September 1918 on payment of the amount due

(*a*) without formal application, at the Head Offices, or any Indian branch, of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras and

(*b*) on application, at the office of the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, of any Accountant-General or Comptroller or at any Government treasury or sub-treasury.

Applications may be in the form attached hereto (Form A), or may be in any other form which states clearly the amount and description of Bonds required, the full name and address of the purchaser, and the treasury at which he desires that interest shall be paid.

Purchase of Bonds in the form of *inscribed stock* at Government offices and Banks.

2. War Bonds in the form of inscribed stock can be obtained in denominations of Rs. 100 or multiples thereof, from the 3rd June 1918 to the 14th September 1918 on payment of the amount due and on application, from the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, direct or through any of the following offices:—

(*a*) Office of the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, or any Accountant-General or Comptroller;

(*b*) The Head offices, or any Indian branch of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay, or Madras;

(*c*) Any Government treasury or sub-treasury.

Applications may be in the form attached hereto (Form A), or may be in any other form which states clearly the amount and description of Bonds required, the full name and address of the applicant, and the treasury at which he desires that interest shall be paid.

Purchase of Bonds at post offices.

3. War Bonds in the form of inscribed stock or promissory notes can be purchased in denominations of Rs. 25, or multiples thereof, subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000, from the 3rd June 1918 to the 21st December 1918 on payment of the amount due and on application at any post office conducting savings banks business. Applications may be in the form attached (Form B), or may be in any other form which states clearly the amount and description of Bonds required, the full name and address of the applicant and the treasury at which he desires that interest shall be paid.

Bonds purchased through the post office may, if so desired, be left in the custody of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

Payment.

4. Payment may be made either in cash, or by cheque. In the case of purchases of Bonds at Banks cheques should be drawn in favour of the Secretary and Treasurer or the Agent of the Presidency Bank according as the purchase is made at the Head Office or at a branch of the Presidency Bank. In the case of purchases made at a Government office or a post office the cheque should be drawn in favour of the officer to whom the application is presented.

Payment at post offices may also be made by withdrawal of sums at the credit of the applicant at the post office savings bank.

Payment at Head offices of Presidency Banks may also be made in Indian Treasury bills which will be accepted as cash at their face value less a discount calculated at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on the unexpired portion of the currency of the bill.

Brokerage.

5. Brokerage of one-eighth per cent will be paid to recognised bankers and brokers by the Presidency Banks on any payment in cash or by cheque made through them for purchase of War Bonds.

Brokerage of one-eighth per cent will be allowed to recognised bankers and brokers on applications for War Bonds, bearing their stamp, presented to the Controller of Currency or to any Accountant-General or Comptroller, or at any Government treasury or sub-treasury.

Brokerage of one-sixteenth per cent will be paid to recognised bankers and brokers by the Presidency Banks on any payment in the form of Indian Treasury bills made through them for purchase of War Bonds.

Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates

(FREE OF INCOME-TAX)

For Rs. 10, Rs. 20, Rs. 50, Rs. 100 and Rs. 500.

PAYABLE 5 YEARS AFTER ISSUE.

Issue price Rs. 7-12, Rs. 15-8, Rs. 38-12, Rs. 77-8 and Rs. 387-8.

6. Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates may be purchased at any time at any post office conducting savings bank business subject to a maximum holding of Rs. 10,000 by any one person.

7. These certificates may be cashed at the post office of issue at any time during the 5-year period at rates not in any case less than the amount originally paid for the Certificates. These and other particulars can be ascertained at any post office.

FORM A.

Form for use when purchases are made at a Government office.

I / We _____

herewith tender Rs. _____

_____ in payment of War Bonds $\frac{1932}{1928}$ / $\frac{1935}{1928}$ of the equivalent value to be issued to $\frac{\text{me}}{\text{us}}$ in the form of $\frac{\text{Promissory Notes}}{\text{Bond Certificate}}$, interest to be payable at _____

Signature _____

Name _____

Date _____ *Address* _____

FORM B.

Form to be used when purchases are to be made at a post office.

I / We tender Rupees _____ my/our savings bank pass book(s) for withdrawal of Rs. _____ in payment of War Bonds 1st / 2nd / 3rd / 4th of the equivalent value to be issued in the form of Promissory Notes / Stock Certificate and to be delivered to me/us. / retained in the custody of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

from my/our account(s) at _____ post office

2. Interest to be payable
   (1) at the _____ Treasury,
   (2) into my S.B. Account No, _____ opened at the _____ post office,
   (3) into a S.B. account to be opened in my name at the _____ post office.

Signature _____

Name in full _____

Address _____

Date _____

(To be filled in by Post Office.)

Date of presentation at the post office. _____

(*To be noted by the receiving Postmaster.*)

H. O. Stamp.

Register No. _____

(*To be noted by Head Postmaster.*)

(By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

ഫോർട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോർജ് ഗസറ്റ്

I-ാം ഭാഗത്തോടുള്ള സപ്ലിമെൻറ്

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I OF THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE,

JUNE 11, 1918

നമ്പ 24.] മദിരാശി, തിങ്കളാഴ്ച, 1918 ജൂൺ 11-ാം. [വില, 1 ണ

ഗവർമെണ്ട് പ്രസ്താവങ്ങളുടെ മലയാള തർജ്ജമ.

Malayalam Translations of Notifications by Government.

ഫൈനാൻസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റ്.

പ്രസ്താവം.

ഉദകമണ്ഡലം, 1918 ജൂൺ 11-ാം

നമ്പർ 18.—ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർണ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ താഴെ പറയുന്ന പ്രസ്താവം പിന്നെയും പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു:—

ഫൈനാൻസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റ്.

സിംല, 1918 ജൂൺ 11-ാം

നമ്പർ 1250-F.

രണ്ടാമത്തെ ഇന്ത്യൻ യുദ്ധവായ്പ.

ഇതിപര്യന്തം പിരിഞ്ഞു കിട്ടുന്ന പണമെല്ലാം യുദ്ധം നടത്തുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടി മഹാരാജാവിന്റെ ഗവർണ്മെണ്ടിലേക്ക് കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനും ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർണ്മെണ്ടു എന്നു വിളിക്കുന്ന 100 മില്ല്യൻ പവർ (150 കോടി രൂപിക) വരെയിൽ കിഴിവുചെയ്യാതെ കണക്കാക്കുന്നതിനും തുകയുടെ.

താഴെ പറയുന്നവ പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുന്നതാണു.

1921 ൽ കൊടുത്തുതീർക്കുന്ന 100 ന് 5½ പലിശയുള്ളതും തുകയായ നികുതിയിൽനിന്നു കിഴിവാക്കപ്പെടുന്നതും ആയ യുദ്ധത്തടവു പത്രങ്ങൾ.

1921 സപ്തമ്പർ 15 - നു 100 രൂ 100 രൂപയ്ക്കു തുക കൊടുക്കപ്പെടും.

1923 ൽ കൊടുത്തുതീർക്കുന്ന 100 രൂ 5½ പലിശയുള്ളതും ആദായ നികുതിയിൽനിന്നു ഒഴിവാക്കപ്പെട്ടതും ആയ യുദ്ധബോണ്ട് പത്രങ്ങൾ.

1923 സപ്തമ്പർ 15 - നകം 100 രൂ 100 രൂപയ്ക്ക് മടക്കിക്കൊടുക്കപ്പെടും.

1925 ൽ കൊടുത്തുതീർക്കുന്ന 100 രൂ 5½ പലിശയുള്ളതും ആദായ നികുതിയിൽനിന്നു ഒഴിവാക്കപ്പെട്ടതും ആയ യുദ്ധബോണ്ട് പത്രങ്ങൾ.

1925 സപ്തമ്പർ 15 - നകം 100 രൂ 103 രൂപയ്ക്ക് മടക്കി കൊടുക്കപ്പെടും.

1928 ൽ കൊടുത്തുതീർക്കുന്ന 100 രൂ 5½ പലിശയുള്ളതും ആദായ നികുതിയിൽനിന്നു ഒഴിവാക്കപ്പെട്ടതും ആയ യുദ്ധബോണ്ട് പത്രങ്ങൾ.

1928 സപ്തമ്പർ 15 - നകം 100 രൂ 105 രൂപയ്ക്ക് മടക്കിക്കൊടുക്കപ്പെടും.

5 കൊല്ലത്തേക്കുള്ള പുതിയതാകുന്ന തപാൽ കാശ് സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റുകൾ,

ആദായനികുതിയിൽനിന്നു ഒഴിവാക്കപ്പെട്ടതു.

ഈടു പലിശയും ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിനെ ഏജന്റുമുഖേനയും മാത്രമേ കൊടുത്തു തീർക്കുവാൻ പാടുള്ളതുമായിരിക്കുന്നതു.

1921 മെയ്, 1923 മെയ്, 1925 മെയ്, 1928 മെയ് മുതലായ പത്രങ്ങൾ.

പത്രങ്ങളുടെ വില : തുറുപ്പിക്കുടുക്കുള്ള പത്രത്തിനു വില രൂ. 100.

പലിശ : 100 രൂ കൊള്ളത്തിന് 5½ പ്രകാരം മാർച്ച് 15 - നകത്തും സപ്തമ്പർ 15 - നകത്തും തുക ഇങ്ങിനെ ആറുമാസം കൂടുമ്പോൾ കൊടുക്കുന്നതാണ്.

പത്രങ്ങൾ വാങ്ങുന്ന ദിവസം മുതൽ 1918 സപ്തമ്പർ 14 - നാണ്യമെയുള്ള പലിശ പത്രം വാങ്ങുമ്പോൾ തന്നെ മുൻകൂറായി കൊടുക്കുന്നതാണ്.

1918 സെപ്തമ്പർ 14 - നുശേഷമുള്ള തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ് മുഖാന്തരം വാങ്ങുന്ന പത്രങ്ങൾക്കു വാങ്ങുന്ന ദിവസം മുതൽ 1919 മാർച്ച് 14 - നുമുമ്പുള്ള പലിശ പത്രം വാങ്ങുമ്പോൾ തന്നെ മുൻകൂറായി കൊടുക്കുന്നതാണ്.

പ്രത്യേക അവകാശങ്ങൾ : 1921, 1923, 1925, 1928 നും യുദ്ധബോണ്ട് പത്രങ്ങളുടെ കാലാവധിക്കുള്ളിൽ ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർണ്മെന്റ് പേരിൽ പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കാവുന്ന ഏതെങ്കിലും ദീർഘകാലാവധിയോടുകൂടിയ കടത്തിലേക്ക് പണമിറക്കുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ ആ കടത്തിന്റെ പലിശ എത്രതന്നെ ആയിരുന്നാലും പണത്തിനു പകരമായി ഈ പത്രങ്ങൾ സ്വീകരിക്കപ്പെടുന്നതും 100 രൂ 100 രൂപയ്ക്ക് എടുക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

1921, 1923, 1925, 1928 എന്നീ പത്രങ്ങളിന്മേൽ ഉള്ള പലിശ ആദായ നികുതിയിൽനിന്നു ഒഴിവാക്കപ്പെട്ട തത്തു. എന്നാൽ മറ്റുള്ള ആദായത്തിന്മേൽ ചുമത്തുന്നതായ ആകെയുള്ള നികുതിയുടെ നിരക്കു നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നതിൽ ഈ പലിശ വകയാക്കി കണക്കാക്കുന്നതും ഇതിന്മേൽ സൂപ്പർടാക്സ് (വലിയ ആദായങ്ങളിന്മേലുള്ള പ്രത്യേക നികുതി) ചുമത്തപ്പെടുന്നതുമാണ്.

ഉറപ്പു പത്രങ്ങളുടെ മാതിരി : യുദ്ധബോണ്ടുകൾ—

(a) ഇൻസ്ക്രൈബ്ഡ് സ്റ്റോക്ക് സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ് (ഉടമസ്ഥന്റെ പേരെഴുതിയതു) കൂടാതെ,

(b) പ്രൊമിസറി നോട്ട് (വാഗ്ദത്തപത്രങ്ങൾ) കൂടാതെ,

ആയി പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുന്നതാണ്. പിന്നീട് ബെയറർ ബോണ്ട്സ് (കൊണ്ടുചെല്ലുന്നവന്നു പണം കൊടുക്കുന്നതു) കിട്ടുവാനുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടും അങ്ങിനെ താല്പര്യപ്പെടുന്നപക്ഷം ഇതിന്മേൽ പുറത്തായ ബോണ്ട് ബോണ്ട്സ് ആയി മാറ്റിക്കൊടുക്കാവുന്നതാണ്.

വാങ്ങുന്ന ആൾ തന്റെ ഇച്ഛയ്ക്കനുസരണം പ്രത്യേകിച്ചു കാണിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാത്ത സംഗതിയിൽ യുദ്ധക്കടപ്പത്രങ്ങൾ ഇൻസ്ക്രൈബ്ഡ് സ്റ്റോക്ക് സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റുകളുടെ മാതിരിയിൽ കൊടുക്കപ്പെടുന്നതാണ്.

ഖാദ്ധത്ത പത്രങ്ങളുടെ സംഗതിയിൽ കാലാകാലം ഒഴിപ്പാനായി ഗവൺമെന്റ് സംഖ്യക്ക പത്രങ്ങൾ കൊടുക്കുന്നതിൽ അംശങ്ങളുടെ സംഖ്യ ഏറിയുണ്ടെന്നു കാട്ടി ആളുകൾ കൊടുക്കുന്നതാണു്. എന്നാൽ പിന്നീടു ചെലവുകൂടാതെ ഒരു അംശങ്ങൾ കൊടുത്തു ഇഷ്ടപ്രകാരമുള്ള സംഖ്യകളടങ്ങിയ അംശങ്ങൾ മാറിവാങ്ങാവുന്നതാണു്. സ്റ്റോക്ക് സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ് ഗവൺമെന്റ് സംഖ്യക്ക നമ്പരായായി കൊടുക്കുന്നതാണു്.

ബാങ്കുകളിലും മേൽപ്പറഞ്ഞ പ്രീസുകളിലുണ്ടായ കടപ്പത്രങ്ങൾ പണമാക്കുന്നതു സംബന്ധിച്ചു വ്യവസ്ഥകൾ.

1. നൂറ്റുപ്പിടിയും 100 കയുടെ പെരുക്കങ്ങളും ആയ സംഖ്യകൾക്കുള്ള വാഗ്ദത്ത പത്രങ്ങളായ യുദ്ധക്കടപ്പത്രങ്ങൾ 1918 ജൂൺ 3-നു മുതൽ 1918 സപ്തമ്പർ 14-നു വരെ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽനിന്നു അവയ്ക്കു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടുന്ന വില കൊടുത്തു വാങ്ങാവുന്നതാണു് :—

(a) ക്രയ്ക്കുവാനുള്ള അപേക്ഷകളുടെ ബങ്കാം ബാങ്ക്, ബോംബെ ബാങ്ക്, മദിരാശി ബാങ്ക് എന്നിവയുടെ പ്രധാന ആപ്പീസുകളിൽനിന്നോ അവയുടെ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഇന്ത്യൻ ശാഖകളിൽനിന്നോ;

(b) അപേക്ഷാഫോം കല്ലത്തായിലെ നാണയാധികാരിയുടെ ആപ്പീസിലോ (കൺട്രോളർ ഒഫ് കറൻസി ആപ്പീസിൽ) ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു ഏജൻസിയുടെയോ, തപാലിന്റെയോ കൺട്രോളുടെയോ ആപ്പീസിലോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഗവർമെന്റ് ട്രഷറിയിലോ ശാഖ ട്രഷറിയിലോ.

അപേക്ഷാഫോമോടു ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്ന A മാതിരിയിലുള്ള അല്ലെങ്കിൽ, ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്ന കടപ്പത്രങ്ങളുടെ സംഖ്യയും വിവരവും, വാങ്ങുന്ന ആളുടെ പൂർണ്ണമായ പേരും മേൽവിലാസവും, പലിശ എല്ലു ബ്രാഞ്ചയിൽനിന്നു കൊടുക്കേണമെന്നു ആ ബ്രാഞ്ചയുടെ പേരും കാണിച്ചു വേറെ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഫോറമിലും ആവാം.

2. നൂറ്റുപ്പിടിയും 100 കയുടെ പെരുക്കങ്ങളും ആയ സംഖ്യകൾക്കുള്ള ഇൻസ്ക്രൈബ്ഡ് സ്റ്റോക്ക് സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റുകളും ആയ യുദ്ധക്കടപ്പത്രങ്ങൾ 1918 ജൂൺ 3-നു മുതൽ 1918 സപ്തമ്പർ 14-നു വരെ അവയ്ക്കു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടുന്ന വില കൊടുത്തു അപേക്ഷചെയ്യുവാൻ കല്ലത്തായിൽ പൊതുവിലുള്ള കണ്ടുടെ ആപ്പീസി (പബ്ലിക് ഡെബ്റ്റ് ആപ്പീസി) ൽ നിന്നു നേരിട്ടോ താഴെപറയുന്ന വല്ല ആപ്പീസുകൾ മുഖാന്തരമോ വാങ്ങാവുന്നതാണു് :—

ബാങ്കുകളിൽനിന്നും ബാങ്കുകളിൽനിന്നും പുതുക്കടപ്പത്രങ്ങൾ ഇൻസ്ക്രൈബ്ഡ് സ്റ്റോക്ക് സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റായി വാങ്ങേണ്ടുന്ന വിധം.

(a) കല്ലത്തായിലെ നാണയാധികാരിയുടെ ആപ്പീസ് അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഏജൻസിയുടെയോ, തപാലിന്റെയോ കൺട്രോളുടെയോ ആപ്പീസ്;

(b) ബങ്കാം ബാങ്ക്, ബോംബെ ബാങ്ക്, മദിരാശി ബാങ്ക് എന്നിവയുടെ പ്രധാന ആപ്പീസുകളോ അവയുടെ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഇന്ത്യൻ ശാഖകളോ;

(c) ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു ഗവർമെന്റ് ട്രഷറിയോ ശാഖാ ട്രഷറിയോ.

അപേക്ഷാഫോം ഇതോടു ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്ന A മാതിരിയിലുള്ള അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്ന കടപ്പത്രങ്ങളുടെ സംഖ്യയും വിവരവും, വാങ്ങുന്ന ആളുടെ പൂർണ്ണമായ പേരും മേൽവിലാസവും, പലിശ എല്ലു ബ്രാഞ്ചയിൽനിന്നു കൊടുക്കേണമെന്നു ആ ബ്രാഞ്ചയുടെ പേരും കാണിച്ചു വേറെ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഫോറമിലും ആവാം.

3. സെക്യൂരിറ്റിസ് ബാങ്ക് പ്രവൃത്തി സമയത്തായ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു സമയത്ത് ഹെഡ് ഓഫീസിലോ ബ്രാഞ്ചിലോ ഏജൻസിയിലോ ഹാജരായോ പത്രമായോ 10,000 രൂപയിൽ കവിയാതെ 25 രൂപയുടെ ഗുണിതമായുള്ള ഏതു തുകയ്ക്കും ഒരു ചെക്കുകൊടുക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുകയോ ചെയ്താൽ 1918 ജൂൺ 3-ാംതീയതി മുതൽ 1918 ഡിസംബർ 21-ാംതീയതി വരെ അപേക്ഷയും പത്രവും വാങ്ങുന്നതിനുമുമ്പുള്ള ഏതു സമയത്തും ഹാജരാകുന്നതാണ്, അപേക്ഷകനും ഇതോട് ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്ന B മാതിരിയിലോ അല്പമിതി ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള കടപത്രങ്ങളുടെ സാല്വയും വിവരവും, അപേക്ഷകന്റെ പൂർണ്ണമായ പേരും മേൽ വിലാസവും, പലിശ എതു ബാങ്കിനിന്നും കൊടുക്കേണമെന്ന ആ ബാങ്കിന്റെ പേരും വിവരമായിക്കാണിക്കുന്ന വേറെ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഫാറമിലോ ആവാം.

കടപത്രങ്ങൾ തപാലാപ്പീസുകളിൽ നിന്നു മാത്രമേ വാങ്ങാവൂ എന്ന ക്രമം.

തപാലാപ്പീസ് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ വാങ്ങുന്ന കടപ്പത്രങ്ങൾ അങ്ങിനെ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള പക്ഷം പോസ്റ്റ്മാസ്റ്റർ ജനറലിന്റെ ഓഫീസിലേക്ക് രജിസ്റ്റേർഡ് തപാലായിട്ട് അയച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതാണ്.

4. പണമായോ ചെക്കുമൂലമായോ വില അടക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു. കടപ്പത്രങ്ങൾ ബാങ്കിൽനിന്നു വാങ്ങിക്കുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ അങ്ങിനെ വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നതു സംസ്ഥാന ബാങ്കിന്റെ ഹെഡ്ഡാപ്പീസിൽനിന്നോ ആ ബ്രാഞ്ചാപ്പീസിൽനിന്നോ ആയിരുന്നാൽ ചെക്കുകൾ എഴുതുന്നതു ആ ഡിപ്പോസംഗതിയിൽ സംസ്ഥാന ബാങ്കിന്റെ സെക്രട്ടറിയുടെ ട്രഷററുടെ എന്നവരുടെ പേരിലും, രണ്ടാമതായിട്ട് ബ്രാഞ്ച് ഏജന്റ് എന്നവരുടെ പേരിലുമായിരിക്കണം. ഒരു ഗവർമെന്റാപ്പീസിലോ തപാലാപ്പീസിലോ വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നതായാൽ ആ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ അടുക്കൽ അപേക്ഷ ബോധിപ്പിക്കുന്നവൊ ആ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ പേർക്ക ചെക്ക് എഴുതേണ്ടതുമാകുന്നു.

പണം അടക്കൽ.

തപാലാപ്പീസ് സെക്യൂരിറ്റീസ് ബാങ്കിൽ അപേക്ഷകന്റെ പേരിലുള്ള ഉറപ്പിക യിൽനിന്നു ഉറപ്പിച്ചെടുത്തും തപാലാപ്പീസുകളിൽ പണം അടക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

സംസ്ഥാന ബാങ്കുകളുടെ ഹെഡ്ഡാപ്പീസിൽ വില അടക്കുന്നതു ഇന്ത്യൻ ട്രഷറി ബില്ലുകൾ മൂലമുമാവാം. ആവക ബില്ലുകൾ അവയിൽ കാണിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന സംഖ്യപ്രകാരം പണമൊന്നുപോലെ സ്വീകരിക്കപ്പെടുന്നതും എന്നാൽ ബില്ലിന്റെ വട്ടമെത്തുന്നതിനു ബാങ്കിയുള്ള കാലത്തിനു കൊല്ലത്തിൽ നൂറിനു നാലുകണ്ടുള്ള നിരക്കുപ്രകാരം കിഴിവു തള്ളുന്നതുമാകുന്നു.

തരം.

5. യുദ്ധസംബന്ധമായ കടപ്പത്രങ്ങൾ വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നതിനു സ്വീകരിക്കപ്പെട്ട ബാങ്കുകാരൊ തരകുകാരൊ ഉറപ്പാക്കുന്ന പണമായോ ചെക്കുമൂലമായോ വില അടക്കുമ്പോൾ അവർക്ക സംസ്ഥാന ബാങ്കുകൾ നൂറിനു നാലരക്കാൽ കണ്ടുള്ള തരക കൊടുക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

കറൻസി കൺട്രോളറൊ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഒരു അക്കൌണ്ടന്റ് ജനറലൊ കൺട്രോളറൊ ഇവരുടെ അടുക്കലും വല്ല ഗവർന്മെന്റു ബജാനയിലൊ ശാഖാ ബജാനയിലൊ ഇവിടങ്ങളിലും യുദ്ധസംബന്ധമായ കടപ്പത്രങ്ങൾ വാങ്ങുവാൻവേണ്ടി ഹാജരാക്കുന്നും അങ്ങനെ ദ്രവ്യമുള്ളതുമായ അപേക്ഷകരുടെ സംഗതിയിലും സ്വീകരിക്കപ്പെട്ട ബാങ്കുകാർക്കും തരകുകാർക്കും നൂറിനു നാലരക്കാൽ കണ്ടുള്ള തരക അനുവദിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

യുദ്ധസംബന്ധമായ കടപ്പത്രങ്ങൾ വാങ്ങുവാനായി ഇന്ത്യൻ ട്രഷറി ബില്ലുകൾ മൂലം വല്ല സംഖ്യയും സ്വീകരിക്കപ്പെട്ട ബാങ്കുകാരൊ തരകുകാരൊ മുഖാന്തരം അടക്കുന്നതായാൽ അവർക്കു നൂറിനു മുക്കാനി കണ്ടുള്ള തരക സംസ്ഥാന ബാങ്കുകൾ കൊടുക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

അനുകൊല്ലത്തെക്കുള്ള പുതിയപുസ്തകം കാഷ് സർട്ടിഫിക്കേറ്റുകൾ
(ആദ്യം നിക്ഷേപിയിൽനിന്നു മെല്പായത്).

10 രൂ, 20 രൂ, 50 രൂ, 100 രൂ, 500 രൂ തോ സമ്പൂർണ്ണമുള്ളത്.

വാങ്ങി അല്പകാലം കഴിയുമ്പോൾ പണം മടക്കിത്തരുന്നതും.

തൊണ്ണവില 7 രൂ 12 ണ, 15 രൂ 8 ണ, 38 രൂ 12 ണ, 77 രൂ 8 ണ, 387 രൂ 8 ണ.

8. സേവിങ്ങ്സ് ബാങ്ക് പ്രവൃത്തി നടത്തുന്ന എല്ലാ തപാലാപ്പീസ്സിലുംനിന്നും എല്ലാ സമയത്തും തപാലാപ്പീസ്സ് വക തരുകൊടുപ്പുകൊണ്ടു പൂർത്തിയാകുന്ന കാഷ് സർട്ടിഫിക്കേറ്റുകൾ വാങ്ങാവുന്നതാകുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഒരാൾക്ക് 10,000 രൂയിൽ കവിഞ്ഞു സർട്ടിഫിക്കേറ്റുകൾ വാങ്ങിക്കൂടാ.

7. 6 കൊല്ലം എന്ന അവധിക്കുള്ളിൽ എപ്പോഴെങ്കിലും ഈ സർട്ടിഫിക്കേറ്റുകൾ കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള തുക്കിസ്സിൽനിന്നുതന്നെ ഇവയെ പണമായി മാറ്റാവുന്നതാകുന്നു. അങ്ങിനെ മാറ്റുമ്പോൾ യാതൊരു സംഗതിയിലും സർട്ടിഫിക്കേറ്റുകൾക്കുള്ള വില മുഴുവൻ കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്ന സംഖ്യയിൽ നിന്നും കുറയുന്നതല്ല. ഇവയും മറ്റു വിവരങ്ങളും എല്ലാ തപാലാപ്പീസ്സുകളിൽനിന്നും കിട്ടുന്നതാണ്.

A മാതിരി.

ഈ ഗവർമ്മെന്റ് പ്രോമിസ്സറി വാങ്ങുമ്പോൾ ഉപയോഗിക്കേണ്ട മാതിരി.

_____ തുക രൂപ
_____ തിയ്യതി
_____ മു,

1911
1912
1913
1914 ലെ ശരാശരി വിലയുള്ള യുദ്ധസംബന്ധമായ മരുപ്പുറുത്തുകൾ പ്രോമിസറി നോട്ടുകളായി/സ്റ്റോക്ക് സർട്ടിഫിക്കേറ്റായി

എനിക്ക്/ആവശ്യത്തിനായി തരുന്നതിനായി ഇതൊന്നിച്ചയക്കുന്നു. പ്രമിയം _____ രൂ
കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

ഒപ്പ് _____
പേര് _____
മേൽവിലാസം _____

B മാതിരി.

തപാലാപ്പീസ്സിൽനിന്നു വാങ്ങുമ്പോൾ ഉപയോഗിക്കേണ്ട മാതിരി.

_____ തുക രൂപ
_____ തിയ്യതി മാസം

_____ തപാലാപ്പീസ്സിലെ എസിനു/ആളുടെ സെവിങ്സ് ബാങ്ക് കണക്കിനായ

_____ മു

_____ മു. മേല്പടിസ്സിനായി എസിനു/ആളുടെ സേവിങ്സ് ബാങ്ക് പാസ്സ് ബുക്ക്

1911
1912
1913
1914 ലെ ശരാശരി വിലയുള്ള യുദ്ധസംബന്ധമായ കടപ്പുറുത്തുകൾ പ്രോമിസറി നോട്ടുകളായി/സ്റ്റോക്ക് സർട്ടിഫിക്കേറ്റായി

കൂടി വാങ്ങി എസിനു/ആവശ്യത്തിനായി
പോസ്റ്റുമാസ്റ്റർ മുഖാന്തരം അയച്ചുതരുന്നതിന് അതിലേക്കുള്ള വിലയോടുകൂടി ഈ അപേക്ഷ ഇതോന്നിച്ചയക്കുന്നു.

2. പക്ഷേ—

(1) _____ പക്ഷമായിരിക്കാം,

(2) _____ തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ്സിൽ എനിക്കുള്ള _____ നമ്പർ സേവിങ്ങ്സ ബാങ്ക് കണക്കിലോ..

_____ തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ്സിലെ സേവിങ്ങ്സ ബാങ്കിൽ എന്റെ പേരിൽ തുടരെടുവാൻ പോകുന്ന സേവിങ്ങ്സ് ബാങ്ക് കണക്കിലോ,

കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

ഒപ്പ് _____

പേര് മുഴുവൻ _____

തീയതി _____ മേൽവിലാസം _____

(അവശ്യമില്ലെങ്കിൽ വെട്ടിക്കളയുക.)

തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ്സിൽ ഹാജരാക്കിയ തീയതി _____

(ചേരുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തുള്ള കറിക്കുക.)

മണിയോർഡർ നമ്പർ _____

(തപാൽ ഓഫീസുകാർ കറിക്കേണ്ടതു.)

(ഈ ഫോറം സർക്കാരിലേക്കുള്ള ഔദ്യോഗിക കാര്യത്തിനു മാത്രമേ ഉപയോഗിക്കാവൂ.)

എൻ. ശങ്കരപിള്ള,
ഡപ്യൂട്ടി ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറി.

(A true translation)

P. V. KURUVILA,
Acting Malayalam Translator to Government.

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Part I-A.—Local and Municipal.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Ootacamund, June 11, 1918.

No. 836.—Mr J. B. Coats, Engineer, Corporation of Madras, privilege leave for one month from 1st July 1918.

APPOINTMENTS, ELECTIONS, ETC.

No. 837.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to reappoint Sri Srinivasa Rajamani Raja Deo Garu as a member of the Ganjam District Board.

No. 838.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to reappoint M.R.Ry. Hari Hazam Garu as a member of the Koraput District Board.

No. 839.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Duvvasula Varaha Narasimham Pantulu Garu as a member of the Koraput District Board.

No. 840.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to reappoint Mr. Pichaie Felician Mathias, M.A. & C.M., to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Salem.

No. 841.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. K. Venkatarama Ayyar Avargal to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Adoni.

No. 842.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Khan Sahib G. A. Ghulam Hussin Sahib Bahadur to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Coimbatore.

No. 843.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 14 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council approves of the appointment, by election, of M.R.Ry. Tiruvengada Subrahmanya Ponnuswami Tevar Avargal as Vice-Chairman of the municipality of Trichinopoly.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 844.—In modification of notification No. 1358 published at page 577 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 7th October 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased, under clauses (i) and (ii) of section 12 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, to declare that the maximum strength of the Tiruvalur Municipal Council shall be sixteen and that the number of councillors to be appointed by election shall be eight.

No. 845.—In modification of notification No. 176 published on page 62 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 31st January 1911, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare, under clause (ii) of section 12 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, that the number of municipal councillors to be appointed by election to the Municipal Council of Kumbakonam shall be eighteen.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 653.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·01 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for improving the drinking water well in Kammachetturu, hamlet of Pattamvandlapalli village; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar of Madanapalle is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Madanapalle, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Chittoor district, Madanapalle taluk, Pattamvandlapalli village.

	Acres.
Village-site poramboke, S. No. 735, belonging to Hegalagiri Venkataramanappa, bounded on the north and east by unoccupied portion in S. No. 735, south by house of Hegalagiri Venkataramanappa situated in a portion of S. No. 735; west by unoccupied portion in S. No. 736	0·01

No. 654.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 38½ cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for improving the sanitary condition of the Bazaar area in the Ootacamund municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coonoor, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said Revenue Divisional Officer, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

The Nilgiri district, Ootacamund taluk, Ootacamund municipality.

	Cents.
No. E 178-1 (municipal door Nos. 390 to 401) belonging to Messrs. Manjee Sait & Co., bounded on the north by Nos. 179 and 180; east by No. E 177, south and west by lane	2½
No. E 180-1 (municipal door Nos. 422 to 429) belonging to Messrs. Manjee Sait & Co., bounded on the north by lower cart by street; south by road; west by street	2½
No. E 182-1 (municipal door Nos. 440 to 446) belonging to Mr. N. D. Maddanna, bounded on the north by lane, east by street; south by road; west by lane	6½
No. E 200 (municipal door No. 649) belonging to Messrs. A. R. H. Fazir Muhammad Sait & Sons, bounded on the north and east by lane; south by road, west by street	1½
No. E 202 (municipal door No. 649) belonging to Messrs. A. R. H. Fazir Muhammad Sait & Sons, bounded on the north and east by lane, south by road; west by street	1½
No. E 210 (municipal door No. 649) belonging to Messrs. A. R. H. Fazir Muhammad Sait and Sons, bounded on the north and east by lane; south by road; west by street	½
No. E 137 (municipal door No. 484) belonging to Messrs. A. R. H. Fazir Muhammad Sait & Sons, bounded on the north by road; east by No. E 136, south by road; west by No. E 135	½
No. E 136 (municipal door No. 485) belonging to Mr. N. D. Maddanna, bounded on the north by road; east by No. E 137; south by road, west by No. E 135	1
Part of No. E 408 (municipal door No. 919) belonging to Messrs. Manjee Sait & Co., bounded on the north by part of No. E 409, east by street; south by E No. 408, west by No. E 411	1½
Part of E No. 33 (municipal door Nos. 1186 to 1189) belonging to Messrs. Manjee Sait & Co., bounded on the north by E No. 31; east and south by part of E No. 33; west by road	3½
Part of No. E 33 (municipal door Nos. 1181 to 1184) belonging to Messrs. Manjee Sait, bounded on the north by No. E 31; east by street; south by No. E 31 A; west by part of No. E 33 and road	14
No. E 31 (municipal door No. 1230) belonging to Messrs. Manjee Sait & Co., bounded on the north by No. E 34-1, east by No. E 32, south by No. E 33; west by road	6½
Total ..	38½

No. 655.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·03576 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for making a well in the Palghat Municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Palghat, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Palghat, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Malabar district, Palghat taluk, Pathur village.

	Acres.
Inam, wet, portion of S. No. 1216 of block No. 33, belonging to Owner, Kalpathi Viswanathaswami; Deraswam manager, Vahya, Kombalpalam Cheriya Bapu Ammu; occupier, Chithapuram C. V. Ramachandra Ayyar, bounded on the north and east by S. No. 1216 (portion) of block No. 33, south by S. No. 1216 (portion) of block No. 33 and 1192 of block No. 31; west by S. No. 1216 (portion) of block No. 33 and 1024 of block No. 31	0·03576

No. 656.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 2,513½ square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for providing a road to the river from Attumeedai pettai in the Madura municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Madura is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Madura and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Madura district, Madura taluk, Sithalampattarai village.

	Sq. ft.
Government, dry, T.S. Nos. 1210 and 1212-1 belonging to Kanniadi Alagarswami Ayyar, bounded on the north by T.S. Nos. 1210 and 1212-1; east by latrine and Aandyanadi channel No. 1213 (2); south by latrine and Aandyanadi channel; west by T.S. No. 1213	2,513½

No. 657.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 1·46 acres, be the same a little more or less,

is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Mahammadan burial-ground, Pudupalayam in the Cuddalore Municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cuddalore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cuddalore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

South Arcot district, Cuddalore taluk, Vannarapalayam village.

	Acs.
Eyelvari, dry, No. 1060-2 belonging to Muthalaiamal, bounded on the north by No. 1062, east by Nos. 1065-1 and 2 and 1054; south by No. 1065-3, west by No. 1061-1	1·40
Eyelvari, dry, No. 1061-2 belonging to Ranganayaka Padayachi, bounded on the north by No. 1060-1, east by No. 1071; south by No. 1065-3; west by No. 1060-2	0·06
Total ..	1·46

No. 658.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·08 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Board Girls' School at Melamangalam, and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Periyakulam is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Periyakulam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Madura district, Periyakulam taluk, Melamangalam village.

	Acre.
Nattam, dry, S. No. 922 A-1, belonging to M. S. Venkataramma Ayyar, bounded on the north by Agraharam Kottai street, east by Sriman Venkataramma Ayyar's vacant land; south and west by site acquired for girls' school	0·08

No. 659.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·58 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the formation of Nilakkottai-Paramai road; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Nilakkottai is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Nilakkottai, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Madura district, Nilakkottai taluk, Manavanathu village.

	Acre.
Eyelvari, dry, S. No. 305-3, belonging to Kamakshi Ammal and Sivagnanakkanpathi, bounded on the north by the remaining portion of the field No. 305-1; east by village No. 30, Pillaiyar nattam, south by south Alagapuri village; west by S. No. 306, road poramboke	0·58

No. 660.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 199 square yards, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for laying out a street in the Kasimkota union; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Anakapalle is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Anakapalle, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Vizagapatam district, Anakapalle taluk, Kasimkota village.

	Sq. yds.
House-site, dry, belonging to Peesapati Suryanarayana, Peesapati Anjinarayana and Peesapati Venkatratnam, bounded on north by existing street line, east by vacant site of Sivvadala Appalaswami and Ramulu; south by remaining portion of the owner's house-site, west by street road	67
House-site, dry, belonging to Sivvadala Appalaswami and Ramulu, bounded on the north by compound of the Government girls' school; east by house-site of A. Suryanarayana and Dorayya; south by remaining portion of the owner's site, west by house-site of P. Suryanarayana and Adinarayana.	41
House-site, dry, belonging to Appikonda Suryanarayana and Appikonda Dorayya, bounded on the north by compound of the Government girls' school, east by house-site of Boddeti Padmavaya and Sayanna; south by remaining portion of the owner's site; west by house-site of Sivvadala Appalaswami and Ramulu	91
House-site, dry, belonging to Boddeti Padmavaya and Sayanna bounded on the north by compound of the Government girls' school, east by union lane, south by remaining portion of the owner's site; west by house-site of A. Suryanarayana and Dorayya	80
Total ..	199

No. 661.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 2,176 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of in-patient wards to the Turaiyur hospital; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Musiri, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Musiri, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Trichinopoly district, Musiri taluk, Turaiyur village.

	Sq. ft.
Palmedu nattam poramboke, No. 1878 belonging to Hafiz Bi, wife of Mahomed Sahib, bounded on the north by hospital building compound; east by hospital building; south by Govinda Rao's house lane; west by street	1,659
Palmedu, nattam poramboke, No. 1878 belonging to Govinda Rao, bounded on the north and east by Hafiz Bi's house, south by Govinda Rao's house lane; west by street	839
Total ..	2,176

No. 662.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 6 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a well and for a pathway thereto; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar, Peddapuram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Peddapuram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Godavari district, Peddapuram taluk, Pedarayavaram village.

	Cents.
Government, jirayati, dry, No. 278-1, belonging to Sikkina Karamma, bounded on the north by Nos. 227-3 A and 227-2 E-3 of Rangampeta; east and south by No. 278-2 of Pedarayavaram; west by No. 278 of Rangampeta.	1

Rangampeta village.

Government, jirayati, dry, No. 227-2 E-2, belonging to Sikkina Sathyya, bounded on the north and east by No. 227-2 E-1; south by Pedarayavaram; west by No. 227-2 A.	5
Total ..	6

No. 663.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 888 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for providing an entrance to the municipal store room from North Avanimula street, in the Madura municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Madura, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Madura, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Madura district, Madura taluk, Sithalampattarai village.

	Sq. yd.
Ryotwari, nattam, No. 337-3 belonging to Subramanya Chettiyar, bounded on the north by North Avanimula street, east by T.S. No. 337-2; south by T.S. Nos. 339-1 and 339-2; west by No. 337-4	888

No. 664.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 360 square yards, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a school-building; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Ramachandrapuram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Ramachandrapuram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Godavari district, Ramachandrapuram taluk, Kota village.

	Sq. yds.
Village-site back yard, No. 346 A, belonging to Kondapati China Kamayya, bounded on the north and east by site of Kondapati China Kamayya, south by public street, west by Vadlapati Satyya's site.. ..	360

No. 666.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 2·47 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a road in the Berhampur Municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Berhampur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Berhampur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Ganjam district, Berhampur taluk, Bhapur village.

	Acre.
Ryotwari, manavari, S. No. 374-3 belonging to Gunda Ramamurti, bounded on the north by Public Works channel; east by channel cut-pin; south by G. Ramamurti's land; west by Thaya Rao's land	0·82
Ryotwari, manavari, S. No. 374-4 E belonging to Sithum Chetti Thaya Rao, bounded on the north by Public Works channel, east by G. Ramamurti's land, south and west by S. Thaya Rao's land ..	0·03
Ryotwari, sat, S. No. 375-1 B belonging to Sithum Chetti Thaya Rao, bounded on the north by Public Works channel; east, south and west by S. Thaya Rao's land	0·10
Ryotwari, wet, S. No. 375-1 C and D belonging to Sithum Chetti Thaya Rao, bounded on the north and east by Public Works channel, south and west by S. Thaya Rao's land	0·04
Ryotwari, wet, S. No. 375-1 E belonging to Sithum Chetti Thaya Rao, bounded on the south and east by Public Works channel; south and west by S. Thaya Rao's land	0·02
Ryotwari, wet, S. No. 375-1 E belonging to Sithum Chetti Thaya Rao, bounded on the north and east by Public Works channel, south and west by S. Thaya Rao's land	0·03
Ryotwari, dry, S. No. 376-2 belonging to Sithum Chetti Thaya Rao, bounded on the north by Public Works channel, east and south by S. Thaya Rao's land, west by N. Raja Rao's land	0·02
Ryotwari, wet, S. No. 380-1 B, belonging to Nayudulu Raja Rao and Nilakantam, bounded on the north and east by Public Works channel; south by N. Raja Rao's land; west by P. Gopala Rao Patrulu's land ..	0·37
Ryotwari, wet, S. No. 382-2, belonging to Pakala Gopal Rao Patrulu, bounded on the north by Public Works channel; east by N. Raja Rao's land, south by P. Gopal Rao Patrulu's land; west by road	0·25
Ryotwari, wet, S. No. 389-2, belonging to Pakala Gopala Rao Patrulu, bounded on the north by village-site; east by Ramalingam's land, south and west by P. Gopal Rao Patrulu's land	0·30
Pata Berhampur village.	
Wet, S. No. 184-2, belonging to Pakala Gopal Rao Patrulu, bounded on the north by foot-path; east by village-site; south by P. Gopal Rao Patrulu's land; west by Nilakantam tank bund	0·34
Total ..	2·47

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary to Government.

(Medical.)

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Ootacamund, June 7, 1918.

No. 54.—Major Frederick Fenn Elwes, M.B., I.M.S., extension of privilege leave for seven days from the 8th June 1918 under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

APPOINTMENTS.

Ootacamund, June 6, 1918.

No. 55.—Lieutenant-Col. William James Niblock, I.M.S., to act as Senior Medical Officer and Second Surgeon, General Hospital, and Port and Marine Surgeon, Madras, in addition to his own duties during the absence of Lieut.-Col. E. M. Illington, I.M.S., on privilege leave.

No. 56.—Major Alexander Chalmers, I.M.S., to act as Medical Officer of the Penitentiary Madras, in addition to his other duties during the absence of Lieut.-Col. E. M. Illington, I.M.S., on privilege leave.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary to Government.

(Plague.)

NOTIFICATION.

Ootacamund, June 11, 1918.

No. 120-P. In modification of notification No. 117-P., published on pages 332-336 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 4th June 1918, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas and of notification stations are published :—

A.—PLAGUE-INFECTED AREAS.

I.—In the Madras Presidency.

District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.	District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.	District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.
Anantapur—		Kanara, South—		Ootacamund.	The portion of the Ootacamund Municipality specified below :—
Anantapur.	Peravali.	Mangalore.	Mangalore.		North, starting from the point where Peyton's road joins the Club road, eastward along Club road, and Church Hill road to Charing Cross; east, Connoor road from Charing Cross to its junction with Elk Hill lane, south, Elk Hill lane, Elk Hill road and South Lake road from old Gymkhana Pavilion to Willowbund; west, Willowbund road and Peyton's road to the starting point.
Hindupur.	Bidale. Gangampalli.	Kurnool—			
Pamkonda.	Nagatura.	Nandyal.	Bhojanam. Nandyal.		
Arcot, North—		Kurnool.	Paria.		
Tirupputtur.	Reddiyur. Tirupputtur.	Malabar—			
Bellary—		Kottayam.	Pallichery.	Salem—	
Alur ..	Whole taluk.	Nilgiris, The—		Hosur ..	Belagondapalli. Kalagondapalli. Kottagondapalli. Muttigan. Mottam Agraharam. Panapalli.
Bellary	Whole taluk (except Bellary town).	Coonoor	North, starting from the point where the Race-course stream enters municipal limits and following the course of the stream to the point where it is intersected by the Vannarpet bridle path, eastward along the bridle path as far as the entrance to the hospital out-patients' dispensary, then along the Convent bridle path between the Hospital and the Municipal office to its junction with the Mount Road near St. Anthony's school, following the Mount Road to its junction with figure of Eight Road near Mangutha shop; east, thence along figure of Eight Road and lower Church bridle path through Hanswood to the old ghat road following this road to the municipal boundary, south and west, thence along municipal boundary to the starting point.	Salem ..	Salem Town—Blocks 3 to 7 and 19 of survey division No. 4 and blocks 8 to 11, 13, 24 and 26 of survey division No. 7, Viranam.
Hadagalli	Hadagalli.				
Harpanahalli.	Harpanahalli.				
Coimbatore—					
Coimbatore	Ettimadai,				
Pollachi ..	Gomangalam Pudur				
Guntur—					
Guntur.	Guntur.				
Narsaraopet.	Narsaraopet.			Vizagapatam—	
				Vizagapatam.	Maddilapalem.
Repalle.	Chirala. Ipurupalem.				Vizagapatam.

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

[Infected localities—Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.]

I. MYSORE.

The whole State.

II. BOMBAY.

1. *Northern Division*—
   (a) Districts—Ahmedabad, Broach, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Surat and Thana.
   (b) Towns and ports—Ahmedabad, Bandra, Bombay, Broach, Kalyan, Kurla and Surat.
2. *Central Division*—
   (a) Districts—Ahmednagar, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Sholapur, East Khandesh and West Khandesh.
   (b) Towns—Poona and Sholapur.
3. *Southern Division*—
   (a) Districts—Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Kanara, Kolaba and Ratnagiri.
   (b) Towns and ports—Hubli, Ratnagiri and Vengurla.
4. *Sind*—
   (a) Districts—Hyderabad, Karachi, Larkana, Nawabshah, Sukkur and Thar and Parkar.
   (b) Towns and ports—Hyderabad City, Karachi and Shikarpur City.
5. *Political Charge*—

States and Agencies—Akalkot State, Baroda State, Cambay State, Khairpur State, Cutch State, Jafrabad Port, Jamnagar Port, Kathiawar Agency, Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country, Mahi Kantha Agency, Mandvi Port, Mangrol Port, Nawanagar Port, Palanpur Agency, Porbander Port, Rewakantha Agency, Savantvadi State, Shivaradhan Port, Surat Agency and Veraval Port

III. BIHAR AND ORISSA.

(a) Districts—Bhagalpur, Champaran, Darbhanga, Gaya, Hazaribagh, Monghyr, Muzaffarpur, Patnaan, Patna, Santal Parganas, Saran and Shahabad.
(b) Towns—Bhagalpur, Darbhanga and Patna.

IV. THE PUNJAB.

(a) Districts—Ambala, Amritsar, Attock, Ferozepur, Gurdaspur, Gujranwala, Gujrat, Gurgaon, Hissar, Hoshiarpur, Jhang, Jhelum, Jullundur, Kangra, Karnal, Kohtak, Lahore, Ludhiana, Lyallpur, Mianwali, Montgomery, Multan, Muzaffargarh, Rawalpindi, Rohtak, Shahpur and Sialkot.
(b) Towns—Amritsar, Jullundur, Lahore and Patiala.
(c) States—Bahawalpur, Jind, Kalsia, Kapurthala, Nabha and Patiala.

V. BURMA.

(a) Districts—Amherst, Bassein, Bhamo, Wuntha-waddy, Henzada, Insein, Katha, Kyaukse, Magwe, Maiktila, Myaungmya, Myingyan, Pegu, Prome, Pyapon, Shwebo, Thayetmyo-waddy, Thaton and Toungoo.
(b) Towns and ports—Bassein, Mandalay, Moulmein and Rangoon.
(c) States—Northern Shan States.

VI. THE UNITED PROVINCES.

(a) Districts—Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Azamgarh, Bahraich, Balia, Banda, Bara Banki, Basti, Benares, Bijnor, Budaun, Bulandshar, Cawnpore, Etah, Etawah, Farrukhabad, Fatehpur, Fyzabad, Ghazipur, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Hamirpur, Hardoi, Jalaun, Jaunpur, Jhansi, Kheri, Lucknow, Mainpuri, Meerut, Mirzapur, Moradabad, Muttra, Muzaffarnagar, Partabgarh, Pilibhit, Rae Bareli, Saharanpur, Shahjahanpur, Sitapur, Sultanpur and Unao.
(b) Towns—Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Bareilly, Benares, Cawnpore, Farrukhabad, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, Hathras, Jhansi, Lucknow, Meerut, Muttra, Moradabad and Shahjahanpur.

VII. THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(a) Districts—Ahnle, Amraoti, Bhandara Buldana, Chanda, Damoh, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Mandla, Nagpur, Narsinghpur, Nimar, Sangor, Seoni and Wardha.
(b) Towns—Jubbulpore and Nagpur.

VIII. HYDERABAD.

The whole State.

IX. CENTRAL INDIA.

(a) States—Baoni, Barwani, Bhopal, Bijna Jagir, Chhatarpur, Datia, Dewas (Junior), Dhar, Gwalior, Indara, Kurwai, Narsinghgarh, Orchha, Rajagarh, Rewa and Sampthar.
(b) Towns—Neemuch Cantonment and Ratlam.

X. RAJPUTANA

(a) District—Ajmer.
(b) States—Alwar, Banswara, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Dholpur, Jaipur, Jhalawar, Karauli, Kherwara, Kotah, Marwar (Jodhpur), Mewar, Shahpura, Sirohi and Tonk.
(c) Towns—Ajmer, Jaipur and Jodhpur

XI. KASHMIR.

Jammu Province.

XII. NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Districts—Abbottabad, Hazara, Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan.
Town—Dera Ismail Khan.

XIII. BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

Presidency Division—District—24 Parganas—Town—Calcutta.

XIV. DELHI.

Delhi City and District.

B.—NOTIFICATION STATIONS.

South Indian Railway.

Mangalore. | Tirappattur.

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

Basin Bridge.* | Virasgapatam. | Waltair. | Nandyal.

* *N.B.*—Notification papers should be issued at Basin Bridge only to passengers coming from infected areas without the papers.

C.—ROAD FRONTIER NOTIFICATION STATIONS.

Bellari. | Gundrajupalli. | Chenalabavalu (hamlet of
Hosur. | Patrapalli. | Vengalla).
Tayabkhedo.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Nityananda Patnaik Garu of Parlakimedi has been duly elected municipal councillor for the Pavle ward in the Parlakimedi municipality in the district of Ganjam.

Ganjam Collector's Office,
1st June 1918.

Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. P. Jagannadhaswami Pantulu Garu of Parlakimedi has been duly elected municipal councillor for Cheruvudiguva ward of the Parlakimedi municipality in the district of Ganjam.

Ganjam Collector's Office,
2nd June 1918.

C. B. COTTERELL,
Collector.

Under section 18 of the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1884, M.R.Ry. Uppari China Dharmarajo Garu of Gokavaram has been duly elected as a member for the Rajahmundry Taluk Board in the district of Godavari.

Godavari Collector's Office,
31st May 1918.

P. S. P. RICE,
Collector.

M.R.Ry. Kattamanchi Kolandai Reddi Garu has been duly elected as member of the Bezwada Municipal Council in the district of Kistna.

Kistna Collector's Office,
5th June 1918.

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL,
Collector.

Under section 18 of the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1884, M.R.Ry. Vanada Ayyangar Tiruvengadaswami Ayyangar Avargal of Saraogalam has been duly elected as a member of the Mannargudi Taluk Board in the district of Tanjore.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
31st May 1918.

J. R. HUGGINS,
Collector.

Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. A. M. M. Avudayappa Pillai Avargal has been duly elected as a member of the Tuticorin Municipal Council.

Tinnevelly Collector's Office,
6th June 1918.

I. MacIVER,
Collector.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. S. Narasimha Sastri Garu, has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Bellary District Board by the Hospet Taluk Board.

Bellary District Board's Office,
6th June 1918

J. M. TURING,
President.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Manikkoth Karunakaran Avargal, Tahsildar of Ernad, has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Malabar District Board by the Nilambyaram Taluk Board.

Malabar District Board's Office,
30th May 1918.

F. B. EVANS,
President.

The President, District Board, North Arcot, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council, under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Savarimuthu Arulappa Mudhe Pillai Avargal to be a member of the Ranipettai Taluk Board.

North Arcot District Board's Office,
30th May 1918.

V. PANDURANG RAO,
President.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. A. P. R. K. R. M., Chinnia Chettiyar Avargal has been appointed, by election, as a member of the South Arcot District Board by the Virakkoyilur Taluk Board.

South Arcot District Board's Office,
4th June 1918.

A. SUBBARAYULU,
President.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, M.R.Ry. Valivolam Manathunionthu Deekar Kandaswami Deekar Avargal has been duly elected as a member of the Tanjore District Board by the Negapatam Taluk Board.

Tanjore District Board's Office,
31st May 1918.

In the exercise of the powers conferred on him by G.O. No. 378 L., dated the 30th March 1918, the President of the Tanjore District Board appoints M.R.Ry. T. K. R. O. L. Chidambaram Chettiyar Karuthan Chettiyar Avergal of Tiruppangur to be a member of the Mayavaram Taluk Board.

Tanjore District Board's Office,
8th June 1918.

J. R. HUGGINS,
President.

In exercise of the powers delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the President, District Board, Trichinopoly, appoints M.R.Ry. Puyyamani Kittu Ayyar Venkatarama Ayyar Avergal, mirasdar, Nangavaram, to be a member of the Karur Taluk Board.

Trichinopoly District Board's Office,
8th June 1918.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, the President, District Board, Trichinopoly, hereby appoints the undermentioned gentlemen to be members of the Musiri Taluk Board :—

(1) The Rev. M. D. Israel, Superintending Missionary, S.P.G., Irungalur.
(2) M.R.Ry. Bapu Reddiyar Krishnaswami Reddiyar Avergal of Peruvalanellur.

Trichinopoly District Board's Office,
10th June 1918.

T. DESIKA ACHARIYAR,
President.

ERRATUM.

In the notification, dated 28th May 1918, by the Godavari District Board's Office appearing on page 358 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 28th May 1918, *for* the name of the President '*P. S. P. Rice*' *read* '*D. Seshagiri Rao*'.

Godavari District Board's Office,
5th June 1918.

D. SESHAGIRI RAO,
President.

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Part I-B.—Educational.

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First Examination for Teachers' Certificates, November 1917—Candidates passed and failed.
Training School Leaving Certificate Examination, 1918—Candidates passed and failed.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(Education.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Octacamund, May 16, 1918.

No. 70.—The following additions and alterations will be made to the rules for the Reformatory School, Chingleput, issued in G.O No. 153, Educational, dated the 20th March 1907 :—

For the existing rules 11, 22 (i), (ii), (iii), (v), (vii), (viii) and 31 *substitute* the following :—

"11. The Superintendent shall have power to make appointments up to Rs. 30 per mensem and to grant leave to and to inflict punishment on persons so appointed. He shall have power to suspend or fine pending the orders of the Inspector-General any other member of the staff except the Deputy Superintendent."

"22 (i) At least two months before a pupil is entitled to be discharged, notice in the prescribed Form (A) shall be sent to the Collector of the district in which his parents or near relatives reside and in the case of Madras City to the Inspector of Schools in whose circle it is, requesting him to secure the attendance, at a fixed time, of some trustworthy person to take charge of the boy. The Collector may, if necessary, forward the boy to any subordinate Revenue official within whose jurisdiction the boy's parents or near relations reside."

"(ii) A discharged pupil shall be provided with a letter to the Collector in the prescribed Form (B) soliciting his sympathy in the pupil's behalf and requesting him to do what he can towards ensuring the pupil a fair start in life as well as reasonable protection against temptations to a relapse into crime. The Collector shall endeavour to induce the local headman or some respectable neighbour to do what he can for the boy and shall make use as far as practicable of the services of any voluntary association that may be formed to look after the interests of discharged boys."

"(iii) The pupil shall ordinarily be sent to the Collector and by the Collector if necessary to his relatives in charge of a peon of the school, who shall be responsible for his treatment until he is handed over to his relatives. The peon shall be furnished with travelling expenses for himself and the pupil, batta for the latter being allowed at four annas per diem."

"(v) Care shall be taken to despatch the boy from school in sufficient time to admit of his reaching his destination before the date on which he is entitled to discharge, and the amount of gratuity payable to him shall also be forwarded with the letter in Form (B) to the Collector who shall either pay the amount to the youth personally in the form of a monthly allowance in such instalments as he may deem desirable or, if the boy prefers it, spend the money in starting him in business including if he sees no reason to the contrary, the purchase of tools.

"If the Superintendent is able to find direct employment for a boy whose parents obviously are unfit to look after him he shall be sent direct to this employ.

"(v-a) The unclaimed earnings of discharged pupils should be paid into the treasury and the amount should be taken as deductions of charges under the head which would have received the debit when payment was made.

"(vi) When a boy of the criminal class or of a criminal instinct or a boy whose parents obviously are immoral or otherwise unfit to look after him is taken before a Collector for discharge, the Collector may dispose of him in such a manner as to protect him from the influence of criminal or immoral associates.

"(vi-a) The Superintendent shall at the time of the release of any boy who is a member of a notified criminal tribe apply to the Collector for his exemption from registration if he thinks fit. Collectors in disposing of such applications will exercise the discretion vested in them under section 5 of the Criminal Tribes Act

"(viii) For three years from the date of a pupil's discharge, the Superintendent shall communicate with the Collector or, in the case of pupils of the Madras City, with the Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle, once in every six months in the prescribed Forms (C, C-a respectively) with a view to ascertain the career of the pupil since his discharge and the reply of the Collector or the Inspector of Schools as the case may be shall in every case be laid before the Committee of Visitors. An abstract of the reports shall be embodied in the Annual Report of the Inspector-General. All enquiries regarding ex-pupils shall be made through Revenue and Educational officers. If the officer charged with the duty of making enquiries ascertains that a boy is out of employment, he should not be content merely to report the fact but should use every effort to find him employment."

"31. Besides Sundays and other Government holidays the school will have a fortnight's holiday for Christmas subject to the condition that the boys are employed during the period in some healthy occupation outside their ordinary school class work, such as gardening, drawing, reading library books, writing letters to parents and sports."

FORM A.

Letter to Collector of District intimating release of a youth from the Reformatory School.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that pupil No. , who was committed to the Reformatory School under the order of the Collector of dated will have completed his term of detention in the Reformatory school on the and will be despatched from the school to your office in charge of a peon of the school on or about the I have therefore to request that the enquiries prescribed by Rule 22 made under section 26 of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, may be made before that date.

2. The boy belongs to the village of in the taluk, district. His relatives are :—

This pupil is of the caste.

3. The history of the boy's character during his detention in the school is as follows :—

He has passed the following tests in general and industrial knowledge :—

He has been trained as a

I have, etc.,

Superintendent, Reformatory School.

FORM B.

Letter to Collector of District forwarding the boy and requesting delivery to his relatives.

Sir,

With reference to this office letter, dated No. , informing you of the intended release of pupil No. , I have the honour to forward herewith the pupil in question in charge of peon of the school for delivery to his parents or to such near relatives or to any voluntary association that may be formed and that may be willing to receive him.

2. The peon in charge will deliver to you the sum of Rs and this amount should either be paid to the youth in the form of monthly allowance in such instalments as may be deemed desirable or, if the boy prefers it in starting him in business in the purchase of tools.

3. I beg to solicit your sympathy on his behalf and to request you will do what you can to ensure his having a fair start in life and that efforts be made to keep him in view under all circumstances.

4. I request also that all enquiries regarding the ex-pupil may be made through the District Civil officials (Revenue or Educational officers) and that the enquiries are made as unobtrusively and in a manner as little inquisitorial as possible.

I have, etc.,

Superintendent, Reformatory School.

FORM C.

Half-yearly application to the Collector of the District regarding youth's mode of occupation and conduct.

Sir,

I have the honour to request you will favour me with a report on the mode of occupation and conduct of a youth who was forwarded to you from this institution with this office letter No. dated .

2. Vide your office letter No. dated for the latest information regarding the youth.

3. If the boy is at present without employment, will you kindly take steps to find him employment?

I have, etc.,

Superintendent, Reformatory School.

FORM C (A).

Half-yearly application to the Inspector of Schools regarding the mode of application and conduct of Madras City boys.

Sir,

I have the honour to request you will favour me with a report on the mode of occupation and conduct of , an ex-pupil of this school particulars of whom are given below:—

2. Vide your office letter No. , dated the for the latest information regarding the youth.

3. If the boy is at present without employment, will you kindly take steps to find him employment?

I have, etc.,

Superintendent, Reformatory School.

Octacamund, May 31, 1918.

No. 71.—Insert the following as a note under rule 59 of the rules relating to the constitution and working of the College of Engineering, Madras:—

Note.—A local allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem will be given to apprentice upper subordinates posted to Rameswaram for practical training for the period of their actual stay at the station.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

APPOINTMENT.

M.R.Ry. T. Ramanujayya, Headmaster, Model section, Higher Elementary Training school, Chittoor, and M.R.Ry. C. R. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Third Assistant, Training section of the Government Higher Elementary Training school, Triplicane, will be considered to have held the post of First Assistant, Training section, of the latter school, *sub. pro tem.*, in the Probationary class of the cadre of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools (Rs. 75 per mensem) from 16th March 1918 to 31st March 1918 and from 1st April 1918 to 23rd April 1918 (inclusive) respectively.

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction.

Madras, 16th May 1918.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE AND APPOINTMENT.

The privilege leave for two weeks granted to T. Muhammad Hussain Sahib, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tinnevelly Mahammadan range, in the Official Memorandum of the Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle, R.O. No. 800-Ty., dated 29th April 1918, is extended by leave of the same kind by one week.

The Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tinnevelly range, will continue to be in charge of the office during the period of absence on leave of T. Muhammad Hussain Sahib.

H. CHAMPION,
Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle.

Madura, 7th June 1918.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, MADRAS.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE DIVISIONAL ACCOUNTANTS' SERVICE OF THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

REVISED RULES.

The following are the courses prescribed in the two additional subjects:—

Elementary Geometry.—Books I and II of Euclid with simple deductions therefrom, and the text-book "Hall and Stevens Text Book of Euclid's Elements."

Essay Writing.—The scope of knowledge expected in Essay Writing is that expected of successful candidates of the Entrance, Matriculation or School Final examinations of the Indian Universities.

W. H. JAMES,
Principal.

College of Engineering, Madras,
4th June 1918.

JUNIOR INTERMEDIATE CLASS OF THE KUMBAKONAM COLLEGE.

A very high standard of proficiency in English will invariably be required.

Students proposing to take Vernacular Composition under Part II of the course of the Intermediate Examination should have shown proficiency in Vernacular Composition under Group A of the School-leaving Certificate Course.

Students proposing to study the subject of Group (i) should have taken in the Public Examination at least two of the three following subjects under Group C, viz. (i) Algebra and Geometry, (ii) Physics, and (iii) Chemistry, and the certificate should show aptitude in Elementary Mathematics and in Elementary Science.

Every student proposing to take Group (iii) should have shown proficiency in at least two subjects in Group C. If he proposes to take a History subject his certificate should show aptitude in the History of India and Geography.

1. Applications containing the following particulars should be sent to the Principal so as to reach him not later than the 15th June 1918.

(a) Name in full (with his correct address) and date of birth.
(b) School or college in which the applicant studied with year.
(c) The number of his Secondary School-Leaving Certificate.
(d) Subjects in Group (iii) which the applicant wishes to take.
(e) Whether he proposes to select Tamil Composition or Sanskrit Translation.

2. The following combinations of the subjects in Group (iii) will be provided :—

(1) Ancient History, Modern History and Logic.
(2) Ancient History, Modern History and Sanskrit.
(3) Ancient History, Modern History and Tamil.
(4) Ancient History, Logic and Sanskrit.
(5) Ancient History, Logic and Tamil.
(6) Modern History, Logic and Sanskrit.
(7) Modern History, Logic and Tamil.

3. Candidates wishing to know whether their applications have been registered should send an addressed stamped post-card. No other form of reply will be sent.

4. Applicants' Secondary School-leaving Certificates should be sent in original by registered post as soon as they are received from the Commissioner's office. The last day fixed for selection will be 8th July 1918.

5. Each student selected for admission, if he does not appear in person on the 8th July, will receive intimation of his selection by post, and if he does not come and join the College before the 14th July, no seat will be guaranteed for him after the latter date.

6. The School leaving Certificate of a rejected candidate will be returned to him immediately after the 15th July to the address given in his application by registered book post not paid.

7. In no case whatsoever will a student be admitted who has not a main guardian resident in Kumbakonam, or is not a resident of the Victoria Jubilee Hostel attached to the College. In the case of students who are not themselves natives of, or residents in, Kumbakonam, preference will be given to students who join the hostel.

8. Each student thus selected will be required to give an undertaking in writing to take part in some form of sports or else produce a medical certificate.

Government College, Kumbakonam,
30th May 1918.

B. M. STATHAM,
Principal.

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST CLASS, MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

It is hereby notified for general information that candidates holding European High School Certificates or such Secondary School-Leaving Certificates as are considered by the Principal, Medical College, to show a coherent level of education will be eligible for admission into the Chemist and Druggist class.

The class will be held at the Madras Medical College from 2nd July 1918. The course extends over two years.

Applications for admission to the class should be sent to the Principal, Medical College, before the 15th June next. Qualification, conduct, transfer or leaving and vaccination certificates all in original must be attached to the application. Printed forms of application can be had from the Senior Assistant, Medical College, on sending half-anna postage stamp.

Medical College, Madras,
22nd May 1918.

A. MILLER, *Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,*
Principal.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM.

The number of visitors to the Government Museum during the month of May 1918 was as follows :—

	Visitors who made no signature											Total number of signatures.	Children in arms.	Total number of visitors.	Number of		Total number of visitors.	Daily average.
	Telugu.	Kanarese.	Tamil.	Malayalam.	Marathi.	Gujarathi.	Mahratta.	Oriyas.	Sindhees.	Mahrattas.	Bengali.				Males.	Females.		
Natural History and Archæological sections.																		
Week days ...	3,000	300	81	600	9	4	10	...	...	24	2	3,937	19,331	23,268	9,881	6,906	16,787	777
Sundays ...	600	61	30	814	6	...	10	...	...	6	2	1,529	3,564	5,093	3,178	1,237	4,415	1,103
Art, Industrial and Ethnological sections.																		
Week days ...	1,200	240	120	720	...	...	3	...	...	24	...	3,107	12,093	15,200	9,613	5,587	14,200	648
Sundays ...	300	60	31	193	1	2	1	...	...	3	...	591	2,672	3,263	2,164	1,103	3,267	809

Government Museum, Egmore, Madras,
19th June 1918.

J. R. HENDERSON,
Superintendent.

RULES REGULATING THE CONSTITUTION AND WORKING OF THE MADRAS LAW COLLEGE.

Preamble.

The following rules relating to the constitution and working of the Madras Law College have been sanctioned by the Government.

Object.

1. The college which is affiliated to the Madras University in the faculty of law, is intended to afford instruction to students preparing for the B.L. and M.L. degree examinations, the High Court pleadership examination, the civil and criminal special test examinations, and such other examinations in law as may hereafter be instituted.

Control.

2. Save as hereinafter provided the general management of the college shall vest in the Director of Public Instruction.

3. There shall be a Council for the college consisting of two or more Judges of the High Court, one of whom shall be the President, the Principal, the two professors, and such other persons as may be appointed by the Government. The Principal shall *ex-officio* be the secretary to the Council. The Council shall be consulted (1) on all matters regarding the general reorganization of the college, substantial changes in the curriculum or the hours of work, and (2) in such other matters, including the nomination of members of the staff, as the Government or the Director of Public Instruction may desire.

4. (*a*) The Principal shall, at the end of each term, circulate a report to the members of the Council on the state of affairs of the college.

(*b*) There shall be an ordinary annual meeting of the Council in the month of March.

(*c*) The President may call special meetings at such times as he may deem fit or at any time on the requisition of any two members of the Council.

5. In the absence of the President the senior member present shall preside at such meetings. The President or presiding member shall have a vote on all questions placed before the meeting, and in the event of the votes being equally divided, he shall have a second or casting vote.

6. The minutes of the proceedings of all meetings of the Council shall be submitted to the Director.

7. The executive management of the college is vested in the Principal who shall be independent of the Council in all matters of discipline, but he shall not make any changes in the prescribed courses of instruction or the general management of the college without the sanction of the Director.

8. The members of the staff are subordinate to the Principal and all communications which they may wish to address to the Council or to the Director must be submitted through him.

Staff.

9. The staff shall consist of a Principal, two professors and six assistant professors. The members of the staff will be appointed by the Government.

10. Special lecturers will, when necessary, be appointed by the Government to deliver special courses of lectures or to hold special tutorial classes in any of the subjects of instruction.

11. The Principal shall devote his whole time to the work of the college, and shall be debarred from pursuing his profession except in consulting or chamber practice. This restriction shall not however apply to an officiating principal. The professors and assistant professors shall be at liberty to practise.

12. The duties of the professors, assistant professors and special lecturers shall, from time to time, be determined by the Principal.

13. The distribution of work for each term shall be settled by the Principal in consultation with the professors and assistant professors and announced before the end of the preceding term.

Courses of instruction.

14. Instruction and guidance in reading shall be provided for M.L. students in accordance with a scheme to be fixed from time to time by the Director of Public Instruction on the recommendation of the Principal. The course of instruction for the B.L. classes shall be as laid down in the by-laws and regulations of the Madras University. They shall extend over two years divided into four terms the terms being separated by the two vacations of the year. During the first two terms students shall be prepared for the first examination in law, and during the remaining two terms students who have passed the first examination shall be prepared for the B.L. degree examination. The course of instruction for the pleadership class shall embrace the subjects prescribed in the rules made by the High Court under the Legal Practitioners' Act and shall extend over one year of two consecutive terms. The course of instruction for the special class shall be fixed by the Director on the recommendation of the Principal.

Classes.

15. The college shall contain the following classes —

(1) *M.L. classes* to consist of students preparing for the M.L. degree examination.

(2) *B.L. classes* to consist of students preparing for the B.L. degree examination.

(3) *Pleadership class* to consist of students preparing for the pleadership examination conducted by the High Court.

(4) *Special class* to consist of all other students attending any course of instruction in the college.

Strength of classes.

16. There shall be no fixed limit to the number of students to be admitted into any class, admissions being regulated with due regard to the accommodation and staff available for efficient instruction. But should it be considered necessary that a limit should be fixed as regards admission, selection shall be made in the order of the receipt of applications by the Principal.

Admissions, dismissals and withdrawals.

17. All applications for admission shall be in the form prescribed below and shall ordinarily be submitted so as to reach the Principal not later than the 1st of July in the case of the F.L. and the pleadership classes. Students for the special classes should ordinarily join the college at the commencement of either the spring or the autumn term.

Application for admission to the F.L. and Pleadership classes.

Name of the applicant in full.		
House or village name.		
Age last birthday and date of birth.		
Address of the applicant	(1) Local (country).	
	(2) Present (Madras).	
Occupation of student.		
The University examination or other educational test which applicant has passed (with the date of passing).		
Branch of the B A examination which applicant has passed.		
The examination for which applicant desires to study.		
Classification according to the race or creed of the applicant.	Europeans and Eurasians.	
	Indian Christians.	
	Muhammadans.	
	Hindus, Brahmans.	
	Hindus, Non-Brahman Caste Hindus.	
	Panchamas or Paraiyas or kindred classes.	
	Buddhists.	
	Parsis.	
	Others.	
Distribution of applicants according to wealth.	Richer classes (drawing an annual income of Rs. 5,000 or upwards).	
	Middle classes (drawing an annual income of Rs. 200 and upwards, but less than Rs. 5,000).	
	Poorer classes (drawing an annual income of less than Rs 200)	

Any subsequent change in the address or occupation of the applicant should at once be communicated to the college office

Occupation of parents	Officials	
	Petty officials and menial servants.	
	Traders.	
	Landholders.	
	Artisans.	
	Coolies.	
	Mendicants.	
	Others.	
Vaccination or small-pox	Vaccination or revaccination certificate by whom granted.	
	Small-pox certificate by whom signed.	
The college where the applicant studied last for his Arts examination.		

I do hereby solemnly declare that to the best of my belief the information I have given above is correct.

Date. *Signature.*

Application for admission in the B L. Class

Date of passing the F.L. examination.

Date. *Signature*

N.B.—Under Government Order, dated 15th August 1894, No 809, Public, all persons applying for admission into Government Professional Colleges are required to produce "certificates of revaccination after the completion of the tenth year, or, should they not have been vaccinated in early childhood, of vaccination after reaching the age of ten years In the event of their having suffered from smallpox before or during their tenth year, they must produce a certificate of vaccination or revaccination subsequent to their having attained the age of ten. This certificate will not, however, be required from persons who bear the marks of smallpox and who produce a certificate signed by two respectable householders that to their personal knowledge the individual was attacked with smallpox after he had completed his tenth year "

2 The certificates of vaccination or revaccination referred to above must, under the rules embodied in the Government Order quoted above (vide rule 13), be granted by either Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons or Apothecaries or Sub-Assistant Surgeons or Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination.

The entries below will be filled up by the College office.

Application received on

Clerk,

Applicant can be admitted.

Principal.

18. The application for admission shall also be accompanied by the transfer certificate referred to in Regulation 385 of the University Regulations. In the case of an applicant who has been previously employed, the application shall also be accompanied by a certificate of good conduct from the head of the office where he was employed, and in the case of an applicant who has been at any time in Government service the register of such service shall also be produced if so required by the Principal. The Principal may refuse admission to any candidate whose previous conduct has not been satisfactory. His order shall be subject to appeal to the Director whose decision shall be final.

19. Any student who has obtained admission into the college by means of a false certificate or by false representations of any kind or who has been found guilty of grave misconduct shall be summarily dismissed, the fact of such dismissal and the reasons for it being at once reported to the Director.

Qualifications for admission.

20. Candidates for instruction as M.L. students must have passed the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws in the Madras University or a degree examination in some other university recognized as equivalent thereto.

20A. Candidates for admission to the B.L. classes must have passed the B.A. degree examination of the Madras University or some other examination accepted by the University as equivalent thereto, provided that candidates who have appeared for the B.A. degree examination may be admitted provisionally pending the publication of the results.

21. Candidates for admission to the pleadership class must have passed the B.A. degree examination of a British Indian University or such examination at one of the English, Irish or Scotch Universities as may be declared by the High Court to render them eligible for admission to the pleadership examination.

22. Candidates for admission to the special classes shall possess such educational qualifications as the Principal may consider necessary to enable them to profit by the instruction given in the subjects selected by the candidates.

Fees.

23. Fees shall be levied as under:—

M.L. classes.—Rs. 30 for the first term and Rs. 20 for the second term in any year.

B.L. classes.—Rs. 100 for the first term and Rs. 75 for the second term in each year.

Pleadership class.—Rs. 50 per term.

Special classes.—Rs. 12 for each subject, provided that the minimum fee shall be not less than Rs. 20 per term.

24. Fees shall be levied at half rates from Muhammadans, Uriyas, and the backward classes or castes specified in article 15 of the Grant-in-Aid Code.

25. All fees shall be paid in advance.

26. No refund of fees shall be made except in the case of students admitted into the first year B.L. class who had appeared for the B.A. degree examination, and who, having failed in that examination, have to withdraw from the college.

27. If a student for sufficient reasons leaves the college during term, the Director may return or remit such portion of the fee as he may consider equitable.

Scholarships.

28. Two scholarships of the value of Rs. 37-8-0 per term shall be awarded annually in the B.L. class on the results of the first examination in law. One of the scholarships shall be awarded to the Muhammadan or Uriya student who passes highest in the examination, and the other to the student, other than a Muhammadan or Uriya, who passes highest in the same examination. Provided that, if the Morehead scholarship is awarded to either of the students eligible for scholarships under this rule, the corresponding Government scholarship shall be awarded to the student who stands next highest in the examination. In cases in which students are bracketed equal, the Principal shall decide to whom the scholarship shall be awarded.

29. The scholarships shall be tenable for one year and are payable in the middle of each term.

30. A scholar shall be required to attend at least 75 per cent of the lectures delivered to the class to which he belongs during the tenure of his scholarship; he shall also be required to attend and to pass all class examinations held during the year and to appear for the University examination at the close of the year.

31. The scholarships shall be awarded by the Principal. They are liable to be reduced or withdrawn for misconduct, idleness or want of adequate progress.

Each scholarship holder shall further bind himself by a written covenant, to be approved by the Director, (*a*) to place himself under the control of the Principal and of the professors directing his studies, (*b*) to pursue his studies continuously and diligently during the tenure of his scholarship, (*c*) to hold no appointment carrying a fixed salary or allowance, and (*d*) at the discretion of the Director to refund the amount of scholarship drawn for wilful breach of the above-mentioned conditions.

Hours of instruction.

32. The lectures and tutorial classes shall ordinarily be held between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. The general scheme of study shall be arranged by the Principal in consultation with the Council, and subject to the control of the Director, to whom a copy of the time-table shall be submitted at least ten days before the beginning of the term. No material change shall be made in the time-table or in the general arrangement of college work except under the Director's authority.

33. Students are expected to attend such class examinations as may from time to time be prescribed by the Principal and failure to do so without good reason would entail forfeiture of the term certificates.

Vacations and holidays.

34. The college shall be closed for the Midsummer and Christmas vacations for such periods as may be fixed by the Government.

35. The miscellaneous holidays allowed in rule 88, chapter VII, of the Educational rules shall apply to the college in so far as its special character would allow.

Certificates.

36 *B.L. and Pleadership classes.*—Certificates of attendance, progress and conduct which candidates for the first examination in law and the B.L. degree examination, or for the pleadership examination, are required by the regulations to produce, shall be issued by the Principal to the students who have satisfied the prescribed conditions.

37. *Special classes.*—Students attending the special classes shall, at the end of their course, be granted a certificate specifying the subjects in which they received instruction.

Registers and accounts.

38. The following registers shall be kept—

(i) Register of admissions and withdrawals for each class.
(ii) Monthly register of attendance.
(iii) Register of fees and fines for each class.
(iv) Acquittance roll and pay abstract.
(v) Library catalogue and register
(vi) Register of scholarships.
(vii) Register of expenditure on contingencies.
(viii) Inventory of valuable stock.
(ix) Time-table for each term to be approved by the Director half-yearly.
(x) Register of stationery and printed forms.
(xi) Day book showing the daily transactions relating to receipts and charges.

Mess Rangoon.

39 The provisions of the Educational rules relating to accommodation and sanitation, common rooms, discipline and dress, shall apply to the college, in so far as its special character permits of their application.

40 The Principal shall obtain the previous sanction of the Director for any deviation from the prescribed rules.

41. These rules, with such alterations as may have been sanctioned during the preceding twelve months, shall be published every year by the Principal in the first issue of the *Fort St. George Gazette* in June.

Law College, Madras,
31st May 1918

A. DAVIES,
Principal.

RULES REGULATING THE CONSTITUTION AND WORKING OF THE TRIVANDRUM LAW COLLEGE.

1. *Object.*—The college, which is affiliated to the Madras University in the Faculty of Law, is intended to afford instruction to students preparing for the B.L. and M.L. Degree Examinations of the said University and for the Pleadership, the Civil and Criminal Special Tests and such other examinations in law as have been or may hereafter be instituted by the Travancore Government.

2. *Control.*—Subject to the control of the High Court, the general management of the college is vested in the Principal.

3. The members of the staff are subordinate to the Principal and all communications which they may wish to address to any higher authority must be forwarded through him.

4 *Staff.*—The staff shall consist of a Principal, two senior lecturers, four elective lecturers and a lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence.

5. The Principal shall be a Barrister-at-Law, or a Vakil of the High Court, being a graduate in law of not less than five years' standing in either case, the two senior lecturers shall be Barristers-at-Law of not less than three years' standing or Vakils of the High Court, being graduates in law, of not less than five years' standing; and the four elective lecturers shall be Barristers-at-Law, or Vakils of the High Court, being graduates in law, of not less than three years' standing.

6. The senior and elective lecturers will be required to lecture one hour daily during the five working days of the week and the Principal one hour a week.

7. The duties of the lecturers shall from time to time be determined by the Principal.

8. *Courses of Instruction.*—The courses of instruction for the B.L. classes shall be as laid down in the by-laws and regulations of the Madras University. They shall extend over two years, divided into four terms, the terms being separated by the two vacations of the year. During the first two terms, students shall be prepared for the First Examination in Law, and during the next two terms, students who have completed their course of instruction in the F.L. class and who have passed the necessary class examinations shall be prepared for the B.L. Degree Examination. The courses of instruction for the Pleadership classes shall embrace the subjects prescribed in the rules made by the High Court and shall extend over two years or four consecutive terms.

9. *Classes.*—The college shall contain the following classes :—

I. B.L. class—to consist of students preparing for the B.L. Degree examination.

II. F.L. class—to consist of students preparing for the F.L. examination.

III. Pleadership classes—to consist of students preparing for the Pleadership examinations.

10. *Strength of Classes.*—There shall be no fixed limit to the number of students to be admitted into any class, admissions being regulated with due regard to the accommodation and staff available for efficient instruction. But should it be considered necessary that a limit should be fixed as regards admission, selection shall be made in order of the receipt of application by the Principal.

11. *Applications, documents and withdrawals.*—All applications for admission shall be in a prescribed form and shall be submitted so as to reach the Principal not later than the 1st of July for the B.L., F.L. and Pleadership classes. Every application must be accompanied by a transfer certificate from the school or college to which the applicant was last attached.

12. The Principal may refuse admission to any candidate whose character or previous conduct has not been satisfactory.

13. Any student who has obtained admission into the college by means of a false certificate or by false representation of any kind, or who may be found guilty of grave misconduct, shall be summarily dismissed.

14. *Qualifications for admission.*—Candidates for admission to the B.L. classes must have passed the B.A. Degree examination of the Madras University or some other examination accepted by that University as equivalent thereto. Provided that candidates who have appeared for the B.A. Degree examination may be provisionally admitted pending publication of the results.

15. Candidates for admission to the first-grade Pleadership class must have passed B.A. Degree examination. Candidates for admission to the second grade Pleadership class must have passed F.A. examination or the Matriculation examination of a British Indian University or the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate examination or such other examination as may be declared by the High Court to be equivalent thereto.

Fees.—All fees shall be paid in advance. The Principal may, in addition, levy from each student a fee of not more than eight annas per term for the Law College Association and another eight annas for athletics.

16. Fees shall be levied as under :—

	Per term. Rs.
B.L. class	48
F.L. class	64
Pleadership class	40

17. No refund shall be made except in the case of a student admitted in the F.L. class, who has appeared for the B.A. Degree examination and who, having failed in that examination has to withdraw from the college.

18. The fees may be increased or reduced by Government at any time.

19. *Hours of instruction.*—The hours of instruction shall be fixed by the Principal. The general scheme of study shall also be arranged by the Principal.

20. *Vacations, holidays and leave.*—The college shall be closed for the midsummer vacation for three months from April to July and also for a week during Christmas.

21. The occasional holidays allowed for the college will be notified by the Principal.

22. Students may obtain leave of absence, in case of illness or for other good reason by application to the Principal.

23. *Registers and Accounts.*—The following registers shall be kept :—(i) Register of admissions and withdrawals for each class, (ii) Monthly register of attendance, (iii) Register of fees paid showing dates of payment, (iv) Acquittance roll and pay abstract, (v) Library catalogue and Register, (vi) Register of expenditure on contingencies, (vii) Inventory of valuable stock, (viii) Register of marks obtained by each student at College examinations and (ix) A counterfoil book of transfer certificates.

24. *Miscellaneous.*—The Principal and lecturers shall hold written examinations half-yearly to test the students in their knowledge of the subjects of instruction during the preceding half-year. No student shall ordinarily be granted a term certificate unless he gets 40 per cent of the marks assigned for each subject, or otherwise satisfies the Principal and lecturers concerned that he is qualified for such term certificate.

25. An abstract of these rules, with such alterations as may have been sanctioned within the preceding twelve months, in so far as they relate to the students, shall be published in the first issue of the *Travancore Government Gazette* in June.

FIRST TERM—1917.

The Law College, Trivandrum.—Work for the first term for all the classes will commence on Monday the 9th July 1917, and the attendance will count from that date.

New admissions.—B.L., F.L. and Pleadership classes.—Candidates seeking admission to the B.L. class shall have completed the course of study prescribed for the First Examination in Law and shall have passed the class examinations; and those seeking admission to the F.L. and first grade Pleadership classes shall have passed the B.A. Degree examination of the Madras University; and those seeking admission to the second grade Pleadership examination shall have passed the F.A. examination or the Matriculation examination of the Madras University or the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination or such other examination of any other Indian University as may

be declared by the High Court to be equivalent thereto. No candidate will be admitted to the College unless he presents with his application, a transfer certificate showing (*a*) the name of the candidate in full, (*b*) the date of birth as entered in the admission register, (*c*) the dates on which he was admitted to and on which he left the institution, (*d*) the class in which he studied at the time of leaving it, (*e*) the subjects or portions thereof studied by him while enrolled, and (*f*) that he has paid all fees or other money due to that institution in respect of the last term in which he was enrolled.

In the case of an applicant who has been previously employed the application must be accompanied by a certificate of good character from the head of the office where he was employed. In the event of his being employed in a department where a register of service is maintained, the application should be accompanied by an authenticated extract from such register.

Terms fees.—The term fee for the F L. class will be Rs 54; for the B L. class, Rs. 63; and for the Pleadership class, Rs. 45. But Muhammadan students will be required to pay only half the usual fee. All fees are to be paid in advance, into the Hazar major treasury before Saturday the 14th July 1917 to the credit of Government under the head IX Ad. and the receipt filed in the college office.

Application for admission.—Application forms may be obtained from the college writer. These must be duly filled up and filed in the college office with transfer and vaccination certificates. Applications with incomplete entries will not be accepted, and no name will be registered until the application in the prescribed printed form is filed in the college office.

The Law College, Triveandrum,
31st May 1918.

E. J JOHN, B.A., B.L.,
Acting Principal.

VACANCIES

APPLICATIONS are invited from persons holding Trained Teachers' Certificate of the secondary grade for vacancies in the Board Elementary schools in the Rammad district on Rs. 20 with prospects of promotion. The applicants should submit their applications in the following form with copies of testimonials so as to reach this office on or before the 30th June next :—

Name of candidate in full; particulars of appointments held previously, if any; age; caste or race; highest examination passed with class and year; where educated; where trained and vernacular.

E. V. SUBBA AYYAR,
Assistant Inspector of Schools.

Ramnad, 29th May 1918.

WANTED two M.A., L.T's. or M.A (Honours) L.T's., one *Chemistry* and one *History* on a starting salary of Rs. 100 per mensem to be Assistant Lecturers (Subordinate Educational Service, Collegiate Branch) in the Government Arts College, Rajahmundry. Applications with copies of certificates of education and character, etc., stating age and previous appointments with salary should reach the undersigned not later than 30th June 1918.

Government Arts College, Rajahmundry,
29th May 1918.

O. J. COULDREY,
Principal.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who hold Secondary School-Leaving Certificates and who have passed at least the Elementary Grade examination in Typewriting for the post of 4th clerk and typist in the Office of the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle, on Rs. 20—1—25. Copies of testimonials, if any, should also follow Applications should be submitted so as to reach this office not later than the 20th June 1918.

Old College, Nungambakam,
Madras, 1st June 1918

C. M. DRYSDALE,
Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have passed the Matriculation or Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination for the post of second clerk in this school on Rs 20 per mensem. The appointment is acting Particulars regarding age, caste, educational qualifications and appointment held should be stated in the application. Copies of certificates should be attached.

Madras, 5th June 1918.

APPLICATIONS are invited from women teachers holding trained teachers' certificates of not lower than secondary grade for the post of the Sixth Assistant, Secondary School, Presidency Training School for Mistresses, 5 adies, on a salary of Rs. 40-2-50 per mensem.

Applications with copies of certificates and testimonials should reach this office not later than 25th June 1918.

R. McLEOD,
Supt., Presidency Training School for Mistresses.

Madras, 8th June 1918.

MADRAS: PRINTED AT THE SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRESS

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 23.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 11, 1918 [Price, 4 annas

TRAINING SCHOOL LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 1918.

The following male candidates of the Elementary Lower grade have been declared to have passed the Training School Leaving Certificate Examination held in March 1918.

2 Certificates will be forwarded in due course to the heads of training institutions in which the candidates were trained. They need not therefore write for their certificate.

Serial number.	General register number.	Serial number of the Teachers' Certificate.	Name of candidate.	Sex	Date of birth.	Class of community	Institution in which trained	Period of training		Highest grade of educational test passed.	Percentage of total marks gained
								From	To		
			ORIYA								
1	1	0	20307 Mirza Saryanarayana	M	Jan. 1895 ..	Hindu ..	Board Training School, Jeypore	Aug. 1916	Mar. 1918	Second Form ..	39
2	4	20308	Mohamed M. Ibrahim.	M	July 1890 ..	Indian Christian.	Do.	Do	Do	Sixth Standard ..	36
3	5	20312	Wilhelm Khara ..	M	July 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.	56
4	6	20400	Rupa Kahra ..	M	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	35
5	9	20101	Jaghahu Gouda ..	M	Do ..	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.	36
6	10	20102	Benjamin Naiko ..	M	July 1896 ..	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.	Do	31
7	13	20103	Samuel Soreng ..	M	July 1899 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fifth Standard ..	53
8	14	20404	Kesriyo Shatrupta.	M	July 1898 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.	43
9	15	20405	Gulbert Chalty ..	M	July 1895 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
10	18	20106	Mohan Tripathi ..	M	Aug. 1893 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do	Do.	Fourth Standard.	51
11	19	20407	Ramchandra Dardasena.	M	July 1891 ..	Hindu ..	Do	Do.	Do	Do.	59
			TELUGU.								
12	20a	20408	Naga Ratnamalli.	M	June 1892 ..	Hindu ..	Board Training School, Jeypore.	July 1916.	Mar. 1918.	Fourth Standard.	34
			ORIYA.								
13	22	20109	Jagannath Patnaik.	M	July 1894 .	Hindu ..	Government Training School, Russellkonda.	July 1916	Mar. 1918	Second Examination, 1915.	51
14	23	20110	Nagutha Behera ..	M	Aug. 1894 ..	Do ..	Do.	Do	Do	first form .	34
15	24	20111	Judhisthira Patnaik.	M	Sep 1887 ..	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	Second Examination.	49
16	25	20112	Nilkantha Mohapatra.	M	July 1892 ..	Brahman	Do.	Do.	Do	Fourth Standard School Leaving Certificate Examination.	42
17	26	20-13	Binyaka Sheokargi	M	July 1893	Do	Do.	Do	Do	Second Examination.	44

Serial number.	Register General number.	Serial number of the Teachers' Certificate.	Name of candidate.	Sex	Date of birth.	Class of community	Institution in which trained	Period of training From	Period of training To	Highest general educational test passed.	Percentage of marks gained.
						URIYA—cont.					
18	97	29411	Mahanga Rauta ..	M	July 1888 ..	Hindu ..	Government Training School, Mandikonda.	July 1916.	Mar. 1918.	Fourth Standard School Leaving Certificate Examination.	39
19	98	29435	Kesahno Chandra Sahu.	M	July 1894 ..	Brahman	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	49
20	99	29436	Raghunatha Sharangi.	M	July 1879 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Primary Examination	45
21	100	29417	Mogatha Panda ..	M	Mar. 1894 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard School Leaving Certificate Examination.	45
22	87	29418	Sarabari Misra ..	M	July 1894 ..	Do	do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	43
23	88	29419	Gajendra Nayaka.	M	Do ..	Gadaba ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47
24	89	29420	Kagera Prodhano.	M	Do. ..	Kondho ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional Examination.	38
25	91	29421	Nilakantha Mitra.	M	July 1895 ..	Brahman	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.	60
26	95	29422	Narayana Das ..	M	Jan. 1897 ..	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard School Leaving Certificate Examination.	55
27	96	29423	Manohari Pahn ..	M	July 1894 ..	Hindu ..	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	58
28	97	29424	Kalia Sadhu ..	M	Do ..	Kondho ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	41
29	98	29425	Gobar Chhala .	M	Jan. 1894 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
30	99	29426	Anadi Prodhano ..	M	July 1897 .	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	69
31	100	29427	Brajabandhu Nayagiri.	M	July 1893 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Second Form ..	47
32	47	29428	Adhu Bathi ..	M	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard School Leaving Certificate Examination.	57
33	62	29429	Kodhia Behera ..	M	Mar. 1897 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	48
34	63	29430	Bayya Bottomadi.	M	Jan. 1899 ..	Savara ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional Examination.	56
35	41	29431	Dandasi Kanji ..	M	July 1897 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do	Do.	Fourth Standard School Leaving Certificate Examination.	60
36	46	29432	Kantha Mahanandia	M	July 1895 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	46
37	48	29433	Mahalsia Dandasena.	M	Do .	Savara ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional Examination	38
38	67	29434	Jagannath Dalaipathi	M	July 1894 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard School Leaving Certificate Examination.	57
39	68	29435	Chakradhara Nejko	M	Aug. 1897 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Aug. 1916	Do.	Second Form ..	57
40	69	29436	Bora Sahu ..	M	Feb. 1887 ..	Brahman	Do.	June 1907	Dec. 1908.	Primary .	41
41	70	29437	Sakru Naik ..	M	Apr. 1879 ..	Pano ..	Do.	July 1914 and Jan 1915	Mar. 1917, and Mar. 1918	Do ..	42
42	85	29438	Gunachandra Padhi.	M	July 1890 ..	Brahman.	Government Training School, Berhampur.	Jan. 1904.	Dec 1904.	Sessional School.	48
						TELUGU.					
43	54	29439	Suddala Venkatanarayana.	M	Aug. 1893 ..	Brahman.	Government Training School, Chicacole.	July 1914.	Mar. 1918.	First Form ..	54
44	55	29440	Gopinada Panda ..	M	Aug. 1885 ..	Do.	Do	Jan. 1901.	Dec. 1901.	Primary Examination.	50
45	56	29441	Chittaparla Lakshminarayanarao	M	July 1892 ..	Hindu ..	Government Training School, Vizagapatam.	May 1916.	May. 1918.	Primary ..	52
						URIYA.					
46	57	29442	Devadeva Devata.	M	July 1899 ..	Brahman.	Government Training School, Berhampur.	July 1916.	May 1918.	Sessional School.	49
47	58	29443	Kanhaih Patnaik..	M	July 1898 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do	Elementary School Leaving Certificate.	58
48	59	29444	Bhajaman Patnaik.	M	May 1899 ..	Do. ..	Do	Do.	Do.	Sessional chool.	54
49	60	29445	Ghanasyam Patnaik	M	June 1895 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do	69
50	61	29446	Somanath Sahu ..	M	July 1898 ..	Brahman	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.	51
51	62	29447	Ramachandra Panda.	M	July 1894 ..	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	Elementary School Leaving Certificate.	47

Serial number.	Original register number.	Serial number of the Teachers' Certificate.	Name of candidate.	Sex.	Date of birth	Class of community	Institution in which trained	Period of training		Highest general educational test passed.	Percentage of total marks gained.
								From	To		
			URIYA—cont.								
52	53	20469	Kalu Padhi ..	M	Feb. 1884 ..	Brahman.	Government Training School, Berhampur.	July 1916.	Mar. 1918.	Elementary School Leaving Certificate.	39
53	54	20440	Vinayak Mohanty.	M	Aug. 1881 ..	Hindu ..	Do	Do.	Do.	Primary Examination.	49
54	55	20441	Nimtai Patnaik ..	M	July 1893 ..	Do ..	Do.	Do	Do.	Seasonal School.	51
55	56	20442	Ananth Pandit ..	M	June 1896 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Elementary School Leaving Certificate	40
56	57	20443	Bimbodhar Patnaik.	M	July 1896 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	42
57	58	20444	Purushottam Mavle.	M	Feb. 1892 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	50
58	59	20445	Kanumuradhu Patnaik	M	Nov. 1885 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do	Do.	Primary ..	36
59	70	20446	Abhimanya Pattnik.	M	June 1890 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do	Do.	Seasonal School.	31
60	71	20447	Appanna Panda ..	M	Mar. 1885 .	Brahman.	Do	Do.	Do.	Do	58
61	72	20448	Sivanarayana Panda.	M	Jan. 1896 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	63
62	73	20449	Sadwanath Patnaik	M	Mar 1883 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	60
63	74	20450	Deenabandhu Mahanti.	M	Feb. 1892 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard.	11
64	75	20451	Jagannath Patnaik.	M	July 1890 ..	Do ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Primary ..	47
65	76	20461	Nityanand Patnaik.	M	May 1895 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Elementary School Leaving Certificate.	49
66	77	20452	Artabandhu Patnaik	M	July 1891 ..	Do ..	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.	45
67	78	20453	Ramakrishna Patnaik	M	Mar. 1896 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do	Do.	Second form ..	62
68	79	20454	Jagadabandhu Patnaik.	M	July 1896 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Seasonal school. .	50
69	80	20455	Bhikari Nath .	M	Jan. 1887 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Primary .	46
70	81	20456	Kalu Mahapatra ..	M	Mar. 1885 ..	Brahman	Do.	Do.	Do	Elementary School Leaving Certificate.	52
71	82	20457	Pitambar Bhanj ..	M	June 1890 ..	Hindu ..	Do	Do	Do.	Do	40
72	83	20458	Gulabmani Patnaik.	M	Jan 1897 ..	Do ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Primary .	63
73	84	20459	Ananth Rath ..	M	July 1896 ..	Brahman	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth standard.	47
74	85	20460	Bidyadhar Patnaik.	M	Apr. 1895 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do	Seasonal school.	51
75	86	20461	Govinda Rath ..	M	July 1896 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Aug. 1916.	Do.	Primary ..	56
76	88	20462	Anand Rath ..	M	July 1877 ..	Do.	Do.	June 1907 and Jan. 1919	Dec 1908 and Dec 1919	Seasonal school	40
77	89	20463	Rasa Naik ..	M	June 1893 .	Hindu ..	Do.	June 1907	Dec. 1908	Primary .	34
			TELUGU								
78	90	20474	Salvada Chinna Ramamurti.	M	June 1894 ..	Hindu ..	Government Training School, Cuddapah.	July 1916.	Mar. 1918.	Fourth standard.	34
79	91	20475	Balara Ramakrishnayya.	M	Apr. 1886 ..	Do. .	Do.	Do.	Do.	Primary ..	34
80	92	20476	Dalvada Ramamurti.	M	Mar. 1899 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	School Leaving Certificate, Fourth standard.	42
81	93	20477	Manda Narasimham	M	June 1900 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth standard.	48
82	94	20478	Sadasivuni Ramamurti Patnaik	M	July 1886 .	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Primary ..	43
83	95	20479	Mallipatruni Sankaraiah.	M	June 1902 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Seasonal School-Leaving Certificate.	33
84	96	20480	Kuruguna Krishnamurti.	M	July 1896 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40
85	97	20481	Challa Balamuraswami	M	July 1896 ..	Do. .	Do.	Do.	Do.	First form ..	38
86	98	20482	Anda-arapu Ramamurti.	M	Aug. 1896 ..	Do. ..	Do	Do.	Do.	Primary ..	56
87	99	20483	Chennabhotla Papa Rao.	M	July 1891 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	50
88	100	20484	Uriti Suryanarayana.	M	June 1899 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Seasonal School-Leaving Certificate.	61

Serial number.	General register number.	Serial number of the Teachers' Certificate	Name of candidate.	Sex.	Date of birth.	Class of community	Institution in which trained.	Period of training		Highest general educational test passed.	Percentage of full marks gained.
								From	To		
			TELUGU								
89	101	[illegible]	Palli Abraham ..	M	July 1880 ..	Indian Christian.	Government Training School, Chicacole.	July 1916.	Mar. 1918.	Primary ..	45
90	102	20485	Kuppili Krishnamurti.	M	July 1884 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do	Fourth standard.	35
91	103	20487	Kammahanti Subbapati	M	July 1895 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.	33
92	104	20488	Peingibanti Appalanarasimhulu.	M	Jan. 1888 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Primary ..	31
93	105	20489	Dabbara Jagannadha Rao	M	Nov. 1890 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do	Do.	Do. ..	41
94	106	20490	Bhashiyam Appalaswami.	M	Nov. 1888 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do	Do.	Fourth standard.	35
95	107	20491	Tonta Appanna ..	M	Nov. 1892 ..	Do ..	Do	Do.	Do.	Primary ..	42
96	108	20492	Nagapatruni Appa Rao.	M	July 1889 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	23
97	109	20493	Viswanadha Pandu.	M	Do. ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Seasonal school Leaving Certificate.	50
98	111	[illegible]	Jada Kanna Rao ..	M	July 1891 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	46
99	110	[illegible]	Pedada Appa Rao ..	M	Jan 1895 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth standard.	47
100	112	20496	Uriti Ramamurti ..	M	Feb. 1886 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Jan. 1905	Dec. 1905	Primary ..	28
101	126	[illegible]	Kuppili Kanna Dora.	M	June 1891 ..	Do. ..	Do	Mar 1913	Mar. 1915	Seasonal school Leaving Certificate.	30
102	129	[illegible]	Mandati Vyasayya ..	M	July 1892 ..	Do. ..	Do.	July 1914.	Mar 1916.	Seasonal School-Leaving Certificate.	43
103	132	[illegible]	Bukkuru Vijayagopala Rao.	M	Sep. 1886 ..	Do. ..	Government Training School, Parvatipur.	July 1916	Mar 1918	Fourth Standard.	32
104	133	20500	Pydipati Appalanarasimham.	M	July 1902 ..	Do. ..	Do	Do	Do.	Fifth Standard .	37
105	134	[illegible]	Chintamahapatruni Somanna	M	Nov. 1890 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Elementary School-Leaving Certificate.	32
106	135	[illegible]	Bellvida Narasimham.	M	July 1895 ..	Hindu ..	Do	Do.	Do.	Primary ..	42
107	136	[illegible]	Adapa Ramamurti.	M	Dec. 1893 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Elementary School Leaving Certificate.	61
108	137	20504	Ippili Suryanarayana.	M	July 1890 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.	61
109	138	20505	Allam Peter ..	M	Aug. 1890 ..	Indian Christian.	Do.	Do.	Do	Primary ..	43
110	139	20506	Pakin Ramamurti.	M	July 1893 ..	Hindu ..	Do	Do.	Do.	Elementary School Leaving Certificate.	37
111	140	20507	Singam Jagannadham.	M	July 1891 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Seasonal School Certificate.	48
112	141	20508	Allada Suryanarayana.	M	June 1894 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Elementary School Leaving Certificate.	58
113	142	20509	Marupalli Ramamurti.	M	July 1895 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Seasonal School Certificate	38
114	143	20510	Vedula Lakshmi-narayana Jagannath	M	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Primary ..	34
115	144	20511	Raja Chittaya.	M	June 1897 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Elementary School-Leaving Certificate.	41
116	146	20512	Duggivalasa Krishnamurti.	M	Mar. 1895 ..	Do ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	First Form ..	47
117	148	20513	Mutnuru Chittenna.	M	July 1896 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Elementary School Leaving Certificate.	52
118	147	20514	Surapaka Kondayya.	M	July 1899 ..	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do	34
119	149	20515	Salagam Narasimhulu Dar.	M	Apl. 1900 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	36
120	150	20516	Lakkineni Subbanna.	M	July 1899 ..	Do. ..	Do	Do.	Do.	Seasonal School Cert ficate.	33
121	153	20517	Medapalli Satyanarayana.	M	Aug. 1895 ..	Do ..	Do.	Aug. 1916	Do.	Elementary School Leaving Certificate.	43
122	151	20518	Ayyalasomayajula Satyanarayana.	M	July 1897 ..	Brahman.	Do.	July 1916	Do.	Do.	34
123	152	20519	Brahmayi Seshavatulu.	M	July 1890 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Primary ..	47
124	154	20520	Pakanaruvuthi Chinnaiyya.	M	Feb. 1891 ..	Hindu ..	Government Training School, Vizagapatam.	Jan. 1906.	Dec 1906.	Primary ..	38

Serial number.	Register General number	Serial number of the teacher's Certificate.	Name of candidate.	Sex.	Date of birth.	Class of community	Institution in which trained.	Period of training From	Period of training To	Highest general educational test passed.	Percentage of total marks gained.
						URIYA.					
125	166	20521	Rajkhodro Misri.	M	July 1899 ..	Brahman.	Government Training School, Parvatipur.	July 1916.	Mar. 1917.	Sessional School Certificate.	52
126	167	20522	Mehkhodra Khadanga.	M	Aug. 1897 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Elementary School-Leaving Certificate.	37
127	168	20523	Doki Ramayya ..	M	June 1895 ..	Hindu ..	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	30
						HINDUSTANI.					
128	170	20524	Ghulam Jalal ..	M	July 1894 ..	Muhammadan.	Government Muhammadan Training School for Masters, Guntur.	Sep. 1916.	Mar. 1917.	Sub-Assistant's Certificate.	62
						TELUGU.					
129	173	20526	Baggam Sanyasi Ramamurti.	M	Mar. 1898 ..	Hindu ..	Government Training School Vizagapatam.	July 1916	Mar. 1918.	Elementary School Leaving Certificate	43
130	174	20526	Mangalapally Subba Rao.	M	July 1899 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do	Primary.	37
131	175	20527	Chinnam Gopala Somayajulu.	M	Nov 1899 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Elementary School-Leaving Certificate.	39
132	176	20528	Patrapu Kanna Narasimhulu.	M	July 1899 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	91
133	177	20529	Panchati Dharmaram.	M	July 1896 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional School-Leaving Certificate.	43
134	178	20530	Velugu Reddi Jagannadham.	M	July 1899 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do	Do	59
135	179	20531	Pamidi Venkata Kameswara Rao	M	Jan. 1897 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Second Form .	52
136	181	20532	Appalla Kasa Sastri	M	Apr. 1899 ..	Do.	Do	Do.	Do	Sessional School-Leaving Certificate.	47
137	182	20533	Gova Kondayya ..	M	July 1901 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do	Do	46
138	183	20534	Velampalli Sobhanari	M	July 1896 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do	Fourth Standard.	34
139	184	20535	Baggam Venkata Appala Narasayya.	M	July 1895 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do	Do	Do	37
140	187	20536	Kantimahanti Venkata Narasimhamurti.	M	July 1898 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	57
141	186	20537	Dasamanda Rao Venkataswami.	M	July 1893 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional School-Leaving Certificate	37
142	190	20538	Kasri Narasimham.	M	Jan 1900	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Elementary School-Leaving Certificate	64
143	191	20539	Duvvuri Lakshmi Narayana.	M	June 1899 ..	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard.	60
144	192	20540	Mula Ramajogayya.	M	July 1897 ..	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do	34
145	193	20541	Mavuri Seava Raju	M	July 1897 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	First Form ..	35
146	194	20542	Vanamali Appalaswami.	M	Feb. 1902 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard.	54
147	199	20543	Digumarti Satyanarayanamurti.	M	Oct 1898 ..	Do.	Do.	May 1913.	Mar. 1918.	Primary	46
148	200	20544	Jayanti Venkatanarasimham.	M	July 1891 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	32
149	814	20545	Pinnela Subba Rao	M	May 1899 ..	Hindu .	Do.	Jan 1909.	Dec. 1910.	Do.	44
150	894	20546	Ramamurty, Pakala	M	July 1900 ..	Brahman.	Government S.S. Training School for Masters, Rajahmundry.	July 1916.	Mar. 1918.	Do. ..	51
151	226	20547	Venkata Sastri Narasimha.	M	July 1895 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	First Form ..	94
152	227	20548	Venkataratnam Chittori	M	Oct. 1892 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Aug 1916.	Do.	Do. ..	41
153	228	20549	Paliayya Dikshi ..	M	July 1894 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Sep. 1916.	Do.	Primary ..	38
154	229	20550	Basavalingam Kanchanala.	M	July 1897 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	85
155	230	20551	Venkataramanayya Chanta.	M	July 1895 ..	Do ..	Government Training College, Rajahmundry.	July 1905.	Apr. 1907.	Second Form ..	42
156	235	20552	Venkanna Bapu ..	M	July 1896 ..	Panchama.	Do.	July 1916.	Apr. 1921.	Primary ..	..

Serial number.	General register number.	Serial number of the Teacher's Certificate.	Name of candidate.	Sex.	Date of birth.	Class or community	Institution in which trained	Period of training		Highest general educational test passed.	Percentage of total marks gained.
								From	To		
			TELUGU—*contd.*								
237	239	20542	Mutyambam Pandyala.	F	Mar. 1901 ..	Brahman.	Government Training School, Anakapalli.	Nov. 1915.	Mar. 1916	Primary ..	43
238	242	20544	Venkata Satyanarayana Patapurty.	M	Mar. 1895 ..	Do.	Government Training School for Masters, Rajahmundry.	July 1915.	Mar. 1916	Second Form ..	50
239	243	20545	Satapati Rao, Venkaya.	M	July 1892 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	First Form ..	57
240	244	20546	Ramamurty, Nuvvadury.	M	July 1900 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Primary ..	43
241	245	20547	Ramamurty, Patnayakuni.	M	Aug. 1898 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional & Primary.	49
242	246	20548	Veerraju, Pedada .	M	Jan. 1892 ..	Brahman	Do.	Do.	Do.	First Form ..	43
243	247	20549	Purushottamachary, Chakravartula.	M	July 1895 ..	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	Primary ..	28
244	248	20550	Ramamurty, Lingala	M	July 1901 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do	Do. ..	31
245	249	20551	Venkanna Ganti .	M	July 1899 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	39
246	250	20552	Veerayya, Payyala.	M	Jan. 1902 ..	Brahman	Do.	Do.	Do.	Second Form ..	49
247	251	20553	Subbarao, Kalaga	M	Aug. 1892 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do	Primary .	43
248	252	20554	Annam Raju, Pandyala.	M	Apr. 1895 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	47
249	253	20555	Lakshminarasimham, Devulapalli.	M	June 1891 ..	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.	Do. ..	36
250	254	20556	Appalaswamy, Nakka.	M	July 1900 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	34
251	255	20557	Narayanamurti, Pandiputa.	M	July 1891 .	Brahman.	Do.	Do	Do.	Do. ..	46
252	257	20559	Nadhamuni, Dudagu.	M	July 1897 ..	Hindu ..	Do	Do.	Do.	Sessional Primary.	46
253	258	20560	Venkanna, Gantisetti.	M	July 1891 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	51
254	259	20561	Ayyanna, Vadlamudy.	M	May 1899 ..	Do. .	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	50
255	260	20571	Jamisrawayya, Gangavalla.	M	Mar 1895 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.	40
256	261	20572	Veerayya, Penda	M	July 1897 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	33
257	262	20573	Venkataswamy, Allada.	M	July 1902 ..	Do. .	Do.	Do.	Do	Primary ..	37
258	263	20574	Viswanatham, Dhadiwada.	M	July 1900	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.	Do. ..	26
259	265	20576	Krishnamurti, Pydipalli.	M	Aug. 1897 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	50
260	266	20577	Suryanarayana, Emany.	M	Aug 1895 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	35
261	267	20578	Bhaswamurty, Prabhakaju.	M	Mar. 1898 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	First Form ..	44
262	269	20579	Veerraswami, Mandavarapu.	M	Sep. 1893 ..	Indian Christian.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Primary ..	60
263	271	20581	Yadartham, Nalakuda.	M	Jan. 1898 .	Hindu .	Do.	Do	Do.	Do. .	43
264	272	20582	Lakshmana Reddi, Kanamuru.	M	July 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	37
265	273	20583	Venkatapathy Venkataramaiah	M	July 1875 ..	Brahman.	Government Training School, Ellore.	Oct. 1915.	May, 1916.	Fourth Standard.	39
266	283	20593	Kurra Venkateswara Rao.	M	Apr. 1890 ..	Hindu ..	Do	Do.	Do.	Do	35
267	282	20592	Maddala Venkatanam.	M	Oct. 1894 ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do	Govt. Primy. Exam.	34
268	284	20594	Mattiguntala Venkata Subba Rao.	M	July 1892 ..	Brahman	Do. ..	Do	Do.	Sessional School certificate.	43
269	285	20595	Puttaru Venkataramaiah.	M	Jan. 1893 ..	Do. ..	Do .	Do	Do	Primy Studied up to Third Form.	34
270	286	20596	Bappudi Ramakrishnaiah	M	June 1889 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional School certificate,	36
271	288	20597	Chakkaraju Veeraghavaiah.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Primary Examination.	36
272	290	20598	Polepeddi Venkataramudu.	M	May 1897 ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Sessional School certificate.	43
273	291	18191	Vamuri Venkanna	M	Oct. 1894 ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	39
274	293	18193	Venkatayya Subbaraju.	M	Oct. 1892 ..	Hindu ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	M. Sch.-Leaving certificate.	44

Serial number.	General register number.	Serial number of the Teachers' Certificate.	Name of candidate.	Sex.	Date of birth.	Caste of community.	Institution in which trained.	Period of training		Highest general educational test passed	Percentage of total marks gained.
								From	To		
			TELUGU—*contd.*								
193	303	24892	Thomati Venkata Sastri.	M	Apr 1889 ..	Brahman.	Government Training School, Ellore.	Oct. 1916	Mar 1918.	Third Form ..	49
194	304	24893	Sagi Satyanarayana Raju.	M	Dec. 1892 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Pass. Sch. exr.	38
195	305	24894	Rachuvaraya Lakshmipathiraju.	M	Oct. 1896 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	E.S.L.C.	53
196	307	24895	Indukuri Kotamba Rao.	M	Feb 1892 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Studied First Form.	47
197	308	24896	Gangaraju Subbiah.	M	July 1891 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Primy. Exam.	52
198	309	24897	Kaveri Venkataraju.	M	July 1888 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	36
201	310	24897	Pilakala Nagaraju.	M	Oct. 1892 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Co	Third Form Std.	54
202	311	24898	Vaichetla Kamaraju.	M	July 1894 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do	Sanl Schl exr.	34
203	313	24899	Mallikharjuna Kalavatri.	M	July 1888 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	44
204	312	24900	Vasavarajam Subbaraju.	M	July 1889 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do	Do.	Primy. Exam.	56
205	314	24901	Kanisetti Kumaraswamy Rao.	M	May 1892 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	S1. S.C	39
206	316	24902	Singavarapu Gopala Krishnayya.	M	June 1896 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	E.S.L.C.	64
207	317	24903	Perumarajo Satyanarayanaraju.	M	June 1895 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Primary.	37
208	318	24904	Kamalla Venkatswamy	M	July 1890 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	55
209	319	24905	Jeyala Sarnaih.	M	Oct. 1889 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Nov 1916.	Do.	Sanl School, I. C.	46
210	320	24915	Sanduli Subba Rao	M	Dec 1891 ..	Do ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Ele S.L.C.	61
211	321	24907	Kommana Tammanna	M	July 1893 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do	Primary	63
212	322	24908	Elmwarapu Sooryya.	M	Nov. 1895 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.	43
213	323	24909	Dhanikipatty Anjaneyulu	M	Nov. 1893 ..	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	66
214	324	24910	Vaddi Krishna Sastri	M	July 1887 ..	Do.	Do.	Dec 1916.	Do.	Q S C. ..	40
215	326	24911	Perangi Satyanarayana Murti.	M	July 1896 ..	Do	Do.	Oct. 1916	Do.	Failed Second Form	51
216	326	24912	Puranam Venkata Subba Rao.	M	Feb. 1890 ..	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do	40
217	328	24913	Adhavapuraga Rama Rao.	M	Dec. 1894 ..	Do.	Government Training School, Guntur	Mar 1913.	May, 1915.	Studied up to First Form.	62
218	329	24914	Venkatasubbarayudu, Tadikella	M	July 1879 ..	Do.	Training College, Rajahmundry.	July 1916.	Apr. 1919.	Primary ..	33
219	332	24915	Appalla Parvatham.	M	Mar. 1896 ..	Do.	Government Training School, Vizagapatam.	Jun 1911	Feb 1913.	Do. ..	39
220	334	24918	Soosayya, Patnaura	M	July 1900 ..	Indian Christian.	C.B.M. Training School, Cocanada.	June 1916.	Mar. 1918.	Fourth Standard.	37
221	336	24917	Kameswara Rao, Garimella.	M	June 1897 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	37
222	337	24918	Venkatachari, S T P	M	Mar. 1892 ..	Do.	Do.	July 1916.	Do	Do	61
223	338	24919	David, Kalla ..	M	June 1894 ..	Indian Christian.	Do.	Dec.	Do.	Do.	36
224	339	24920	Ramayya, Jonnada.	M	July 1893 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Primary ..	39
225	340	24921	Moses Kanderilli..	M	Do. ..	Indian Christian.	Do.	Do.	Do.	First Form .	46
226	341	24922	Ananda Raju, Shanmukhi.	M	June 1892 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sanlcal School.	42
227	342	24923	Suryanarayana, Nidamarri.	M	Nov. 1896 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Class.	42
228	344	24924	Purushotham, Gorti.	M	July 1893 ..	Do	Do	Do.	Do	Sanscrit School.	39
229	345	24925	Subbarayudu, Kuppagantala.	M	Mar 1896 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Primary ..	61
230	347	24926	Vyghreswarudu, Vadlri.	M	Aug. 1898 ..	Do	Do.	Do.	Do	Fourth Standard.	44
231	348	24927	Venkata Subba Rao, Pyndiki.	M	July 1896 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do	Studied Second Form.	37

Serial Number.	General register number.	Serial number of the Teachers' certificate.	Name of candidate	Sex	Date of Birth.	Class of community	Institution in which trained.	Period of training		Highest general educational test passed.	Percentage of total marks gained
								From	To		
			TELUGU—*cont.*								
232	316	20628	Pidari Prakasam ..	M	July 1898 ..	Indian Christian	A.E.L.M. Training School for Mystery, Rajahmundry.	Feb. 1909.	Dec. 1910.	Second Form ..	38
253	358	20629	Pandyala Suryanarayana.	M	July 1880 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Mar 1910	Dec 1910.	First Form ..	38
271	382	20630	Bosel William ..	M	Aug. 1893 ..	Indian Christian	Do.	Feb. 1909.	Do.	Second Form ..	44
282	382	20631	Venkata Rajaratnacharyulu, S.T.P.	M	July 1882 ..	Hindu ..	Government Training College, Rajahmundry.	July 1907	Dec. 1908.	Primary ..	43
286	387	20632	Bantayya, Tajomaricrlu.	M	Sep 1886 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Jan. 1905.	Dec. 1908.	Fifth Standard ..	34
287	870	20633	Pullayya Pantalu, Kandregula.	M	July 1880 ..	Do.	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	Jan. 1921.	Feb 1913.	Primary ..	35
288	374	20634	Suryanarayana, Chintalapip.	M	10 March ..	Do.	Training College, Rajahmundry.	Jan. 1901 July 1902.	June 1901 Dec. 1902.	Do. ..	35
289	377	20635	Nandura Pattabhi Ramanujachari.	M	Nov. 1894 ..	Do.	C.M.S. Normal School, Masulipatam.	July 1916.	Mar. 1918.	Fifth Standard ..	43
240	378	20636	Yedavalli Suryaprakasa Rao.	M	June 1892 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional School-Leaving Certificate.	48
241	379	20637	Patela Venkataramaiya.	M	July 1900 ..	Hindu.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fifth Standard.	47
242	381	20638	Potana Gopalaswami.	M	Feb. 1890 ..	Do	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.	49
243	389	20639	Devarkonda Venkata Subba Rao.	M	June 1893 ..	Brahman.	Do	Do.	Do.	Sessional School.	47
244	387	20640	Pilly Ponayya ..	M	July 1889 ..	Hindu.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	46
245	388	20642	Kakkulagadda Ramaswami.	M	July 1888 ..	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.	Primary ..	37
246	390	20643	Subbaya Kakshawami.	M	July 1901 ..	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Fifth Standard.	39
247	391	20643	Thirumaraju Krishnamurty.	M	July 1891	Brahman.	Do	Do.	Do	Sessional School	43
248	393	20644	Mukkamala Venkataramayya	M	July 1897 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	50
249	394	20645	Kota Venkata Subba Rao.	M	July 1892 ..	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.	Do	33
250	395	20646	Arumbaka Krupanandam.	M	July 1893 ..	Indian Christian.	Do	Do.	Do	Second Form ..	38
251	396	20647	Pinturi Adinarayana.	M	July 1898 ..	Brahman	Do	Do	Do.	Fourth Standard.	36
252	397	20648	Polla Veerawami	M	Dec. 1897 ..	Hindu.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do	44
253	398	20649	Inuna Jagannadham	M	July 1899 ..	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	38
254	399	20650	Zamindarudu Venkatasubbanayam	M	May 1890 ..	Brahman	Do.	Do.	Do	Sessional School.	47
255	405	20651	Gottapilli Ganapathi.	M	July 1897 ..	Indian Christian.	Do.	Aug 1916	Do.	Fifth Standard ..	34
256	408	20652	Prabhya Adilakshayya	M	July 1898 ..	Brahman	Do.	Nov. 1916	Do.	First Form ..	38
257	427	20653	Nandigama Venkata Ramanayya.	M	July 1894 ..	Do.	Government Training School, Guntur.	July 1915	Do.	Primary Examination.	53
258	430	20654	Kurapati Mallayya.	M	Sep 1891 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional Examination.	37
259	431	20655	Garnapati Ramachandrayya.	M	July 1895 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47
260	433	20656	Venkayyapati Pullayya.	M	June 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	45
261	433	20657	Kuparvenkatarayulu	M	Dec. 1898 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do	46
262	435	20658	Inkollu Venayya ..	M	July 1895 ..	Hindu.	Do.	Do	Do.	Do	48
263	436	20659	Peyyeta Venkatasubbayya.	M	May 1897 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Primary Examination.	46
264	437	20660	Gubbil Papayya ..	M	July 1895 ..	Hindu.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional Examination.	34
265	438	20661	Pahapati Sanayya.	M	May 1892 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Primary Examination.	42
266	439	20662	Alaparti Kanayya Pantri,	M	Jan. 1894 .	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do	Sessional and Primary Examination	48
267	440	20663	Gudipati Venkatachalapati	M	Jan. 1892 ..	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.	Sessional School Examination.	39
268	441	20664	Pokunuri Suryanarayana.	M	July 1895 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47
269	442	20665	Dukka Sanayya ..	M	June 1894 ..	Hindu.	Do.	Do.	Do	Do	46
270	443	20666	Yeleti Vimbharayya.	M	July 1893 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	33

Serial number.	General number.	Register Serial number of the Teachers' certificate.	Name of candidate.	Sex.	Date of birth.	Class of community	Institution in which trained.	Period of training From	Period of training To	Highest general educational test passed.	Percentage of total marks gained.
			TELUGU—cont.								
271	444	20667	Bandu Krishnamurti.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Brahman.	Government Training School, Guntur.	July 1916	May 1918.	Sessional School Examination.	47
272	445	20668	Mookala Daniel ..	M	July 1897 ..	Indian Christian	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	37
273	446	20669	Vemulagandi Kanal Venkata Govinda Rao	M	July 1897 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Elementary School Leaving Certificate	81
274	447	20670	Kokkiligadda Venkateswarlu	M	July 1896 ..	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.	66
275	448	20671	B vila Sanmantha Rao	M	July 1896 ..	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	63
276	449	20672	Gali Lakshmanarasimham.	M	July 1894 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	67
277	450	20673	Sivalenka Sundaram.	M	July 1896 ..	Do.	Do.	Do	Do	Do	23
278	451	20674	Mahela Rayappa ..	M	July 1896 ..	Indian Christian,	Do	Do.	Do.	Primary Examination.	33
279	452	20675	Kasari Subrahmanyam	M	Apr. 1897 ..	Brahman.	Do	Do.	Do.	Sch ol Leaving Certificate	37
280	453	20676	Ped. prolu Sitammayya.	M	July 1899 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do	Sessional School Examination.	44
281	454	20677	Sakala Mangayya ..	M	Feb. 1899 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	School-Leaving Certificate	63
282	455	20678	Jattari Nagamallayya.	M	July 1903 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Primary Examination.	47
283	456	20679	Iyyadevara Lakshmanarasimham.	M	June 1894 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Aug 1916	Do.	Sessional Examination.	38
284	457	20680	Nandiraveruvam Viswanadham.	M	Aug. 1897 ..	Do.	Do	Do.	Do	Sessional School Examination, Fourth Standard.	40
285	458	20681	Pulibandla Seshagiri Rao.	M	July 1894 ..	Do.	Do	Sep. 1916	Do	Part of Private Elementary School, studied up to First Form.	34
286	461	20682	Nandigama Venkatappayya.	M	July 1893 .	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do	Sessional School Examination.	33
287	462	20683	Karukonda Bhaskar Narasimha Bhaskar	M	Sep. 1891 ..	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1917.	Feb 1918	Primary Examination.	36
288	469	20684	Sivakavula Sudarsana.	M	July 1896 ..	Do.	Do	June 1907	Dec. 1908	Do.	30
289	471	20685	Akkaraju gadda Venkata Dasayya	M	Jan 1892 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	24
290	475	20686	Suri Rammurti ..	M	July 1891 ..	Do.	Do.	Feb. 1911.	Feb. 1913	Studied up to Third Form.	32
291	970	20687	Sattu Chandrasekharam.	M	July 1895 ..	Do.	Do	July 1912	Mar. 1914.	Studied up to Second Form.	34
292	472	20688	Kanakati Venkataratnam	M	July 1899 ..	Do.	Do.	July 1916	March 1917	First Form ..	46
293	472	20689	Kapalavayi Balayya	M	June 1892 ..	Do.	Do.	July 1913	Mar 1916	Primary Examination.	33
294	483	20690	Shaik Dada Ahmed.	M	Aug. 1891 ..	Muhammadan.	Government Training School, Bellary.	May 1912.	April 1916.	Fourth Standard.	37
			HINDUSTANI.								
295	532	20691	Abdul Qadir ..	M	July 1894 ..	Muhammadan.	Government Muhammadan Training School, Guntur.	Sep 1916.	Mar. 1917.	Primary Examination.	37
296	532	20692	Shaik Lal Ahmed .	M	Feb. 1899 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	School Leaving Certificate	42
297	934	20693	Saiyid Mehtab Firoz.	M	Feb. 1894 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Primary Examination.	44
			TELUGU.								
298	938	20694	Mallia Moses ..	M	Mar. 1899 ..	Indian Christian.	A.B.M. Training School, Bapatla.	July 1916.	Mar 1918	Fourth Standard.	46
299	939	20695	Pallapagu Daniel ..	M	July 1899 ..	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.	Fifth Standard ..	37
300	941	20696	Pratipati Ratnam.	M	July 1896 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sixth Standard ..	34
301	943	20697	Maruki Benjamin.	M	Do ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fifth Standard ..	38
302	943	20698	Kattapalli Lazarus	M	July 1891 ..	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.	Sixth Standard ..	38
303	946	20699	A Paul Vijayam...	M	date 1893 .	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Third Form ..	46
304	949	20700	Chayyadi Ankayya.	M	July 1895 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Semi nal School Examination.	44

Serial number.	General register number.	Serial number of the Teachers' certificate.	Name of candidate.	Sex.	Date of birth.	Class of community.	Institution in which trained.	Period of training From	Period of training To	Highest general educational test passed.	Percentage of total marks gained
						TELUGU—*contd.*					
305	334	20701	Nayapeta Viswanadha Sastri.	M	July 1895 ..	Brahman.	A.E.M. Training Institution, Bapatla.	July 1916	Mar. 1918	Sessional School.	53
306	335	20702	Nagulu Joshua ..	M	July 1896 ..	Indian Christian.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard.	28
307	336	20703	Golagani John ..	M	Oct. 1894 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Second Form, studied.	43
308	344	20704	Chivukapalli Yesoba.	M	July 1897 ..	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard.	42
309	345	20705	Kamaraju Seshachalapati Rao.	M	Oct. 1900 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do	Do.	Fifth Standard, studied	43
310	347	20706	Garnepalli Isaac ..	M	July 1898 ..	Indian Christian.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fifth Standard	37
311	371	[illegible]07	Vemula Doradanam.	M	Nov. 1895 ..	Do.	Do.	Do	Do	Fourth Standard.	36
312	379	[illegible]708	Yarlagadda Venkatarishna Rao.	M	May 1895 ..	Brahman.	Do.	July 1915.	Mar. 1917.	Sixth Standard Second Form.	38
313	381	20709	Atchutuni Chenchu Pantayya.	M	July 1899 ..	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1908	Dec 1909.	Primary ..	41
314	383	[illegible]10	Sanka Venkataswamy.	M	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1907	Dec. 1908	Do ..	38
315	384	20712	Kanta Rasava Rao.	M	July 1895 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard	39
316	390	20713	Puluri Venkatanarasa Rau	M	July 1894 ..	Do.	Government Training School, Dogada.	July 1915	Mar. 1918	Sessional School Certificate	34
317	392	20718	Mavinatala Anjaneyulu.	M	July 1900 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do	Sessional School Leaving Certificate.	39
318	394	20724	Pasari Subbarayudu.	M	Sep. 1896 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard Sessional Examination	34
319	396	20715	Vuleti Rama Das ..	M	July 1897 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do	Elementary School-Leaving Certificate.	39
320	399	[illegible]16	Mallidi Narayana ..	M	July 1898	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do	42
321	407	20717	Jala Lakshminarasimham.	M	July 1899 ..	Indian Christian.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard Sessional Examination.	33
322	408	[illegible]718	Avinandu Duvvasayu	M	June 1898 ..	Brahman	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional School Certificate.	41
323	409	20719	Chelubhatla Somayya Rao.	M	July 1896 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Primary Examination.	36
324	407	[illegible]720	Shaik Muhammad Ghouse.	M	July 1899 ..	Mohammadan.	Do	Do	Do	Sessional School Leaving Certificate.	30
325	402	20721	Immadi Venkatanarayana.	M	July 1900 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Elementary School-Leaving Certificate.	40
326	403	[illegible]722	Atchutuni Pedda Rama Krishnayya	M	Aug. 1900 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	38
327	404	[illegible]723	Ravinutala Satya Narayanamurty.	M	July 1899 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	45
328	405	20724	Adusumilli Anjaneyulu	M	Mar. 1898 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	48
329	406	20725	Rammaraju Kesavayya.	M	Sep. 1897 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional School Certificate.	40
330	407	20726	Atmapragada Venkatappayya	M	July 1899 ..	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.	Elementary School Leaving Certificate.	35
331	408	20727	Sayyad Hussain .	M	July 1893 .	Muhammadan	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	43
332	409	20728	Punnayyamurti Tirumalarayudu	M	July 1894 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	36
333	410	20729	Abbaraju Appayya.	M	July 1899 ..	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	Primary Examination	44
334	411	20730	Chedi John	M	July 1900 ..	Indian Christian.	Do.	Do.	Do.	First Form, Sessional Examination.	31
335	412	20731	Addanki Krishnayya.	M	Mar. 1898 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard Sessional Examination.	41
336	413	20732	Cheipati Sayana Sastri.	M	July 1896 ..	Do.	Do.	Do	Do	Do.	43
337	414	20733	Mohammad Ghouse Mohedin.	M	July 1891 ..	Muhammadan.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Primary Examination.	46
338	416	20734	Tangutur Lakshmiaparasimham.	M	July 1900 ..	Brahman	Do.	June 1907	Dec. 1908	Fourth Standard.	39
339	423	20735	Davuluri Muttayya.	M	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Sep. 1913	Mar 1918.	Primary ..	30
340	424	20736	Ravinutala Venkatachalayya.	M	July 1892 ..	Do.	Do.	July 1915	Mar. 1917.	Sessional School Certificate.	31

Serial number.	Register General number.	Serial number of the Teachers' Certificate.	Name of candidate.	Sex.	Date of birth.	Class of community.	Institution in which trained	Period of training From	Period of training To	Highest general educational test passed.	Percentage of total marks gained.
			TELUGU.								
341	628	20721	Pavuluri Kalhiramayya.	M	Oct. 1880 ..	Brahman.	Government Training School, Ongole.	July 1916.	Mar. 1917.	Fourth Standard.	47
342	629	20736	Sivaraju Nagabhushanam.	M	July 1884 ..	Do	Do.	Do.	Do	Primary ..	39
343	630	20739	Chintalamarri Subbayya.	M	July 1883 .	Do	Do.	July 1914.	Mar. 1916	Do. ..	37
344	632	20718	Kotnala Krishnayya.	M	July 1883 .	Do.	Government Training School, Guntur.	Jan. 1908.	Dec. 1909.	Do. ..	36
345	634	20741	K. Raghavayya ..	M	June 1891 ..	Do.	Government Training School, Nellore.	Feb. 1912	Mar. 1914.	Sessional School Certificate.	65
346	640	20742	P. Narasimhan ..	M	July 1893 ..	Pambans.	Do.	July 1915.	Mar. 1916	Second Form ..	45
347	641	20743	Sheik Khaja Sahib.	M	July 1895 ..	Muhammadan.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional School-Leaving Certificate.	62
348	642	20741	T. Barnabas .	M	Sep. 1892 ..	Indian Christian.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fifth Standard ..	41
349	643	20745	S. Venkata Subbayya.	M	June 1897 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional School Certificate.	35
350	644	20746	T. Raghavayya ..	M	July 1891 ..	Hindu	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	48
351	645	20747	MS. Valli Sahib ..	M	July 1896 ..	Muhammadan.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard.	30
352	646	20748	G. Venkateswarlu.	M	July 1892 ..	Brahman	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional School Certificate.	36
353	647	20749	P. Venkatasubbayya.	M	July 1892 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard.	41
354	648	20750	T. Sritamalu ..	M	July 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.	Sessional School Certificate.	70
355	650	20751	P. Prabhudoss ..	M	Sep. 1892 ..	Indian Christian.	Do.	Do	Do.	Fifth Standard ..	46
356	651	20752	C. Venkatasweramayya.	M	July 1886 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional School Certificate	38
357	653	20753	K. Subrahmanyam.	M	July 1909 .	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional School Certificate.	46
358	655	20754	P. Khasimkhan ..	M	July 1884 ..	Muhammadan.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Primary ..	43
359	656	20756	E. Nagel ..	M	Nov. 1893 ..	Indian Christian.	Do.	Do	Do.	Do ..	60
360	657	20756	T. Venkatakrishnayya.	M	Oct. 1894 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional School Certificate.	32
361	658	20757	C. Kondayya ..	M	July 1895 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do	37
362	660	20759	G Dasadasam ..	M	Sep. 1896 ..	Indian Christian.	Do.	Do.	Do	Fourth Standard.	64
363	662	20760	Pamula Venkatasubbayya.	M	July 1896 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional School Certificate.	43
364	663	20761	V. Adam .	M	July 1895 .	Indian Ceylonese Christian.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fifth Standard ..	37
365	666	20761	Vad. Venkatasubbayya.	M	Oct. 1895 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional School Certificate.	64
366	668	20765	Nam. Narayanaswami.	M	July 1886 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	45
367	670	20766	S. V. Subrahmanyam.	M	Jan. 1899 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Feb 1912.	Mar. 1914	Second Form ..	35
368	672	20764	G. Rarajulu .	M	June 1896 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Jan. 1913.	Mar. 1914.	Primary ..	56
369	677	20768	A. Subbayya ..	M	Oct. 1896 ..	Brahman.	Do.	July 1912.	Do.	Fifth Standard ..	36
370	696	20765	S Gurupadayya .	M	July 1897 ..	Hindu ..	Government Training School, Bellary.	July 1916.	Mar. 1916.	Sessional School.	53
371	696	20767	A. K. Lakshmana Rao	M	June 1896 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard.	47
372	697	20768	K. J. Bubba Sastri.	M	June 1888 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional School.	57
373	698	20769	V Sadagiri Rao ..	M	July 1890 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Primary ..	35
374	699	20770	B. Hanumanlu Rao	M	Feb. 1896 ..	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard.	45
375	700	20771	V. Hanumantha Rao.	M	July 1891 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional School.	39
376	702	20773	M. Chinna Jadiah..	M	July 1892 .	Hindu .	Do	Do.	Do	Do.	52
377	703	20773	D. Subba Rao ..	M	June 1894 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard.	49
378	704	20774	N. Lakshmayya ..	M	July 1893 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional School.	46
379	707	20776	M. Nagayya ..	M	Jan. 1898 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do	38
380	711	20778	P. Subbayya .	M	July 1894 ..	Brahman	Do.	July 1913.	Mar. 1914	Primary ..	36
381	714	20777	G. Sankara Rao ..	M	Feb. 1895 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Mar. 1913.	Mar. 1915.	Second Form ..	58

Serial number.	General register number.	Serial number of the Teachers' Certificate.	Name of candidate	Sex	Date of birth.	Class of community	Institution in which trained.	Period of training		Highest general educational test passed	Percentage of total marks gained.
								From	To		
			KANARESE.								
383	737	20718	K. Kuribasappa ..	M	July 1881 ..	Hindu ..	Government Training School, Bellary.	July 1916.	Mar. 1918.	Sessional School.	88
384	738	20719	T. Basavanna Gowd	M	July 1894 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard.	54
385	740	20720	K. Virayya ..	M	July 1881 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional School.	33
386	741	20721	K. Seshagiri Rao ..	M	Oct. 1883 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do	Do.	Primary ..	82
387	742	20722	D. Basavanna Gowd.	M	July 1880 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fifth Standard ..	41
388	747	20723	M. Imam Sahib ..	M	July 1886 ..	Muhammadan.	Do	Do.	Do.	Sessional School.	40
389	748	20724	S. Thimmappa ..	M	May 1884 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard.	47
390	762	20725	B. Bedraiah ..	M	June 1880 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	May 1916.	May 1918.	Primary ..	56
			TELUGU.								
380	771	20726	Zakka Anjanappa.	M	June 1891 ..	Hindu ..	Government Training School, Anantapur.	July 1916.	Mar. 1918.	Sessional School.	61
381	773	20727	Bhimaraju Appanayana Raju.	M	June 1892 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fifth Standard ..	48
382	774	20728	Muttam Nagappa ..	M	July 1886 ..	Indian Christian.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sub-Assistant Inspector's Certificate.	53
383	776	20729	Midathala Venkatasamappa.	M	July 1893 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do	Sessional School.	53
384	776	20730	Pujari Narasayya ..	M	July 1888 ..	Do. ..	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	38
385	778	20731	Valajapet Narayanappa.	M	July 1894 ..	Do. ..	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	44
386	779	20732	Yagamoorthi Subba Rao.	M	July 1888 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Class and Sub-Assistant Inspector's Certificate.	42
387	780	20733	Boya Penchalapeta Bhimappa.	M	June 1890 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	July 1916.	Mar. 1918.	Primary ..	44
388	781	20734	Arugu Lakshmayya	M	June 1894 ..	Do. ..	Do	Do.	Do	Fourth Class ..	43
389	783	18784	Koggalu Narayana Rau	M	May 1897 ..	Brahman.	Do	Do.	Do.	Sessional School	30
390	784	20735	Gaoji Thimmappa.	M	July 1887 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	33
391	785	20737	Tallapalla Gowrappa.	M	June 1890 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	41
392	787	20738	Kongal Mohadin Khan.	M	July 1884 ..	Muhammadan	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	38
393	791	20739	Ambanga Kondappa.	M	July 1892 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do	Do.	Do ..	41
394	797	20826	Nimmaddala Venkataramanappa.	M	July 1890 ..	Brahman.	Do	July 1913.	Mar. 1914.	Fourth Standard.	32
395	804	20801	Pulamathi Narasimhalli Hanumanthappa.	M	July 1893 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Mar. 1914.	Mar. 1916.	Sessional School.	39
396	807	20802	M. Gangappa ..	M	July 1892 ..	Hindu ..	Government Training School, Bellary.	Jan. 1893.	Dec. 1910.	Fourth Standard.	36
397	810	20803	Pota Venkataswami	M	Jan. 1898 ..	Do ..	Government Training School, Boyachoti.	Do	Do.	Primary ..	28
398	823	20804	Patan Hussain Khan.	M	May 1887 ..	Muhammadan.	Do.	July 1914.	Mar. 1916.	Primary ..	34
399	824	20805	Mungara Sadanandappa.	M	July 1891 ..	Hindu ..	Do	Feb. 1912.	Mar. 1914.	Third Standard..	34
400	827	20806	Gadu Ellayya ..	M	July 1896 ..	Do. ..	Do.	July 1916.	Mar. 1917.	Primary ..	36
401	832	20807	Dudekula Dastagiri Sahib.	M	July 1893 ..	Muhammadan.	Do.	July 1916.	Mar 1918.	Sessional School-Leaving Certificate.	48
402	834	20808	Shaik Jamal Sahib.	M	July 1892 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do	Elementary School-Leaving Certificate.	43
403	835	20809	Pulu Venkatappa ..	M	Jan. 1897 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. — ..	60
404	836	20810	Vankara Gangayya.	M	May 1891 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	36
405	838	20811	Sagubala Yesudas ..	M	Jan. 1893 ..	Indian Christian.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Seventh Class Examination.	47
406	839	20812	Adapam Venkatasubbayya.	M	July 1895 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional School-Leaving Certificate	35
407	840	20813	Mori Chengayya ..	M	July 1893 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	75

Serial number.	General register number.	Serial number of the Teachers' Certificate.	Name of candidate.	Sex.	Date of birth.	Class of community.	Institution in which trained.	Period of training		Highest general educational test passed.	Percentage of total marks gained.
								From	To		
			TELUGU—*cont*								
416	841	20814	Chenga Venkaiyya	M	July 1891	Hindu	Govt. Training School, Bezwada—	July 1916	Mar. 1918.	Sessional School-Leaving Certificate.	49
419	843	20818	Tirumagiri Sethayya.	M	July 1892	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	44
420	848	20816	Nadimimpuram Chenna Krishnamacharlu.	M	Mar. 1891	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Elementary School-Leaving Certificate.	42
421	844	20817	Tattimpudi Pedda Venkata Subbayya.	M	June 1897	Panchama.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional School-Leaving Certificate	39
422	846	20818	Mangara Sanjeevaraju.	M	Mar. 1892	Hindu	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	37
426	845	20819	Bommuram Venkatasubbayya.	M	Jan. 1889	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Primary	36
424	847	20820	Kathyanam Krishnamurthi.	M	May 1896	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional School-Leaving Certificate.	44
428	849	20821	Vangipuram Subbacharlu.	M	July 1891	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Elementary School-Leaving Certificate.	61
426	850	20822	Kalam Gnaniyya.	M	July 1897	Hindu	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47
427	851	20823	Dinnapudi Kambagiri	M	May 1892	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.	Primary	57
428	852	20824	Sombattini Purnaiah	M	July 1892	Panchama.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	52
429	888	20826	Abdul Sattar	M	Jan. 1895	Muhammadan.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard Examination.	66
430	857	20826	Sheik Khasim Sahib.	M	July 1898	Do.	Do.	July 1914	Mar. 1916.	Sessional School-Leaving Certificate.	51
431	862	20827	Mullula Chinna Venugopa.	M	July 1894	Hindu	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard.	46
432	865	20828	Pala Venkatesu	M	June 1898	Do.	Do.	July 1916.	Mar. 1918.	Sessional School-Leaving Certificate.	64
433	870	20829	Muddula Jacob	M	June 1897	Indian Christian.	S.P.G. Training School, Nandyal.	July 1916.	Mar. 1918.	First Form	46
434	871	20830	Muthusala Swamidas.	M	Jan. 1897	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Session School Examination.	37
435	877	20831	Marshall Daniel Devabhaktunamu.	M	April 1898	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Second Form	43
436	873	20832	Komma Elisha	M	April 1893	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	49
437	874	20833	Kandavaram Shantudu.	M	Jan. 1898	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	44
438	875	20834	Sagirala Israel	M	April 1898	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	46
439	878	20835	D. Shelamkhan	M	Mar. 1893	Muhammadan.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fifth Standard.	64
440	877	20836	Dhupam Kaganna.	M	July 1895	Hindu	Do.	Do.	Do.	Primary	51
441	878	20837	Inapa Jehemel	M	Sep. 1892	Indian Christian.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Session School Examination.	31
442	879	20838	Kandavaram Shantudu.	M	Dec. 1899	Do.	Do.	July 1913.	Mar. 1916.	Second Form	66
443	880	20839	Mallena Samson	M	Sep. 1897	Do.	Do.	Mar 1913.	Do.	Primary	34
444	881	20840	Gona Mathew	M	Mar 1893	Do.	Do.	July 1916.	Mar. 1917.	Do.	34
445	882	20841	Kandipalli Ratnaswami.	M	July 1898	Hindu	Do.	Jan. 1908.	Dec. 1909.	Do.	36
446	885	20842	Belgaum Mohiuddin.	M	Jan. 1896	Muhammadan.	Govt. Muhammadan Training School, Gantur.	Sep. 1912.	Mar. 1917.	Fourth Standard.	66
447	886	20843	Jallamgiri Ayyanna.	M	July 1890	Hindu	Government Training School, Kurnool.	July 1916	Mar. 1918.	School-Leaving Certificate.	67
448	887	20844	Kunalla Venkatadramyya.	M	July 1889	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional School Certificate.	64
449	888	20845	Gajula Venkataswami.	M	July 1894	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	66
450	889	20846	Nagarajugari Lakshmanarayana Rao.	M	July 1894	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	School-Leaving Certificate.	46
451	890	20847	Pyapalli Seshacharlu.	M	July 1891	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Class Certificate.	45
452	891	20848	Indoori Papayya.	M	July 1891	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.	Sessional School Certificate	33
453	892	20849	Sridharu Govindayya.	M	July 1888	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	School-Leaving Certificate.	47
454	893	20850	Kammadi Venkatanarasayya.	M	July 1894	Hindu	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	46
455	894	20851	Sheik Mahadeva Sahib.	M	July 1891	Muhammadan.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional School Certificate.	62

Serial number.	General register number.	Serial number of the Teachers' Certificate.	Name of candidate.	Sex.	Date of birth.	Class of community.	Institution in which trained.	Period of training		Highest general educational test passed	Percentage of total marks gained.
								From	To		
			TELUGU—cont.								
465	899	20862	Kariyothula Lakshmanarayana.	M	July 1894 ..	Brahman ..	Government Training School, Kurnool.	July 1916.	Mar. 1918	Sessional School Certificate.	38
467	896	20859	Thontha Sethayya.	M	July 1895 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do	Do.	Do	42
468	897	20864	Tappal Shaik Hussain sahib.	M	July 1898 ..	Muhammadan.	Do.	Do.	Do.	School-Leaving Certificate.	38
469	898	20865	Yella Ranga Rayi..	M	July 1891 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do	Do	Primary ..	45
470	899	20866	Pasan Kayarkhan Saptar Khan	M	July 1895 ..	Muhammadan.	Do.	Do.	Do.	School Leaving Certificate	38
471	900	20867	Sayyad Mahaboob Sahib.	M	July 1894 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	48
472	901	20868	Mandha Konda Reddi.	M	July 1902 ..	Hindu .	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional School Certificate	49
473	902	20869	Kathri Penrappa .	M	July 1890 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47
474	903	20870	Koppula Veera Reddi.	M	July 1897 ..	Do. ..	Do	Do.	Do.	School-Leaving Certificate.	47
475	904	20871	Julfar Alli .	M	July 1894 ..	Muhammadan.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	46
476	905	20872	Amberishagiddayya.	M	July 1895 ..	Brahman..	Do.	Do.	Do	Sessional School.	39
477	907	20873	Gemvarapu M. Ramanna.	M	July 1898 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Class Certificate.	49
478	908	20874	Nandula Chinnaramanayya.	M	July 1895 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional School Certificate.	41
479	909	20875	Rita Peter ..	M	July 1893 ..	Indian Christian.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Primary ..	39
480	910	20876	Golla Danappa ..	M	July 1893 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	School-Leaving Certificate.	42
481	911	20877	Sakti Balaja Thimappa.	M	July 1893 ..	Do ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Class Certificate.	50
482	912	20878	Malla Hussain Sahib	M	July 1895 ..	Muhammadan.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Primary ..	39
483	913	20879	Sagali Sarigadu ..	M	July 1893 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	School-Leaving Certificate	39
484	914	20880	Devangam Sethayya.	M	July 1893 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional school Certificate.	50
485	915	20871	Dunda Nathanna ..	M	July 1890 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Primary ..	35
486	917	20872	Dariveemula Samuel.	M	July 1891 ..	Indian Christian.	A 2.M. Training School, Ramapatnam.	Nov. 1913.	Mar. 1918.	Sessional School Certificate.	38
487	920	20873	Paojani Veerayya ..	M	July 1895 ..	Hindu ..	Government Training School, Kurnool.	Mar 1913.	Mar. 1919.	Primary ..	43
488	923	20874	Varam Sethagiri Rao.	M	July 1893 ..	Do. ..	Do.	July 1915	Mar. 1917.	Sessional School Certificate.	36
489	924	20875	Karuva Hanumanthappa.	M	July 1892 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	44
490	926	20876	Kandula Balagurappa.	M	July 1895 ..	Do ..	Do.	Jan. 1911.	Feb. 1913.	Primary ..	31
491	928	20877	Boya Maddaleti ..	M	July 1893 ..	Do. ..	Do.	June 1901.	Dec. 1903.	Do. ..	32
			TAMIL.								
492	850	20878	M Venkatachalam.	M	Aug. 1897 ..	Panchama.	Government Panchama Training School, Madras.	July 1916.	Mar. 1918.	School-Leaving Certificate of Fourth Standard.	42
493	852	20879	A. J. Surrendranathan.	M	Feb. 1893 ..	Indian Christian.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional School Certificate.	35
494	853	20880	N. Gangan ..	M	Apr. 1892 ..	Panchama.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	38
495	854	20881	T. S. Swaminathan	M	Mar 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do	34
496	855	20882	A. Subbayyan Pandaram.	M	Mar. 1890 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	44
497	856	20883	B. Varadappan ..	M	June 1891 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	52
498	857	20884	T. Ramalinga Nainar.	M	Oct. 1897 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	31
499	858	20885	R Ganapati ..	M	Mar. 1892 ..	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.	45
500	859	20886	M. Manuelhu ..	M	June 1894 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	28
501	860	20887	V. Samarandi ..	M	July 1892 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do	52
502	861	20888	K. Chinnaburuvan.	M	July 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Primary Examination.	42
503	862	20889	L. Asirvadam ..	M	Apr. 1894 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	School-Leaving Certificate of Fourth Standard.	40
504	864	20890	E Mari	M	July 1892 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional School Certificate.	32
505	865	20891	K. Kandiyappan ..	M	Feb. 1892 ..	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard.	33
506	866	20892	R Tyanayagam ..	M	June 1891 ..	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.	Primary ..	44

Serial number.	General register number.	Serial number of the Teacher's Certificate.	Name of candidate.	Sex.	Date of birth.	Class of community	Institution in which trained.	Period of training. From	Period of training. To	Highest general educational test passed.	Percentage of total marks gained
						TAMIL—cont.					
497	967	20893	P. Gurunathan ..	M	July 1893 ..	Pancham.	Government Panchama Training School, Madura.	Oct 1916.	Mar. 1918	Sessional School Certificate	59
498	968	20894	V. Tiruvanamalai.	M	Aug. 1889 ..	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.	Primary Examination	63
499	969	20895	M. Veerasawmi ..	M	June 1888 ..	Do.	Do.	July 1916.	Do	Sessional School Certificate.	69
500	970	20896	N. Joseph ..	M	Aug. 1890 ..	Indian Christian.	Do.	July 1916.	Mar. 1917	Do.	53
501	971	20897	W. Miller ..	M	July 1897 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do	School-Leaving Certificate of Seventh standard.	39
502	972	20898	Rajendram, D. ..	M	Apl 1888 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do	Sessional School Certificate.	36
503	973	20899	Palani Pandaram, S.	M	July 1889 ..	Pancham.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do	34
504	974	20900	Veeramuthu, A. ..	M	Dec 1888 ..	Do	Do.	Aug. 1912.	Mar. 1914.	Primary Examination.	56
505	975	20901	Soriyappan Samuel.	M	July 1887 ..	Indian Christian	Government Training School, Saidapet.	June 1917.	Dec 1918	Fifth standard ..	51
506	976	20902	T. Y. Adhivirasughara Mudaliyar.	M	Oct. 1890 ..	Hindu ..	Government Training School for Masters, Triplicane.	June 1918.	Mar. 1919.	Primary Examination.	30
507	977	20903	C. Ayyakannu ..	M	July 1893 ..	Buddhist.	Do.	July 1916.	Do.	Third Form ..	40
508	978	20904	E. Bulugaya ..	M	July 1890 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	June 1918.	Do.	Do. ..	47
509	979	20905	C. Chidambara Mudaliyar.	M	Sep. 1897 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do	Second Form ..	49
510	1010	20906	A. Chinnaswami Nayudu.	M	June 1891 ..	Indian Christian.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional School Certificate	46
511	1011	20907	M. Govindaswami Nayudu.	M	July 1896 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth standard.	43
512	1012	20908	A. Gregory Reddi,	M	July 1894 ..	Indian Christian.	Do.	Sep 1916	Do.	First Form ..	35
513	1013	20909	K. Rappuswami Ayyangar	M	May 1893 ..	Brahman.	Do.	June 1916	Do.	Second Form ..	61
514	1014	20910	N Perumbudi ..	M	Jan. 1897 ..	Sudchist.	Do.	July 1916	Mar. 1918.	Third form ..	45
515	1015	20911	C. Ponnambalam ..	M	June 1895 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	June 1916.	Do.	Second form ..	43
516	1017	20913	S. Rangaramanuja Aubaryn.	M	June 1896 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional School Certificate.	57
517	1018	20915	T. R. Ratnambathi Mudaliyar	M	Dec 1896 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth standard.	48
518	1019	20914	M. Sambasamurthi Pillai	M	Apl 1893 ..	Do .	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	35
519	1011	20915	K. Sampath Ayyangar.	M	June 1896 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Primary Examination.	54
520	1012	20916	S. Subrahmanya Mudaliyar.	M	Oct. 1898 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do	Primary class ..	51
521	1014	20917	N. S. Venkatanarayanan.	M	Mar. 1899 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth standard.	59
522	1015	20918	M. D. Virabhadra Mudaliyar.	M	June 1892 ..	Do. ..	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	35
						TELUGU.					
523	1019	20919	M. S. Gurniswami Ayya	M	Aug. 1890 ..	Brahman.	Government Training School for Masters, Triplicane.	June 1914.	Mar. 1916.	Fifth standard ..	61
524	1020	20920	A. Kesavacharlu ..	M	July 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40
525	1023	20921	C. Narasimha Ayya.	M	June 1896 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	July 1916.	Do.	First form ..	49
526	1026	20927	T. Raghavalu Nayudu.	M	May 1899 ..	Do. ..	Do	June 1916.	Do.	Second form ..	32
527	1025	20922	T. Sankara Ayyar.	M	July 1891 ..	Do .	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth standard	34
						HINDUSTANI.					
528	1028	20924	Abdul Majeed ..	M	Feb. 1896 ..	Muhammadan.	Government Muhammadan Training School, Madras.	June 1916	Mar. 1918	Sessional School Certificate.	39
529	1030	20925	Sayid Abdur Rahim.	M	Nov. 1897 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	48
530	1031	20926	Mohammad Abdur Rahim.	M	June 1891 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	50
531	1031	20927	M. Abdur Razzak.	M	Oct. 1899 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	64
532	1033	20928	M. Sayed Mahideen	M	June 1901 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard.	44
533	1034	20929	Attar Rahman ..	M	Sep. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Second form ..	41
534	1035	20930	M. Ahmad Husain.	M	July 1896 ..	Do.	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Fourth standard.	47

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			HINDUSTANI—*cont.*								
638	1036	20931	C. Muhammad Fazl-uddin.	M	July 1876 ..	Muhammadan.	Government Muhammadan Training School, Madras.	June 1915.	May 1916.	Fourth Standard.	36
639	1037	20932	Sayed Khaja Moinuddin	M	Mar. 1890 ..	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Do	42
640	1038	20933	Muhammad Fazal	M	June 1891 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	34
641	1039	20934	A. Khader Badsha.	M	June 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Primary ..	33
642	1041	20936	V. Sayed Abdul Jalesi	M	July 1889 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard.	37
640	1042	20938	S. Abdur Rahman..	M	Mar 1891 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	31
641	1045	20937	V. Muhammad Abdul kather.	M	May 1892 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	First form ..	33
642	1044	20938	D. Habeeb ..	M	June 1891 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth standard.	34
643	1045	20939	Saiyad Ghouse ..	M	July 1892 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional School.	35
644	1046	20940	Muhammad Zainul-la Badsha	M	Aug 1891 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard and Sessional School.	37
645	1047	20941	M. Abdul Azeem ..	M	July 1889 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do	34
646	1048	20942	Sheik Fazla Mund.	M	July 1891 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
647	1049	20943	M. Abdul Azeem ..	M	July 1891 ..	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1894.	Dec. 1894.	Primary ..	34
			TAMIL.								
643	1043	20944	Kuppuswami Pillai, M. S.	M	Apl 1896 ..	Hindu ..	Government Higher Elementary Training School, Saidapet.	July 1915.	Mar. 1916.	Sessional School	45
649	1044	20945	Muthuvelahoo Pillai, K.	M	Aug. 1891 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Upper Primary.	66
650	1045	20946	Rajarama Ayyar, S.	M	July 1893 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth standard.	56
651	1046	20947	Dasiswami Pillai, N.	M	May 1891 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Primary Examination	67
652	1047	20948	Duraiswami Nayaka, L.	M	July 1897 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional School.	46
653	1048	20949	Gopalaswami Ayya, T.	M	Oct. 1884 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Primary ..	52
654	1049	20950	Jacob, A. S. ..	M	July 1891 ..	Indian Christian.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional school.	27
655	1050	20951	Malpa Mudali, R.	M	Aug 1895 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	57
656	1051	20952	Vedanta Mudali, T. A.	M	July 1894 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth standard	48
657	1052	20953	Raja Ayyar, V. ..	M	Mar. 1896 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do	Do.	Sessional school.	18
658	1053	20954	Varadappa Nayakan, K. A.	M	June 1891 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	43
659	1054	20955	Narayanaswami Pillai, K. G.	M	July 1891 ..	Do ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Studied up to Second Form.	46
660	1055	20956	Jovel, S. ..	M	July 1897 ..	Indian Christian.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fifth standard ..	65
661	1056	20957	Kalian Nayakar, T. A.	M	July 1899 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Primary ..	49
662	1057	20958	Kumarasamy Nayakar, T. S.	M	Aug. 1892 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	45
663	1058	20959	Srinivasa Ayyangar, P.	M	July 1898 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Second form ..	47
664	1059	20960	Kulasekhara Nayakar, K.	M	Sep. 1895 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Primary ..	42
665	1061	20961	Gajendra Nayakar, C.	M	June 1895 ..	Do ..	Do.	Do	Do.	Sessional school.	43
666	1062	20962	Rangamanar Ayyangar, M.	M	Oct 1892 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth standard.	48
667	1063	20963	Gopala Nayaka, K. R	M	July 1889 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional school.	63
668	1064	20964	Gurusami Pillai, M.	M	Oct. 1895 ..	Do. .	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	46
669	1065	20965	Govindaraja Nayakar, K.	M	June 1897 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do	53
670	1066	20966	Joseph Paul ..	M	July 1895 ..	Indian Christian.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Seventh standard	51
671	1067	20967	Jacobsen S. ..	M	July 1894 ..	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.	35
672	1068	20968	Viswanatha Nayaka, A.	M	July 1893 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do	Do.	Sessional school.	42
673	1069	20969	Muniswami Pillai, M.	M	May 1893 ..	Do. ..	o.	Jan. 1916.	Dec. 1911.	Primary ..	41
			TELUGU.								
674	1060	20970	Sanjiva Rau, P.	M	May 1891 ..	Brahman.	Government Higher Elementary Training School, Saidapet.	July 1915.	Mar. 1916.	Studied up to first form.	50

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						TAMIL.					
675	1057	20921	Joseph Gershon ..	M	Dec. 1887 ..	Indian Christian.	Government Higher Elementary Training School, C. & M. Station, Bangalore.	June 1914.	Mar. 1916.	Passed First Form.	34
676	1058	20972	J. F. Sebastian ..	M	Apr. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.	34
						TELUGU.					
677	1059	20973	M. S. Narasayya ..	M	July 1870 ..	Brahman.	Government Training School, Chittoor.	Jan 1896.	Dec 1896.	Primary Examination,	60
						KANARESE.					
678	1100	20974	Srinivasa Sastri, N.	M	July 1894 ..	Brahman.	Government Training School, Coimbatore.	Jan. 1910.	Dec. 1911.	Sessional School Certificate.	58
679	1101	20979	V. Srikanta Ayyar.	M	Mar. 1887 ..	Do.	Do.	Feb. 1912.	Mar 1914.	Primary ..	85
						HINDUSTANI.					
680	1102	20976	Muhammad Abdul Sattih Khaisel.	M	Apr. 1886 ..	Muhammadan	Government Muhammadan Training School, Madras.	Jan. 1911.	Feb. 1913.	Second Form ..	37
						TELUGU.					
681	1103	20977	Palam Aaron ..	M	July 1890 ..	Indian Christian.	Government Training School, Chittoor.	July 1916.	Mar. 1918.	First Form ..	37
682	1104	20978	Agili Peramal Raju.	M	July 1896 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do	Do.	Sessional School Examination.	39
683	1105	20979	Karnam Venkataraya Pillai.	M	July 1893 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47
684	1115	20980	T. Karnam Subramanya Pillai	M	July 1893 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	35
685	1111	20981	Alayalvar Srinivasa Ayyangar.	M	Apr. 1895 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Second Form, Mysore Government.	41
686	1112	20982	Karnam Rudra Pillai.	M	Mar. 1890 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do	Sessional School Examination.	39
687	1113	20983	Karnam Sivaraya Pillai.	M	July 1895 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	27
688	1114	20984	Gangaram Gnyanayya.	M	July 1897 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
689	1119	20985	Annapuram Anbayya Chetti.	M	July 1900 ..	Hindu .	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard.	39
690	1116	20986	Gandlapalli Chenchayya.	M	June 1900 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	43
691	1117	20987	Mavilivajala Subbaramayya.	M	July 1896 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional School Examination.	59
692	1118	20988	Antoli Seshayya ..	M	Jan 1895 ..	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	41
693	1137	20989	Marella David ..	M	July 1896 ..	Indian Christian.	Do.	Do.	Do.	First Form ..	39
694	1121	20990	Annamanam Ramakrishnayya.	M	Aug. 1895 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	46
695	1122	20991	Sitakarra Rayagopal Nayudu.	M	July 1891 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional School Examination.	43
696	1123	20992	Paravasu Govindanaidu.	M	July 1894 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	49
697	1124	20993	Sasavarapu Venkataraya.	M	Do ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.	57
698	1125	20994	Sadalagani P. Sanjivarao.	M	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	92
699	1126	20995	Karnam Mangamayya Pillai	M	July 1896 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
700	1127	20996	Sarugani Jaggapathayya.	M	June 1898 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Aug. 1918	Do.	Fourth Standard.	48
701	1129	20997	Karnam Rama Pillai.	M	July 1893 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	June 1907.	Dec. 1908.	Primary Examination.	39
702	1132	20998	C. Rangayya ..	M	Nov. 1872 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Mar. 1913.	Mar. 1915.	Upper Primary Examination.	68
703	1133	20999	T. Govinda Pillai .	M	July 1893 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard.	38
704	1134	21000	Muralikrishna Govindarazulu Gudala.	M	May 1895 ..	Do ..	Do	Sep. 1913.	Do.	Do.	35
705	1130	21001	Appaji Kamaraswamulu.	M	July 1895 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Certificate granted by S.A.I.	35
706	1135	21002	P. Sundaraiah Nayudu.	M	Nov. 1891 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	First Form ..	35
707	1138	21003	Abdul Rahim Sahib,	M	July 1900 ..	Muhammadan.	Do.	July 1916.	Mar. 1917	Fourth Standard.	37
708	1141	21004	Kondur Subbarayayya.	M	July 1892 ..	Brahman.	Government Training School, Rayachoti.	Feb. 1921.	Feb. 1923.	Primary ..	33

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						TAMIL.					
609	2142	21005	C. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar	M	July 1893 ..	Brahman.	Government Training School, Rampet.	July 1916	Mar. 1918.	Second Form ..	54
610	1143	21006	V. Parthasarathi Mudali.	M	July 1897 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard.	53
611	2144	21007	M. Kuppuswami Pillai.	M	Oct. 1883 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional School.	49
612	1145	21008	J. Sundara Reddi.	M	July 1896 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	34
613	1146	21009	D. Subbaraya Pillai.	M	April 1897 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Dec.	Fourth Standard.	54
614	1147	21010	S. Chengal-aya Pillai.	M	Aug 7 90 ..	Do. ..	Do	Do.	Do.	Sessional School.	36
615	1148	21011	M. Natesa Pillai ..	M	June 1897 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard.	45
616	1150	21012	A. Duraiswami Pillai.	M	May 1894 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional School	38
617	1150	21013	C. Annamalai Mudali	M	Feb 1897 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	37
618	1151	21014	M. Damodara Reddi.	M	June 1897 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	43
619	1152	21015	P. Srinivasan ..	M	July 1899 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fifth Standard ..	48
620	1153	21016	D. Sambiviva Pillai	M	Nov 1898 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard.	43
621	1304	21017	K. Duraiswami Pillai.	M	June 1894 ..	Do ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional School	34
622	1305	21018	T. Rangaswami Pillai.	M	July 1894 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	44
623	1306	21019	K. Tangavelu Pillai.	M	July 1890 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Primary ..	49
624	1157	21020	A. Parthasarathi Pillai.	M	Sep. 1891 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional School.	25
625	1158	21021	A. Murugesam Pillai	M	July 1899 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	49
626	1159	21022	R. Narayanaswami Naynda.	M	June 1898 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do	Fourth Standard	50
627	1161	21023	S. Natesan ..	M	Oct. 1898 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	44
628	1162	21024	G. N. Pennaswami Kavandan.	M	July 1900 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	34
629	1163	21026	V. Kodandapani	M	Mar. 1888 ..	Do ..	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.	43
630	1164	21028	D. Bhagyam ..	F	July 1895 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do	Second Form ..	51
631	1165	21027	K. Balasundaram Pillai	M	Jan. 1898 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard.	41
632	1167	21028	T. Vijayala Mayanar.	M	May 1899 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47
633	1168	21029	V. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar.	M	Mar. 1891 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	First Form ..	28
634	1169	21030	G. Panchakshara Mudali.	M	May 1894 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional School.	37
635	1170	21031	L. Venkatachalam Pillai.	M	Aug. 1895 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do	43
636	1171	21032	M. A. Tangavelu Mudali	M	Oct. 1899 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard.	50
637	1172	21033	K. Murgeswara Ayyar.	M	Dec 1896 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Primary ..	39
638	1173	21034	A. Subrahmanya Sastri.	M	July 1896 ..	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard.	39
639	1174	21035	A. Ramanuchari	M	July 1898 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional School.	35
640	1181	21036	D. K. Thangavelu Naynkar.	M	July 1899 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	July 1907.	Mar. 1908.	Primary ..	37
641	1182	21037	Abraham, S ..	M	June 1885 ..	Indian Christian.	Government Panchama Training School, Madras.	Jan. 1906.	Dec. 1907.	Primary Examination.	34
						ZINDUSTANI.					
642	1190	21038	Qazi Sayid Ismail	M	July 1892 ..	Muhammadan	Government Muhammadan Training School, Arcot.	Aug. 1916.	Mar. 1918	Sessional School.	43
643	1194	21039	Shaik Mahboob ..	M	Jan 1898 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
644	1195	21040	M. Bade-ud-din ..	M	July 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do	Second Form ..	52
645	1197	21041	M. Abdul Aziz ..	M	July 1894 ..	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.	Primary Examination.	47
646	1198	21042	Sayid Madar ..	M	June 1894 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	First Form ..	45
647	1199	21043	Shaik Hasan ..	M	July 1894 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Third Form ..	61
648	1203	21044	Mahboob Khan ..	M	June 1895 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional School.	46
649	1203	21045	Muhammad Sarwar	M	July 1899 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do	Primary Examination.	53
650	1204	21046	Abdur Salam ..	M	July 1894 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional School.	51
651	1206	21047	Wali Muhammad ..	M	Sep. 1892 ..	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard	49
652	1207	21048	M. Abdur Rahman.	M	July 1896 ..	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47

Serial number.	Register number.	Serial number of the Teachers' Certificate.	Name of candidate.	Sex.	Date of birth.	Class of community	Institution in which trained	Period of training. From	Period of training. To	Highest general educational test passed.	Percentage of total marks gained
							HINDUSTANI—*cont*				
650	1206	21041	Jamil Sahib ..	M	July 1896 ..	Mahomedan.	Government Mohammedan Training School, Arcot.	Aug. 1916.	Mar. 1918.	Fourth Standard.	60
654	1209	21050	G Fayed Qasim..	M	Mar. 1896 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	33
656	1211	21052	Qasai Saiyed Abdur Rahim	M	May 1897 ..	Do.	Do.	Sep. 1916.	Do.	Primary Examination.	51
658	1212	21057	Mohammad Qasim.	M	Feb 1897 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47
657	1214	21053	Abdul Karim Khan	M	July 1896 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Second School.	47
658	1215	21056	P. Rahajam ..	M	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard.	24
660	1216	21060	L Danish Kalph..	M	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	24
659	1217	21058	S Muhammad Masoom	M	July 1897 ..	Do.	Do	Do	Do	Primary Examination.	39
661	1218	21067	Sayad Shah Rafai Badsha Qadri.	M	July 1897 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard	42
665	1219	21068	S Muhammad Ali.	M	July 1896 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.	34
663	1220	21061	Muhammad Hanif.	M	Apr 1892 ..	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	Second School.	38
662	1221	21066	Sayad Qader ..	M	Oct. 1891 ..	Do.	Do	Oct. 1916.	Do.	Do	24
							TAMIL				
666	1227	21081	S Devasahiai ..	M	Sep. 1893 ..	Indian Christian	Union Mission Training School, Vellore.	July 1916.	Mar. 1918.	Fourth Standard.	31
666	1228	21082	L. Manual ..	M	June 1894 ..	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Second Form ..	47
667	1229	21043	K Devadasan ..	M	May 1893 ..	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.	Primary ..	53
668	1230	21084	D. Chamalaiha-gam.	M	June 1892 ..	Do	Do.	Do	Do.	School Form ..	61
669	1232	21085	A. Mathalamutha..	M	July 1895 ..	Do.	Do.	Do	Do	Do. ..	60
670	1233	21086	S Ebenor ..	M	May 1888 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do	Do ..	60
671	1234	21087	A. Chinnakannu ..	M	Mar 1889 ..	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	60
672	1241	21094	John Thambaraj ..	M	June 1891 ..	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard.	56
673	1242	21095	P. Vedanayagam ..	M	Dec. 1897 ..	Do.	Do	Do.	Do	Second Form ..	60
674	1247	21078	S R. Arumugam Pillai	M	Sep 1888 ..	Hindu ..	Government Training School, Salem.	Do.	Do.	Sessional school Certificate.	54
675	1248	21071	S. R. Krishna Rao	M	Nov 1888 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Completed Second Form.	67
676	1249	21072	K. M Kshavdsi Kandar	M	Aug 1886 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Primary ..	39
677	1251	21073	K. T. Srinivasa Rao	M	Nov. 1890 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Completed Third Form Course.	55
678	1252	21074	K. Lakshmana Ayya	M	Sep 1888 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional School Certificate.	62
679	1253	21075	A Ramaswami Pillai.	M	June 1892 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do	68
680	1254	21076	K. K. Narasimha Ayyangar.	M	July 1893 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do	Second Form .	62
681	1255	21077	K. Subbiahthe ..	M	July 1895 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional School Certificate.	38
682	1256	21078	P. Perianna Pillai.	M	Apr. 1888 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	45
683	1257	21079	C. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar.	M	July 1897 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do	Fourth Standard School Leaving Certificate	70
684	1258	21080	S. Palaniperumanan Ayya.	M	Aug. 1892 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional School Certificate	68
685	1259	21081	C. Muthiahana Ayya.	M	Dec. 1892 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	55
686	1260	21082	M. Pachiappa Chetti	M	June 1893 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do	Do.	Do	61
687	1262	21083	A Chockalinga Ayya	M	Apr. 1892 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do	Do.	Do	48
688	1263	21084	P S ramiratnam Pillai.	M	Sep. 1895 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.	69
689	1264	21085	A Kalandaivelu Mudli.	M	July 1892 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	41
690	1265	21086	A. Venkatachiba Ayyar	M	Jan 1893 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Completed Second Form Course	66
691	1266	21087	Shaik Mustafa Sahib.	M	Feb. 1897 ..	Mahomedan.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard School Leaving Certificate.	69
692	1267	21088	S. Manjaya Pillai	M	Aug 1898 ..	Hindu .	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional School Certificate	63
693	1268	21089	T P. Arthanari Pillai	M	Jan. 1891	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sixth Standard ..	46
694	1269	21090	P. C Govindaswami Nayudu.	M	Jan. 1898 ..	Do. ..	Do	Do.	Do	Completed Third Form Course.	66

Serial number.	General register number.	Special number of the "Teacher" Certificate.	Name of candidate.	Sex.	Date of birth.	Class of community.	Institution in which trained.	Period of training. From	Period of training. To	Highest general educational test passed.	Percentage of total marks gained.
						TAMIL—*cont.*					
693	1270	21091	K. Nanjan Chetti ..	M	Jan. 1890 ..	Hindu ..	Government Training School, Salem.	July 1916.	Mar. 1918.	Fourth Standard School-Leaving Certificate	44
694	1213	21092	S. Nanjayya Pillai.	M	May 1894 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Primary ..	47
695	1276	21093	S. Subba Rao ..	M	Mar. 1891 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard.	42
696	1215	21094	S. Krishnaswami Ayyar.	M	Nov. 1890 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional School Certificate	14
697	1279	21095	Ramaswami ..	M	Aug. 1879 ..	Panchama	Do.	Aug. 1916.	Do.	Do.	38
700	1277	21096	S. Nallial Sahib ..	M	July 1888 ..	Muhammadan.	Do.	Sep. 1916.	Do.	Primary ..	37
701	1281	21097	P. Ponnusami Pillai	M	Aug. 1896 ..	Hindu .	Do.	Mar. 1913.	Mar. 1918	Fourth Standard.	30
702	1283	21098	P. Arumuga Ayya.	M	Oct. 1899 .	Do. ..	Do.	Jan. 1909.	Dec. 1919.	Primary ..	34
703	1 97	21099	Ambthalinga Nadar, P.	M	July 1887 ..	Panchama.	Government Pariahan Training School, Madras.	July 1916.	Mar. 1917.	Sessional School.	33
704	1308	21100	Govindaswami Nayudu, C. R.	M	July 1891 ..	Hindu ..	Government Lower Elementary Training School, Coimbatore.	July 1916	Mar. 1918.	Upper Form	33
705	1305	21101	Kuruppanna Pillai, P.	M	June 1919 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Certificate of fitness granted by Sub-Assistant Inspector.	50
706	1306	21102	Michael Pillai P. .	M	Feb. 1891 ..	Indian Christian.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Class ..	36
707	1310	21103	Kalliaswami Pillai, P. K	M	Mar. 1894 ..	Hindu ..	Do	Do.	Do.	Sessional School Examination	61
708	1311	21104	Nanga Pandaram, M.	M	May 1899 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	45
709	1312	21105	Sattaiah Pillai, M.	M	Jan 1900 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Elementary School-Leaving Certificate of Fourth Standard	49
710	1313	21106	Palani Pandaram, K.	M	Nov. 1888 ..	Do ..	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.	46
711	1314	21107	Ramantha Ayyar, K. S.	M	May 1890 ..	Brahman	Do.	Do.	Do	Sessional School Examination	60
712	1315	21108	Ramaswami Pakrvan, C.	M	June 1899 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	43
713	1317	21109	Ramaswami Upadhiyayar, M	M	July 1892 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do	Do	Do.	42
714	1318	21110	Rangarajulu Nayudu, C. R	M	Mar. 1898 ..	Do. ..	Do	Do.	Do.	Elementary School-Leaving Certificate of Fourth Standard.	34
715	1319	21111	Seshayya Chetti, R. O	M	July 1893 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do	Sixth Standard	41
716	1321	21112	Subbayya Pillai, P.	M	July 1893 ..	Do ..	Do.	Aug. 1916.	Do	Sessional School Examination.	46
717	1322	21113	Subrahmanya Pillai, A	M	Apr. 1892 ..	Do. ..	Do.	July 1916	Do.	Do.	52
718	1324	21114	Syed Peer Sahib, T. A.	M	Aug. 1889 ..	Muhammadan.	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	43
719	1325	21115	Thippa Ayyar, R	M	June 1891 ..	Brahman.	Do	Do	Do.	Elementary School-Leaving Certificate, Fourth Standard	40
720	1326	21116	Vaidyalinga Udayan, T. K	M	Feb. 1892 ..	Hindu ..	Do	Do.	Do.	Fifth Standard ..	42
721	1327	21117	Venkataramana Ayyangar K.	M	Feb. 1893 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Class ..	54
722	1328	21118	Venkataramana Ayyar C. K	M	Sep. 1894 ..	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.	Sessional School Examination.	41
723	1329	21119	Vinayagaka Pillai, P.	M	May 1889 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do	Do	57
724	1342	21120	Krishna Rao, V ..	M	July 1895 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Jan. 1909.	Dec. 1907.	Primary ..	40
725	1324	21121	Kasa Rau, S. ..	M	Nov. 1896 ..	Do	Do.	Mar. 1913.	Mar. 1915	First Form ..	53
726	1371	21122	R. Chakrapani Ayyangar.	M	Nov 1889 ..	Do.	Do	July 1911.	May 1910.	Primary ..	60

Serial number.	General register number.	Serial number of the Teachers' Certificate.	Name of candidate.	Sex	Date of birth	Class of community.	Institution in which trained.	Period of training. From	Period of training. To	Highest general educational test passed	Percentage of total marks gained.
						TAMIL—*contd.*					
727	1378	21123	M. Govindaswami Padayachi.	M	July 1896 ..	Hindu ..	Government Training School, Cuddalore.	July 1915	Mar. 1918	Sessional School.	49
728	1374	21121	S. Dakshinamoorthi Pillai.	M	July 1892 ..	Do ..	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.	47
729	1378	21125	V. Chokalinga Mudali.	M	June 1893 ..	Do ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Second Form ..	63
730	1379	21126	K. Venkatambarisa Ayyar	M	Nov. 1896 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	82
731	1376	21127	S. Parasuraman ..	M	July 1891 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do	First Form ..	45
732	1381	21128	L. Subbarya Pillai.	M	Jan. 1892	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do	Sessional School.	76
733	1382	21129	D. Venkatesam (alias) Venkatesawmi Raju.	M	Sep. 1896 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do	Do	Fourth Standard.	54
734	1383	21130	Rajaswamy Mudali	M	Oct. 1892 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	E.S.L.C. ..	90
735	1384	21131	N. Muniswami Pillai.	M	Oct. 1896 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional School.	49
736	1385	21132	S. Swaminatham Mudali.	M	Mar. 1895 ..	Do ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	35
737	1386	21133	A. Perumal Naikan	M	Oct. 1894 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Second Form ..	45
738	1387	21134	K. A. Narayanaswami Ayyar.	M	Sep. 1895 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	67
739	1389	21135	M. Natesa Pattayani.	M	Sep 1892 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do	Do.	Do. ..	54
740	1391	21136	N. Mahalingam Pillai.	M	July 1896 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do	Do.	Sessional School.	48
741	1392	21137	A. Pakkiri Nayanar	M	Oct. 1894 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do	Do	64
742	1393	21138	R. Kaliyaperuma Devar.	M	Apr. 1895 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do	64
743	1394	21139	C. Vaidyanatha Ayyar.	M	Mar. 1898 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	58
744	1395	21140	A Muruga Pillai .	M	Mar. 1894 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do	61
745	1396	21141	K Venkataramana Rao.	M	July 1894 .	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	E.S.L.C. ..	36
746	1397	21142	M. Kumaraswami Pillai.	M	Jan. 1894 ..	Hindu .	Do	Do.	Do.	Do ..	19
747	1439	21143	Seshadri Ayyangar, S	M	Aug. 1898 ..	Brahman.	Government Training School, Villupuram	Do.	Do.	Sessional Examination.	57
748	1441	21144	Muniswami Pillai, V	M	Feb. 1899 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard.	37
749	1443	21145	Sundara Ayyar A. N.	M	June 1898 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Studied in Third Form.	44
750	1445	21146	Ramaswami Ayyar, V.	M	Mar. 1898 ..	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	42
751	1447	21147	Kuppusami Pillai, D.	M	Oct 1895 ..	Hindu ..	Do	Do.	Do.	Elementary S.L.C	40
752	1450	21148	Venkataramma Ayyar, S	M	Aug 1896 ..	Brahman.	Do	Do.	Do.	Sessional Examination.	52
753	1451	21149	Rajagopala Ayyangar S	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.	Primary ..	44
754	1455	21150	Varadachari, K ..	M	Sep 1892 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional Examination.	33
755	1457	21151	Shaik Daria Sahib.	M	Dec. 1896 ..	Muhammadan	Do.	Do.	Do.	Elementary S.L.C	44
756	1458	21152	Arunachala Pillai, J.	M	July 1893 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional Examination.	43
757	1460	21153	Dandapani Pillai.	M	Jan 1894 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Certified by Sub-Assistant Inspector	36
758	1461	21154	Ramakrishna Pillai	M	July 1895 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do	Do	Sessional School Examination.	34
759	1462	21155	K Subramani Mudali.	M	June 1898 .	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Certified by Sub-Assistant Inspector.	34
760	1463	21156	Ranganatha Koundar.	M	July 1897 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Elementary School-Leaving Certificate	37
761	1464	21157	Karunyar, V. ..	M	Nov 1898 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional School Examination	52
762	1465	21158	Sivarama Ayyar, V K	M	Dec. 1895 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Studied in Third Form	33
763	1517	21159	Nataraya Pillai, P.	M	Nov. 1898 ..	Hindu	Government Training School, Tanjore	Do.	Do.	Primary Examination.	54
764	1518	21160	Sundaram, T. V.	M	Aug. 1895 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do	Do.	Fourth Standard	23
765	1519	21161	Ramalinga Vannier, T. M.	M	Sep. 1898 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do	Primary Examination.	44

Serial number.	General register number.	Special number of the Teachers' Certificate.	Name of candidate.	Sex.	Date of birth.	Class of community.	Institution in which trained.	Period of training: From	Period of training: To	Highest general educational test passed.	Percentage of total marks gained.
						TAMIL—*cont.*					
766	1518	21163	Somayagam Desi- gar.	M	Dec 1884 ..	Hindu ..	Government Training School, Tanjore	July 1916.	Mar 1918.	Sessional School Certificate	37
767	1521	21183	Viswanatha Ayyar, R.	M	Apr. 1894 ..	Brahman	Do.	Do	Do.	Fi st Form ..	59
768	1522	21184	Raju Ayyar, M. ..	M	May 1894 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional School Certificate	51
769	1528	21185	Krishnaswami Ayyangar, T. R	M	Oct 1893 ..	D .	Do.	Do	Do.	Fourth standard.	48
770	1524	21186	Kuppuswami Pillai, S	M	July 1894 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do	Sessional School Certificate.	48
771	1526	21187	Venugopala Raju, G.	M	Mar. 1892 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do	First Form ..	49
772	1528	21188	Ramaswami Ayyar, K.	M	Mar 1894 .	Brahman	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	43
773	1527	21189	Sundaram Ayyar N.	M	Sep 1892 ..	Do	Do	Do	Do.	Fourth Standard	49
774	1529	21190	Sri Sarvajna Nayudu, M. R.	M	Sep. 1894 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	First Form ..	50
775	1530	21191	Thyagopala Ayyar, N.	M	Apr 1878 .	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard,	38
776	1531	21172	Ramanuja Ayyan gar, C.	M	Dec 1886 .	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Second Form ..	37
777	1532	21173	Hanumtha Ayyar, K.	M	Mar. 1889 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard,	36
778	1533	21174	Sundaresam Ayyar, A	M	Apr. 1897 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	First Form .	48
779	1534	21175	Vaitia Iswara Pillai, P.	M	July 1895 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessions School Certificate	47
780	1535	21176	Somasundaram Pillai, A.	M	July 1897 ..	Do ..	Do.	Do.	Do	Fourth Standard	40
781	1537	21177	Nilakanta, T. S. .	M	May 1888 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do	Do	Second Form ..	48
782	1538	21178	Vridhachala Ayyar, P.	M	Jun. 1894 .	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	59
783	1539	21179	Sitarama Ayyar, R.	M	Nov. 1895 .	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do	Fourth Standard.	42
784	1543	21180	Pathikasami Pillai, P.	M	Sep. 1893 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.	43
785	1544	21181	Radhakrishna Ayyar, M.	M	Apr. 1895 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessions' School Certificate.	48
786	1547	21182	Dharmaraja Ayyar, K.	M	Nov. 1895 ..	Do.	Do.	Oct. 1916.	Jan 1917.	Second Form ..	56
787	1550	21183	Ramachandra Ayyar, T. S.	M	Feb 1889 ..	Do.	Do.	Jan 1911.	Feb. 1913.	Primary Examination	38
788	1552	21184	Jagadisa Ayyar, M.	M	Feb 1886 ..	Do.	Do.	Feb. 1912.	Mar. 1914.	Do.	41
789	1553	21185	Krishnaswami Nayakan, S	M	June 1882 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Mar 1913.	Mar 1915.	Do.	25
790	1555	21186	Nagaratnam Pillai, T	M	June 1889 .	Do. ..	Do.	Sep. 1913.	Do.	Do.	31
791	1560	21187	S. Ananban alias Subrahmanyan	M	July 1898 ..	Do ..	Government Training School, Tanjore.	July 1916	Mar. 1918.	Fourth Standard Leaving Certificate.	52
792	1562	21188	A. Krishna Pillai..	M	May 1888 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard.	27
793	1563	21189	T. Ganapathi Pillai.	M	Oct. 1898 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do	Do.	Second Form ..	34
794	1564	21190	T. S Sundara Mu dai.	M	Aug 1897 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard Leaving Certificate	34
795	1565	21191	S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar	M	Jan. 1897 .	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fifth Standard ..	48
796	1566	21192	S. Narasimha Ayyangar	M	Apr. 1894 .	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sixth Standard ..	39
797	1567	21193	S. Sundaram Ayyar	M	Mar. 1898 ..	Hindu	Do.	Do.	Do	Fourth Standard Leaving Certificate	43
798	1569	21194	S. Sivaramasundaram Pillai.	M	Mar 1897 .	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard.	40
799	1570	21195	V. Paramiswara Ayyar.	M	July 1896 ..	Do. ..	Do	Do.	Do.	Sessional School Certificate	38
800	1571	21196	P. Thillaisayagam Pillai	M	June 1898 ..	Do ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	First Form ..	43
801	1572	21197	P Sundaram Ayyar	M	Sep. 1897 ..	Do ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional School Certificate.	46
802	1573	21198	V. Kuppuswami Nayudu.	M	Mar. 1898 .	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.	44
803	1574	21199	S. Rangaswami Ayya	M	Sep. 1893 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	31

Serial number.	General register number.	Register number of the Teachers' Certificate.	Name of candidate	Sex	Date of birth	Class of community.	Institution in which trained.	Period of training		Highest general educational test passed.	Percentage of total marks gained.
								From	To		
			TAMIL—*contd.*								
604	1577	21200	A. Ramaswami Udayar.	M	Sep 1897 ..	Hindu ..	Government Training School, Trichinopoly.	July 1916	Mar. 1918.	First Form ..	55
605	1579	21201	V. S. Duraiswami Ayyar.	M	Aug. 1895 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do	Do.	Fourth Standard.	22
606	1580	21202	P. Venkatarayalu Pillai.	M	Mar 1899 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sectional School Certificate.	32
607	1581	21203	N. Alagiriswami Alwar	M	Nov. 1891 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	38
608	1582	21204	P. Muthuswami Vadyar.	M	July 1901 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do	42
609	1583	21205	S. Thiruvenkatath Ayyangar.	M	Sep 1896 ..	Brahman	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard Leaving Certificate	37
610	1584	21206	S. Narayanaswami Nayudu.	M	Mar 1899 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fifth Standard.	43
611	1585	21207	S. Amir Sahib Sahib.	M	July 1883 ..	Muhammadan.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Primary .	36
612	1586	21208	A. Modiyan alias Rangaswami Nellor	M	Oct. 1898 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard Leaving Certificate	43
613	1587	21209	V. Subrahmanya Ayyar	M	Nov. 1895 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard.	35
614	1588	21210	M. Arumugam Pandaram.	M	July 1895 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sectional School Certificate.	41
615	1589	21211	S. Ramachandra Ayyar.	M	Apr. 1899 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Aug. 1916	Do.	Second Form ..	52
616	1591	21212	G. Joachim ..	M	Mar. 1897 ..	Indian Christian.	S. C. Boarding and Training Institution, Trichinopoly.	July 1916	Do.	School-Leaving Certificate	52
617	1592	21213	A. Madalaimuthu.	M	June 1898 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Class ..	38
618	1593	21214	N. Muthusamy ..	M	May 1901 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Elementary School-Leaving Certificate.	52
619	1594	21215	P. T. Antony Sawri.	M	Aug. 1898 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	54
620	1595	21216	S. Ponnusamy ..	M	June 1897 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do	Sectional School Certificate.	37
621	1596	21217	R. M. Ayyappa ..	M	July 1897 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Elementary School-Leaving Certificate.	44
622	1597	21218	M. R. Savarimuthu.	M	Apr. 1899 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do	41
623	1598	21219	A. Marimoosai ..	M	Nov. 1897 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Elementary Trained Certificate.	46
624	1599	21220	M. Jagannathan ..	M	July 1900 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Elementary School-Leaving Certificate	47
625	1610	21227	V. Anthonimuthu.	M	Feb. 1899 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sectional School Certificate.	37
626	1611	21222	C. Anthonimuthu.	M	Sep. 1900 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do	30
627	1612	21223	S. Merindoss .	M	Dec. 1898 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Qualification final form	32
628	1614	21226	C. Michael ..	M	June 1901 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Class ..	30
629	1615	21225	M. Gurusamy ..	M	July 1902 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sectional School Certificate.	36
630	1616	21226	K. Perianan ..	M	July 1898 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Class ..	33
631	1617	21227	A. Kannammaram.	M	Sep. 1900 ..	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.	Transfer Certificate.	30
632	1618	21228	M. Soosai Rakam.	M	Feb. 1898 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
633	1619	21229	S Moses ..	M	July 1900 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Class ..	45
634	1621	21230	C. Pichaimuthu ..	M	Apr. 1898 ..	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	40
635	1622	21231	P. Sebastian ..	M	May 1896 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Elementary School-Leaving Certificate.	30
636	1623	21232	A. S. Savarimuthu.	M	June 1899 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Class ..	45
637	1624	21233	A. Chokkanathy ..	M	Dec. 1900 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Elementary School-Leaving Certificate.	38
638	1625	21234	S. Maria Selvam ..	M	July 1902 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sectional School Certificate.	31
639	1626	21235	A. Arokiam ..	M	Apr. 1898 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do	42
640	1627	21236	V. Maria Arulanandam.	M	Dec 1898 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Class ..	45
641	1628	21237	D. M. Michael ..	M	Feb 1902 ..	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sectional School Certificate.	46
642	1629	21238	V. Pope .	M	July 1897 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Elementary School-Leaving Certificate.	31
643	1630	21239	S. Gnanadikam ..	M	Feb. 1900 ..	D	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do	34
644	1631	21240	S. Michael ..	M	July 1900 ..	D	Do	Do.	Do.	Sectional School Certificate	46

Serial number.	General register number.	Serial number of the Certificate of Teachership.	Name of candidate.	Sex	Date of birth.	Class of community	Institution in which trained.	Period of training		Highest general educational test passed.	Percentage of total marks gained.
								From	To		
			TAMIL—cont.								
815	1838	21241	S. A. Gnanapragasam.	M	Aug. 1894 ..	Indian Christian.	S. P. G. Boarding and Training Institution, Tuticorin.	July 1916.	Mar. 1918.	Qualification Certificate.	54
840	1833	21242	S. Sathanandan ..	M	Sep. 1896 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Primary ..	38
842	1840	21243	S. A. Gnanappan.	M	June 1896 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Class ..	39
848	1836	21244	V. Antony ..	M	Aug. 1894 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	School-Leaving Certificate.	49
849	1837	21245	A. Abraham ..	M	Nov. 1895 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Third Form ..	37
850	1839	21246	John Sathianan ..	M	Apr. 1899 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	First Form ..	37
851	1841	21247	S. Raju	M	July 1891 ..	Do	Do.	July 1916.	Mar. 1917.	Fourth Class ..	39
852	1843	21248	S. Narayana Rao ..	M	Dec. 1902 ..	Brahman.	Government Training School, Dindigul.	July 1916.	May 1918	Second Form ..	40
853	1849	21249	V. Ayyadurai Pillai,	M	July 1891 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do	Do.	Fourth Standard.	37
854	1847	21250	M. Krishnan Chetti,	M	July 1893 ..	Do, ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional School Certificate	41
855	1849	21251	M. S. Sundararaja Ayyangar.	M	Oct. 1892 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	First Form ..	41
856	1850	21252	S. P. S. Subramania Pillai.	M	Aug. 1892 ..	Hindu ..	Do	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard.	37
857	1851	21253	K. Muyandi Pillai.	M	Sep 1892 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do	Do.	Sessional School Certificate.	55
858	1853	21254	N. Muthu Pillai ..	M	Mar 1897 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	12
859	1854	21255	M. Avudayag a Pillai.	M	Jan. 1895 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.	44
860	1855	21256	A. Alagappa Pillai.	M	July 1890 ..	Do. ..	Do	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard School Leaving Certificate.	51
861	1856	21257	S. Narayana Ayyar ..	M	Dec. 1893 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do	Do.	Second Form ..	45
862	1860	21258	L. Kumaraswami Reddi	M	Jan. 1895 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional School Certificate.	15
863	1865	21259	K. M. Narayana Gotanda Sastri.	M	Jan. 1894 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do	Do	Do.	48
864	1848	21260	S. Sangili Servai ..	M	May 1897 ..	Hindu .	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.	46
865	1857	21261	S. Alagiriswami ..	M	July 1894 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	48
866	1858	21262	V. Krishnaswami Ayyr.	M	Sep 1893 ..	Do. ..	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	44
867	1862	21263	M. Alagappa Pillai.	M	Oct. 1896 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.	38
868	1870	21264	S. Thirumalai Pillai.	M	July 1893 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	38
869	1871	21265	A. K. Ramaswamy Ayyangar.	M	July 1897 ..	Brahman	Do.	Do.	Do.	First Form ..	47
870	1872	21266	T. V. Sesha Ayyangar	M	Dec. 1898 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard	50
871	1879	21267	P. Muthukarappa Theran.	M	July 1891 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do	Sessional School Certificate.	34
872	1876	21268	K. Subramania Ayyar.	M	Aug. 1889 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do	Second Form .	49
873	1878	21269	V. S. Kandaswami Pillvar	M	July 1895 ..	Hindu .	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional School Certificate	39
874	1895	21270	A. Savarimuthu ..	M	July 1895 ..	Indian Christian.	Government Training Pareshwa School.	May 1916.	Mar. 1918.	Fourth Standard.	31
875	1896	21271	Thirumalai Ayyangar, K.	M	Dec. 1897 ..	Brahman.	Government Training School, Tinnevelly.	July 1916	Mar 1918	Do.	53
876	1899	21272	Subba Ayyar, A. R.	M	June 1892 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Second Form completed	39
877	1900	21273	Sankara Ayyar, P. S	M	Mar. 1891 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Lead up to Travancore Middle School Examination.	49
878	1905	21274	Sheik Ibrahim Sahib,	M	July 1898 ..	Muhammadan.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional Class ..	49
879	1906	21275	Syed Ibrahim ..	M	Dec. 1896 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Second Form ..	44
880	1907	21276	Abdul Wahab Sahib	M	Apr. 1894 ..	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	49
881	1908	21277	Varadaraja, S. ..	M	July 1897 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.	45
882	1909	21278	Sitaiyan Ayyar, N. M.	M	Sep. 1892 ..	Brahman.	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	47
883	1910	21279	Sethuraya Ayyar, G.	M	Mar. 1890 ..	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.	Do	43

Serial number.	General register number.	Serial number of the Teachers' Certificate.	Name of candidate.	Sex.	Date of birth.	Class of community	Institution in which learned.	Period of training		Highest general educational test passed.	Percentage of total marks gained.
								From	To		
			TAMIL—*cont.*								
864	1713	21340	Ganapathiappa Pillai, M.	M	Nov. 1890 ..	Hindu ..	Government Training School, Tinnevelly.	July 1915.	Mar. 1918.	Sessional Class ..	49
865	1714	21341	Boomiswara Vathiyar, M.	M	July 1894 ..	Do. ..	Do	Do	Do.	Do. ..	46
866	1715	21342	Kavitha Ramanuja Nayudu, K.	M	July 1894 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	36
867	1716	21343	Marakkam Ayyar, S. S.	M	Apr. 1898 ..	Brahman	Do.	Do.	Do	First Form ..	66
868	1717	21344	Subarna Mudaliar Pillai	M	Dec. 1899 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fifth standard ..	44
869	1718	21345	Abdul Rahiman ..	M	Feb. 1898 ..	Muhammadan,	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional Class ..	57
870	1719	21346	Abdul Amir Sahib.	M	June 1894 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Second Form ..	66
871	1720	21347	Dharma Ayyar, V	M	Apr 1896 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	59
872	1721	21348	Ramayya Ayyar, S.	M	July 1895 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	44
873	1722	21349	Thiruvengadatha Ayyangar, S	M	June 1892 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sixth Standard ..	55
874	1723	21350	Thillainayagam Pillai.	M	Aug. 1895 ..	Hindu ..	Do	Do	Do	Primary Examination.	33
875	1727	21351	Ramalingam Pillai, M.	M	Nov. 1899 ..	Do ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard.	50
876	1728	21352	Ramalingam Pillai, S.	M	Dec. 1898 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	66
877	1729	21353	Srinivasa Naicker, P.	M	Aug. 1899 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do	Do	Sessional Class ..	59
878	1731	21354	Theviyan Pillai .	M	Mar. 1896 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Primary ..	61
879	1732	21355	Abdul Rahman Sahib, M.	M	June 1895 ..	Muhammadan,	Do.	Do.	Do.	First Form ..	69
880	1734	21356	Sundaram Pillai, K. V	M	May 1898 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Aug. 1916, Sep. 1916	Do.	Primary ..	43
881	1735	21357	Paramasiva Pillai	M	July 1899 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard.	66
882	1740	21358	S. Gnanamuthu ..	M	Apr. 1898 ..	Indian Christian	C.M.S. Secondary Training School, Palamcottah.	July 1915.	Mar. 1917.	Second Form ..	25
883	1749	21359	Jnanamuthu Chelliah	M	Dec. 1894 ..	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.	Do. ..	33
884	1754	21360	V. Y. Chelliayya ..	M	July 1898 ..	Do	S P G Training School, Nazareth.	July 1915.	Mar. 1918.	Primary ..	40
885	1758	21361	D. Pakkam ..	M	July 1895 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional School.	66
886	1760	21362	R. M. Yesudiam ..	M	June 1899 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	37
887	1780	21363	R. Devaseyan .	M	Mar. 1898 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Third Form ..	63
888	1781	21364	P. Devapiram Samuel.	M	May 1899 ..	Do.	Do	Do	Do.	Sessional School.	34
889	1784	21365	V. Devadhasan ..	M	Jan. 1897	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.	Do	35
890	1785	21366	V. Arulappan ..	M	July 1895 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	64
891	1791	21367	S. Rayappan ..	M	Jan. 1898 ..	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	45
892	1797	21368	S. Yesudasan ..	M	May 1895 ..	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.	Second Form ..	59
893	1772	21369	A. Dravian ..	M	Feb. 1899 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	First Form ..	35
894	1778	21370	A. Arulanandham	M	Jan. 1901 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do	Fourth Standard	36
895	1786	21371	S. R. Venkatakrishna Ayyar	M	Aug. 1892 ..	Brahman.	Do.	July 1914.	Mar 1916	Do.	35
			MALAYALAM.								
896	1781	21372	Kunhikkaru Raman Menon	M	Jan. 1892 ..	Hindu ..	Government Training School, Calicut	July 1916.	Mar. 1918.	First Form ..	54
897	1782	21373	Kongot Vaikunthil Sankunnaraparam Nayar	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	59
898	1783	21374	Chantarankandath Gopalakrishnan Nayar.	M	May 1891 .	Do. ..	Do	Do.	Do.	Third Class ..	66
899	1784	21375	Kavassari Chanath Chanu Nayar	M	May 1899 ..	Do. ..	Do	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard.	61
900	1785	21376	Perumalam Mahadeva Ayyar Subrahmanya Ayyar.	M	July 1893 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	First Form ..	52

Serial number.	General register number.	Serial number of the Teachers' Certificate.	Name of candidate.	Sex	Date of birth.	Class of community	Institution in which trained.	Period of training		Highest general educational test passed.	Percentage of total marks gained.
								From	To		
			MALAYALAM—cont.								
922	1786	21817	Adakkalathur Chacku Anthappan.	M	Feb. 1886 ..	Indian Christian.	Government Training School, Cannet.	July 1916.	Mar. 1918.	Second Form ..	89
923	1781	21818	Thottakattil Thoma Chummar.	M	Sep. 1894 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do	First Form ..	88
924	1758	21820	Kulaparambath Narayanan Nayar.	M	Nov. 1889 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do	Second Form ..	94
925	1780	21821	Anap Parakoth Gopala Menon.	M	Dec. 1890 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do	First Form ..	88
926	1750	21822	Pokkath Kunja Kuttiamma.	M	Nov. 1895 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fifth Standard..	86
927	1781	21823	Kaipat Pottu Ezuthassan.	M	Mar. 1889 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard.	81
928	1792	21824	Tamukkat Kora Nayar.	M	Mar 1890 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	86
929	1783	21825	Nangiyarvettil Achuthan Nayar	M	Aug. 1893 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Second Form ..	89
930	1794	21826	Pampamkarithi Kunjakutti Poonkar	M	July 1891 ..	Do. ..	Do	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard.	89
931	1795	21827	Palava Sankara Ayyar Hariharan Ayyar.	M	April 1899 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	First Form ..	82
932	1796	21828	Mullenkara Hassan Ezuthassan.	M	Jan. 1893 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	84
933	1791	21829	Kollamthodyil Narayana Kuthamma.	M	Aug. 1897 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard.	84
934	1798	21830	Valiatodath Sankunny Nayar.	M	Oct. 1897 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do	Do	84
935	1799	21832	Mathilakath Thachathil Narayanan Nayar.	M	July 1898 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Primary ..	86
936	1800	21833	Mathilakath Madathil Govinda Menon.	M	July 1898 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Second Form ..	83
937	1801	21834	Kalavanjad Kunhi Rama Menon.	M	Nov. 1898 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard.	82
938	1802	21835	Poonnathodiyil Sankunny Ezuthassan.	M	July 1898 ..	Do. ..	Do.		Do.	Do	83
939	1803	21836	Kalanthil Kumaran Poduval	M	Jan. 1898 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fifth Standard..	85
940	1804	21837	Mundakath Velu Krishna Menon.	M	May 1894 ..	Do ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Class ..	88
941	1805	21838	Muttabandy Abdu'lrahiman	M	July 1892 ..	Muhammadan.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Second Form ..	84
942	1806	21839	Puthanvittil Sankaran Krishnan.	M	June 1894 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Primary ..	89
943	1807	21840	Thekkekara Govinda Nayar.	M	July 1899 .	Do. ..	Do	Do	Do.	Second Form ..	81
944	1808	21841	Thaghaseri Kunda Velukutty.	M	Mar. 1898 ..	Do. .	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard.	82
945	1809	21842	Thengicholathil Sankaran	M	July 1898 .	Do. ..	Do.	Do	Do	Do.	83
946	1811	21843	Kulakkanamthazayil Chothan	M	Jan 1897 ..	Panchama.	Do.	Jan. 1907. July 1910.	Dec. 1908. Mar 1911.	Do.	40
947	1818	21844	Kuruvathalli Kanara Menon.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	July 1907.	Dec. 1908.	Primary. ..	84
948	1820	21845	Kalakkunnath Achuthan Ezhuthassan	M	June 1894 ..	Do. ..	Do.	July 1914.	Mar. 1918.	Do. . Do. ..	86
949	1822	21846	Ramanambath Raman Menon.	M	June 1888 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do		89
950	1824	21847	Vazhipokil Chanu.	M	June 1887 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Jan. 1909.	Dec. 1910	Fourth Standard	85
951	1831	21848	Mavilichath Sankunny Nambiyar.	M	Oct. 1887 ..	Do ..	Government Training School, Badagara.	Do.	Do.	Primary ..	87
952	1832	21849	Puthiveettil Kunhi Raman Nambiyar.	M	Jan. 1893 ..	Do ..	Government Training School, Cannanore.	July 1916.	Mar. 1918.	Elementary School-Leaving Certificate.	60
953	1833	21850	Vaikkaveettil Sankara Menon.	M	Jan 1892 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Primary ..	84
954	1834	21851	Tanapeal Velaya Gowda Menon.	M	Apr 1893 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Elementary School-Leaving Certificate.	65

Serial number	General register number.	Special number of the teacher's certificate	Name of candidate.	Sex	Date of birth	Class of community.	Institution in which trained.	Period of training		Highest general educational test passed	Percentage of total marks gained.
								From	To		
			MALAYALAM—*cont.*								
934	1835	21349	Koveth Kunnan ..	M	Jan. 1891 ..	Hindu ..	Government Training School, Cannanore.	July 1913	Mar. 1915.	Primary ..	55
935	1836	21351	Kannoth Vattil Govindan Nambiyar.	M	Sep. 1890 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	48
936	1837	21352	Puthanpurayil Ammunni.	M	July 1895 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Elementary School-Leaving Certificate.	60
937	1838	21353	Pambhat Puthupeedika Appana.	M	Feb. 1887 ..	Do ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Primary ..	56
938	1839	21354	Kannoth Kuttaran Krishnan Nambiyar.	M	Dec. 1889 ..	Do. ..	Do	Do'	Do.	Elementary School-Leaving Certificate	47
939	1840	21368	Kannampath Peringath Govindan Nambiyar.	M	Mar. 1892 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.	63
940	1841	21356	Kitgall Ananta Marar	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	64
941	1842	21357	Pariyaratha Kandiyil Krishna Panikkar.	M	April 1890 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Seasonal School Certificate.	38
942	1843	21358	Mathanoor Kelu Nambiyar.	M	Oct. 1890 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Primary ..	49
943	1844	21367	Kattur Ammunni Nayar.	M	Dec. 1888 ..	Do. ..	Do	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	53
944	1845	21360	Vallarambat Kanath Krishnan Nayar.	M	Aug. 1895 ..	Do. ..	Do	Do.	Do	Elementary School-Leaving Certificate.	48
945	1846	21361	Kunali Raman Nayar	M	Sep. 1895 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Primary ..	48
946	1848	21362	Deiyattirita Kuchi Raman.	M	Nov 1892 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	65
947	1849	21363	Pathinahari Mallathil Raman Alboh.	M	June 1893 ..	Do. ..	Do,	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	58
948	1851	21364	Kongatta Valappil Kuttiambon.	M	Jan. 1892 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do,	Elementary School-Leaving Certificate.	48
949	1852	21365	Kunhunpath Chathu	M	Mar. 1890 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Primary ..	41
950	1853	21350	Kunhanahari Raman.	M	April 1891 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do	Do.	Elementary School-Leaving Certificate	52
951	1854	21347	Chiruyil Naduthadi Kuhhambu.	M	Jun. 1892 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard Certificate.	34
952	1855	21365	Chenath Puthiapurayil Chandunni Kurup.	M	Feb. 1896 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Elementary School-Leaving Certificate.	56
953	1856	21335	Nanuthadody Kunhambuty.	M	Jan. 1899 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Primary ..	47
954	1858	21370	Kunniyur Puthiveetil Narayana Kurup.	M	Sep. 1891 ..	Do. ..	Do,	Do.	Do,	Certificate from the Sub-Assistant Inspector.	47
955	1859	21371	Kunniyur Puthiveetil Kunhi Raman Kurup.	M	Oct 1893 ..	Do. ..	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	42
956	1860	21372	Ayarveetil Anantan Nambiyar	M	July 1893 ..	Do. ..	Government Training School, Ballapore.	Jan. 1906	May 1907	Primary Examination.	35
957	1861	21373	Mullyatil, Kunhi Kannan.	M	May 1894 ..	Do ..	Do.	Jan. 1911	Feb 1912	Elementary School-Leaving Certificate.	35
958	1867	21374	Vedakka Kunath Chathu Kurup.	M	Jan. 1894 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Jan. 1913	Mar. 1914	Primary Examination.	37
959	1871	21375	Aboo, Pathayapurayil Mangha.	M	May 1897 ..	Muhammadan.	Government Training School, Malappuram.	July 1913	Mar. 1918	Seasonal School Certificate.	39
960	1875	21376	Abdoo, Pithantavide Kunhoth.	M	July 1892 ..	Do	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.	48
961	1876	21377	Aboulla, Vallya Puramhath	M	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	38
962	1879	21378	Moosa, Pahiyarath Mamthal.	M	Oct. 1896 ..	Do.	Do.	Do,	Do.	Do.	47
963	1870	21379	Aboo, Puthiyandi,	M	July 1896 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard.	45
964	1878	21363	Mammali, Puthanpurayil.	M	July 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Seasonal School Certificate.	39
965	1877	21381	Kunhimammoo, Thenippanoottil.	M	June 1895 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	42
966	1878	21361	Veerankutty, Pumpanathath.	M	June 1894 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47

Serial number.	General register number.	Special number of the teacher's certificate.	Name of candidate.	Sex.	Date of birth	Class of community.	Institution in which trained	Period of training		Highest general educational test passed.	Percentage of total marks gained.
								From	To		
			MALAYALAM—cont.								
987	1870	21383	Ahamed Kutti, Kannammel.	M	July 1893 ..	Mahammadan	Government Training School, Malaparam.	July 1916	Mar. 1918	Sessional School Certificate.	40
988	1880	21381	Umaer, Kizhakke Pallath.	M	July 1894 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40
989	1881	21385	Kunhalad, Chathankulam.	M	July 1896 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard.	56
990	1882	21386	Moidin Kutty, Ottayil	M	July 1895 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional School Certificate.	51
991	1883	21387	Alavi, Pathan' parambil.	M	Mar. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard.	60
992	1884	21388	Ahammad, Kodavandi.	M	July 1897 ..	Mapilla ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40
993	1885	21389	Syed Ali, Cheriyamadam.	M	June 1897 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	46
994	1886	21390	Kunhahamed, Neshiketteyil.	M	Sep. 1894 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	55
995	1887	21391	Ahamed Kutti, Karoth.	M	July 1894 .	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional School Certificate	35
996	1888	21392	Kunhahammad, Ayinaperi.	M	July 1899 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	36
997	1889	21393	Kunhabdur, Kandath Valappil.	M	July 1894 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40
998	1890	21394	Aydroos, Parankal.	M	Nov. 1890	Do. ..	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.	67
999	1891	21395	Avaru, Thachara Parambil Thekkeketteil.	M	July 1897 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	44
1000	1892	21396	Kunhalan Pootheteil.	M	July 1894 ..	Do. ..	Do	Do.	Do.	Fourth standard.	42
1001	1893	21397	Muhammad, Ramanarthana Veettil.	M	July 1894 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sessional School Certificate.	41
1002	1894	21398	Abdoo Elayedath ..	M	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40
1003	1895	21399	Muhammad Am'anach Veettil Kizhakkeyil.	M	Oct. 1893 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.	47
1004	1896	21400	Kunhikutti, Nalakath.	M	July 1895 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.	42
1005	1897	21401	Ammed Kuttoth ..	M	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do,	Do	Do.	Do.	28
1006	1898	21402	Abdurahiman, Kalinarakkal.	M	June 1894 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Mar, 1913	Mar 1915.	Fourth standard.	40
1007	1901	21403	Ibrahim, Puthiyanayil.	M	Mar. 1894 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.	66
1008	1902	21404	Kunhahammad, Varhalaparambil	M	Mar. 1893 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Oct. 1911	Do.	Do.	32
1009	1904	21405	Alibatti, Adiyilpath.	M	June 1895 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	66
1010	1905	21406	Umaer, Kuttathil.	M	June 1897 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.	29
1011	1907	21407	Muammhalil Hajee Puthiyeyil.	M	July 1895	Do. ..	Do.	July 1912	Mar. 1914.	Third standard ..	40
1012	1908	21408	Pokker, Chungath.	M	Dec. 1894 ..	Do. ..	Do,	Do.	Do	Fourth standard.	33
1013	1911	21412	Kuttiahen Nalagath Abubakker.	M	June 1893 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Jan. 1909.	Dec. 1915.	Fourth standard.	36
			KANARESE.								
1014	1911	21410	K. Maddanna Shetti.	M	Oct. 1892 ..	Hindu ..	Government Higher Elementary Training School, Mangalore.	July 1913.	Mar, 1916.	Fourth Standard.	42
1015	1910	21411	K. Ganapaya Shetti.	M	Aug. 1892 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
1016	1910	21110	J. H. Rebella ..	M	July 1897 ..	Indian Christian	Do.	Do.	Do.	First Form ..	62
1017	1917	21412	M. D'Souza ..	M	Dec. 1893 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard.	46
1018	1918	21414	P. Gopalakrantha.	M	Jan. 1895 ..	Brahman.	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	54
1019	1919	21415	G. K. Narasappaya.	M	Feb 1890 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Primary ..	46
1020	1921	21416	K. P. Basha Shetti	M	Oct. 1900 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard.	57
1021	1924	21417	P. Kanka ..	M	May 1894 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	50
1022	1925	21418	P. Kemaraya ..	M	Apr. 1894 ..	Jain ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	43
1023	1926	21119	U. Mandappa ..	M	Mar. 1892 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	46
1024	1927	21420	U. Sannappa ..	M	Mar. 1898 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	37
1025	1928	21421	S. X. Monisco ..	M	Dec. 1896 ..	Indian Christian,	Do.	Do,	Do.	Do.	60
1026	1929	21122	V. Krishnappa Gowda.	M	Aug. 1895 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
1027	1930	21423	P. S. Sannappaya ..	M	Apr. 1896 ..	Do. ..	Do,	Do.	Do.	Do.	43
1028	1931	21424	C. H. Abdulla ..	M	Dec. 1896 ..	Muhammadan.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	37

Serial number	General register number.	Serial number of the teacher's certificate.	Name of candidate.	Sex.	Date of birth.	Class of community.	Institution in which trained.	Period of training		Highest general educational test passed.	Percentage of total marks gained.
								From	To		
			KANARESE—*contd.*								
1830	1834	21825	J. B. Soares ..	M	Nov. 1897 ..	Indian Christian.	Government Higher Elementary Training School, Mangalore.	July 1916	Mar. 1918	Fifth Standard ..	47
1834	1835	21827	B. Sanka Nayak ..	M	Dec 1893 ..	Hindu ..	Do	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	24
1835	1837	21827	P. Manjappa ..	M	Apr. 1897 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard.	42
1838	1840	21835	M. Nagappa Bugde.	M	Jan 1884 ..	Do ..	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.	61
1839	1841	21824	Antony Alva ..	M	May 1892 ..	Indian Christian.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Primary ..	32
1844	1843	21830	K. Narayanaya ..	M	Sep. 1881 ..	Brahman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard.	58
1845	1843	21831	S. Madappaya ..	M	Aug 1897 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Primary ..	38
1846	1845	21832	P. P. Pattanna ..	M	July 1897 ..	Do.	Do.	Mar. 1913	Mar. 1918	Fourth Standard.	63
1847	1850	21833	K. Phanappaya ..	M	June 1883 ..	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Primary ..	34
1848	1851	21834	P. Krishna Mukhyatta.	M	July 1887 ..	Do.	Do.	Oct 1913	Do.	Fourth Standard.	31
1849	1847	21835	K. Ambappa Bhandary.	M	June 1883 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Primary ..	42
1850	1848	21836	Tadangala Giddayya.	M	July 1893 ..	Do. ..	Government Training School, Mercara.	June 1916	Mar 1918	Fourth Standard Examination.	45
1841	1849	21837	Gadimane Manjayya.	M	July 1896 ..	Do. .	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.	40
1842	1850	21838	Typaranda Chengappa.	M	July 1894 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	49
1843	1851	21839	Chatangada Bellappa.	M	July 1893 ..	..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	56
1844	1852	21840	Iyehendira Chengappa.	M	July 1894 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	41
1845	1853	21841	Mandettira Ponnappa.	M	July 1897 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.	41

FAILURE LIST.

The following are the register numbers of the candidates of the Elementary Lower Grade (Males) who failed in or were absent from, the Training School-Leaving Certificate Examination held in March 1918. Enquiries from the candidates as to the cause of their failure will not be attended to:—

Serial number.	Register number.	Serial number.	Register number.	Serial number.	Register number.	Serial number.	Register number.	Serial number.	Register number.	Serial number.	Register number.	Serial number.	Register number.
1	1	31	131	61	267	91	279	121	348	151	404*		
2	3	32	133	62	268	92	276*	122	350*	152	405		
3	7	33	134	63	269	93	275	123	351	153	406*		
4	8	34	135	64	270	94	278	124	352	154	407		
5	11	35	136	65	213*	95	277*	125	353	155	407A		
6	12	36	137	66	212*	96	279	126	354	156	408		
7	16	37	138*	67	213	97	218*	127	355	157	409		
8	22	38	139	68	215*	98	280*	128	357	158	410*		
9	28	39	140	69	216*	99	281	129	358	159	411		
10	31	40	142*	70	217*	100	282	130	360*	160	412		
11	32	41	143*	71	218*	101	283*	131	361	161	413*		
12	43	42	144	72	219*	102	284*	132	364	162	414		
13	47*	43	146	73	220*	103	285*	133	365*	163	415*		
14	110	44	169*	74	221	104	286*	134	366	164	416		
15	114	45	171	75	222	105	287*	135	368*	165	417*		
16	115	46	176	76	223	106	290	136	369*	166	418*		
17	116	47	180	77	226	107	291	137	371	167	419		
18	117	48	184*	78	230	108	295	138	372	168	420*		
19	118	49	185	79	231	109	297	139	376	169	421*		
20	119	50	188	80	232*	110	299	140	378*	170	422		
21	121	51	195	81	233*	111	305	141	379	171	423*		
22	122*	52	198	82	235	112	307	142	380	172	424		
23	123	53	117*	83	237	113	327	143	382	173	425		
24	124	54	199	84	238	114	330	144	383	174	426		
25	125	55	200	85	240	115	331*	145	384	175	429		
26	126	56	201*	86	241	116	331A*	146	385	176	430		
27	127	57	202	87	242	117	332	147	389	177	434		
28	128	58	203	88	243	118	335	148	392	178	435		
29	130*	59	204	89	268	119	342	149	400	179	437		
30	130A	60	205	90	272	120	343	150	403*	180	438		

* Absent.

Serial number.	Register number.	Serial number.	Register number.	Serial number.	Register number.	Serial number.	Register number.	Serial number.	Register number.	Serial number.	Register number.
181	463	278	479	361	759*	453	896	548	1279	637	1418*
182	464	274	476	362	860	454	861	546	1279	638	1419
183	465	275	478*	363	861	455	862	547	1280	639	1417
184	466*	276	476	364	862*	456	864	548	1282*	640	1418
185	468	277	477	365	863*	457	995	549	1282*	641	1419*
186	470	278	478	366	865*	458	1004	550	1281	642	1420*
187	472	279	479	367	866	459	1010	551	1285	643	1421
188	473*	280	480	368	868	460	1012	552	1286	644	1422*
189	474	281	481*	369	869	461	7316	553	1287	645	1423
190	476	282	482	370	871	462	9417	554	1288	646	1424*
191	479	283	484	371	872	463	1018	555	1289	647	1425*
192	480*	284	485*	372	873*	464	1021	556	1290	648	1426*
193	481*	285	486	373	874	465	1022	557	7201	649	1427
194	482*	286	488	374	875*	466	1027	558	1292	650	1428
195	483	287	489*	375	876*	467	7308	559	1294	651	7429*
196	484*	288	491*	376	877*	468	7023	560	1295	652	1430*
197	485	289	492	377	878*	469	1046	561	1296	653	1431
198	486	290	493	378	879	470	1049	562	1297	654	1432*
199	487	291	494	379	880	471	1050	563	1298	655	1433*
200	488	292	497	380	881	472	1051	564	1299	656	1434
201	489	293	704	381	882	473	1052	565	1301	657	1435
202	490*	294	705	382	885	474	1053	566	1301a	658	1436
203	491	295	708	383	886	475	1054	567	1301b	659	1437
204	494	296	709	384	887*	476	1056	568	1302	660	1438*
205	496	297	710	385	888	477	7057	569	1303*	661	1440
206	504	298	711	386	889	478	1058	570	1304	662	1442
207	506	299	712	387	890	479	0059*	571	1307	663	1446
208	507	300	713*	388	893	480	1060	572	1308	664	1448
209	510	301	714	389	894	481	2061*	573	1310	665	1449
210	544	302	715	390	895	482	1062	574	1320	666	1450
211	545	303	716*	391	896	483	1080	575	1323	667	1452
212	547	304	718	392	897	484	1089	576	1330*	668	1453
213	548	305	719	393	898	485	7091	577	1331	669	0458
214	550	306	720*	394	899	486	1092	578	1332*	670	1459
215	557	307	721*	395	900	487	7093*	579	1335*	671	3460
216	558	308	722	396	901	488	7094	580	1336	672	1464
217	563	309	723	397	902*	489	1095	581	7035	673	1465
218	564	310	724	398	903	490	0106	582	1338*	674	1466
219	565	311	725	399	904	491	7107	583	0137	675	7469
220	567	312	726*	400	905	492	1108	584	7338	676	1470
221	569	313	727*	401	907*	493	1109	585	0334*	677	0471
222	601	314	729	402	908*	494	1113	586	1340	678	1472
223	602	315	730*	403	909	495	0128*	587	1343	679	1473
224	603	316	731	404	910	496	1130*	588	1344*	680	0474*
225	604	317	732	405	911*	497	1131	589	1345*	681	1475
226	608	318	734	406	914	498	1137	590	1346	682	1476
227	609	319	734*	407	916	499	3139	591	7047	683	1477
228	670	320	736	408	918	500	7142	592	1348	684	1478
229	672	321	738	409	919	501	5150	593	1349	685	1479
230	673	322	739	410	927*	502	7154	594	1350*	686	1480
231	674	323	742	411	923*	503	3176	595	7351*	687	1481
232	676*	324	744	412	926*	504	7178*	596	1352*	688	1482
233	678	325	746	413	926*	505	3177	597	1353	689	1483
234	677	326	748	414	927*	506	1178	598	1354	690	1484
235	678*	327	749	415	929*	507	7779	599	1355	691	1485*
236	684*	328	750	416	930	508	3180*	600	1356	692	1486*
237	683	329	751	417	931	509	7181	601	1357	693	1487
238	693	330	752	418	932*	510	1182*	602	1358*	694	1488
239	697	331	753	419	933	511	1183	603	1360*	695	1489*
240	698	332	754	420	934	512	1184*	604	1360*	696	1490
241	699	333	755*	421	935	513	1185	605	1361	697	1491
242	701	334	756	422	937*	514	1187	606	1362	698	1492*
243	702	335	757	423	938*	515	1188*	607	1363*	699	1493*
244	800	336	758*	424	939*	516	1190	608	1364*	700	1494
245	814*	337	759	425	940	517	1191	609	1365	701	1453
246	877	338	760	426	941*	518	1192	610	1366	702	1454
247	878	339	761*	427	942*	519	1196	611	1368	703	1457
248*	879*	340	762	428	943	520	1240	612	1369*	704	1458*
249	880*	341	781*	429	944*	521	1201	613	1810	705	1492*
250	814	342	782	430	946	522	1209	614	7812	706	7800*
251	829*	343	786	431	948*	523	1070	615	1377	707	1501*
252	826	344	787	432	949	524	1213	616	1379	708	7802
253	827*	345	788*	433	947	525	1232	617	1380	709	1801*
254	828*	346	789	434	948	526	1223	618	1382	726	1808
255	830*	347	770	435	949*	527	1224*	619	1390*	721	7805
256	831*	348	772	436	952	528	1226	620	1396*	719	1806
257	4834*	349	777	437	953	529	1230	621	1398	718	1807*
258	835*	350	784	438	954	530	1231	622	7400*	774	1808
259	837		(observed for 1879	439	956*	531	1238	623	1401*	716	1808*
260	838			440	958	532	1238*	624	7402	717	7809
261	839	341	788	441	977	533	1237	625	1403	716	1810
262	847	342	789	442	978	534	1239	626	0404*	714	1811
263	852	343	790	443	979	535	1240	627	7405*	746	1812*
264	854	344	791	444	980	536	1241	628	1406*	740	1813*
265	860		(observed for 1810	445	982	537	1242	629	1407	721	1814*
266	861			446	983*	538	1243	630	7408	722	1815
267	864	345	792	447	984	539	1244	631	1410*	743	1816
268	866	346	79	448	985	540	1246*	632	1410	724	1839*
269	866	347	794	449	986*	541	1250	633	1411*	725	1821*
270	867	348	795	450	987	542	1267	634	1412*	726	1840
271	870	349	798	451	988*	543	1271	635	1413*	727	1841
272	871	350	799	452	989	544	1273	636	1414*	728	1842

* Absent

Serial number.	Register number	Serial number.	Register number.	Serial number.	Register number	Serial number.	Register number.	Serial number.	Register number.	Serial number.	Register number.
729	1545	767	1620	764	1667	831	1742*	898	1818	965	1893a
730	1546	767	1620	764	1667	831	1742*	898	1818	965	1893a
731	1548	768	1624	765	1668	832	1744*	899	1819*	966	1895*
732	1548	769	1624	765	1669	833	1745	900	1819	967	1896*
733	1551	770	1627	767	1670	834	1746a	901	1820	968	1900
734	1552	771	1612	768	1691	835	1746a	902	1817	969	1901
735	1554*	772	1641	769	1682	836	1747	903	1820	970	1912
736	1555	773	1645	770	1683	837	1748	904	1821*	971	1918
737	1557*	774	1646	771	1684*	838	1750*	905	1821	972	1922
738	1558	775	1651	772	1685*	839	1751	906	1823*	973	1923
739	1561	776	1652	773	1702*	840	1752	907	1825*	974	1930
740	1562	777	1657	774	1703	841	1753	908	1827*	975	1931
741	...	778	1659	775	1704	842	1754	909	1847	976	1935
742	1574	779	1663	776	1705	843	1757	910	1848	977	1936
743	1576	780	1661	777	1711	844	1758	911	1849	978	1939
744	1578	781	1662	778	1712	845	1762	912	1850	979	1941
745	1580	782	1663	779	1715	846	1763	913	1851	980	1946
746	1581	783	1672	800	1717	847	1758	914	1852	981	1947
747	1592	784	1674	801	1725	848	1760	915	1857	982	1948
748	1593	785	1677	802	1730	849	1770	916	1860	983	1948*
749	1594	786	1679*	803	1732	850	1774	917	1861	984	1952
750	1595	787	1680	804	1736	851	1773	918	1862	985	1958
751	1596	788	1681	805	1737	852	1774	919	1861*	986	1956
752	1597	789	1682	806	1738	853	1775	920	1863*	987	1958*
753	1598	790	1682	807	1739	854	1778	921	1864	988	1958
754	1599	791	1684	808	1740*	855	1779	922	1866	989	1960
755	1600	792	1685*	809	1741	856	1779	923	1870	990	1965

* Absent.

The candidates, whose register numbers are given below, are permitted, under rule 147 of the Madras Educational Rules, to appear for the next Training School Leaving Certificate Examination, i.e., the examination to be held in March 1919 and not for any subsequent examination in one subject only in which they have failed and will be declared to have passed the examination, if they pass in this subject. Heads of institutions are particularly requested to quote in the lists of candidates for the next examination the register numbers of those candidates who are granted the above concession.

2. The subjects are denoted by letters which are explained in the note at the head of the list.

ELEMENTARY LOWER GRADE (MALES)

NOTE.—First language—a; Mathematics—b; Drawing and Black-board work—c; Elocution—d.
Nature study—e or any other special subject to be notified.

Register number.	Subject in which the candidate should re-appear.	Register number.	Subject in which the candidate should re-appear.	Register number.	Subject in which the candidate should re-appear.	Register number.	Subject in which the candidate should re-appear.	Register number.	Subject in which the candidate should re-appear.	Register number.	Subject in which the candidate should re-appear.
5	b	351	b	550	b	1236	b	1436a	b	1767	b
7	b	3[illegible]	b	566	b	1237	b	1[illegible]	b	1768	b
8	b	361	b	647	b	1238	b	1546	b	1782	b
8	c	368	b	672	b	1239	b	1641	b	1783	b
11	b	372	b	708	b	1240	b	1642	b	1789	b
12	b	376	b	736	b	1243	b	1644	b	1790	b
116	b	388	b	746	b	1244	b	1648	b	1772	b
113	b	382	a	748	b	1250	b	1561	b	1778	b
136a	b	386	b	751	b	1261	b	1574	b	1774	b
156	a	391	b	765	b	1271	b	1575	b	1776	b
167	a	451	b	789	b	1292	b	1576	b	1777	b
186	b	466	a	825	b	1230	b	1593	c	1778	b
195	b	547	b	829	b	1299	b	1596	c	1816	b
199	a	603	b	837	b	1304	b	1611	b	1818	b
207	b	641	b	808	b	1315	b	1620	a	1821	a
226	b	652	b	864	b	1362	b	1646	b	1829	b
231	b	666	b	868	b	1372	b	1644	b	1847	b
256	b	682	b	880	b	1377	b	1618	b	1850	b
264	b	688	a	1018	b	1380	b	1648	b	1857	b
266	b	670	b	1022	b	1386	b	1657	b	1860	b
276	b	677	b	1021	a	1407	b	1661	b	1862	b
291	b	681	b	1028	a	1410	b	1663	b	1868	b
295	b	686	b	1029	b	1441	b	1673	b	1894	b
297	b	687	b	1040	b	1445	b	1674	b	1909	a
303	b	695	b	1050	b	1448	b	1682	b	1910	c
308	b	800	b	1109	b	1418	b	1701	c	1912	b
315	b	817	b	1121	a	1453	b	1715	b	1944	b
327	b	831	b	1130	b	1154	b	1727	b	1947	b
335	b	839	b	1154	b	1156	b	1.2b	b	1948	b
338	b	847	b	1170	b	1168	b	1742	b		
345	b	852	b	1228	b	1176	b	1764	b		

H. A. HART,
Acting Inspector of European and Training Schools.

Madras, 23rd May 1918.

The following female candidates of the Elementary Lower Grade have been declared to have passed the TRAINING SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION held in March 1918.

2. Certificates will be forwarded in due course to the heads of training institutions in which the candidates were trained. They need not, therefore, write for their certificates.

Serial number.	General register number.	Serial number of the Teachers' Certificate.	Name of candidate.	Sex.	Date of birth.	Class of community.	Institution in which trained.	Period of training: From	Period of training: To	Highest general educational test passed.	Percentage of total marks gained.
			TELUGU.								
1	1647	20307	Charles Annamma	F	July 1894 ..	Indian Christian.	Government Training School, Vizagapatam.	July 1916.	Mar. 1918	Primary ..	39
2	1673	20308	Pedda Pillai Annamma.	F	Feb. 1899 ..	Do.	C.M.S. Sankey Memorial School Mandapalam.	Do	Do	Fifth Standard ..	40
			HINDUSTANI.								
3	1681	20309	Rabia Bi Bi ..	F	June 1900 ..	Mohammadan.	Government Training School for Mahomedan Women, Guntur.	Aug. 1916	Aug. 1918	Fifth Standard ..	32
4	1939	20310	Mahaboob Jan Bi ..	F	Apr. 1901 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do	Do ..	34
5	1957	0311	Acha Bi Bi ..	F	Aug. 1901 ..	Do.	Do	Do	Do.	Do. .	36
6	1961	20312	Khajamoon Bee ..	F	July 1899 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do	Do .	44
7	1985	20313	Hussain Begum ..	F	June 1901 ..	Do.	Do	Do	Do	Do. .	49
8	1988	20314	Fatima Bi Pi (O) ..	F	July 1900 ..	Do.	Do	Do.	Do	Do. ..	39
9	1989	20315	Fatima Bi Pi (K) ..	F	Apr. 1898 ..	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. .	36
10	1991	20316	Kulsum Bi Bi ..	F	Aug. 1897 ..	Do.	Do	Jan. 1911.	Mar 1918.	Fourth Standard	39
			TELUGU.								
11	1638	20317	M. Chandramma.	F	Aug. 1901 ..	Hindu ..	Government Training School, Bellary.	Sep. 1916.	Mar. 1918.	Primary ..	35
12	1646	20318	Thumburty Rangamma	F	July 1903 .	Do. ..	Government Training School, Anantapur.	July 1916	Do	Second Form ..	39
13	1657	20319	Sundaramma Paul.	F	Aug. 1901	Indian Christian.	Do.	Do	Do.	Third Form ..	41
14	1658	20320	Ratnamma Sadasivarao	F	July 1899 ..	Do	Do.	Do	Do	Seventh Standard	44
15	1660	20321	Jagannadha Sarma.	F	Mar. 1894	Brahman	Do	Do.	Do.	Certificate of efficiency.	40
16	1663	20322	Mahalur Soammah.	F	July 1903 ..	Hindu ..	Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Egmore, Madras.	Jan 1915.	May 1917	Primary Examination	40
			TAMIL.								
17	2005	20323	Annakannu, M. ..	F	Jan 1892 ..	Hindu ..	Government Secondary and Training School, Tripliçane.	July 1916.	Mar. 1918.	First Form ..	50
18	2007	20324	K. Dharmambal ..	F	Jan. 1891 ..	Brahmin.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard.	42
19	2008	20325	Padmajial ..	F	Dec 1895 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Second Form ..	47
20	2010	20326	Kuppa Ammal ..	F	Jan. 1900 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	July 1915.	Do.	Fifth Standard ..	35
21	2031	20327	S Rajammal ..	F	Dec. 1900 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do	Fourth Standard.	34
			HINDUSTANI.								
22	2012	20328	Syed Unisa Begum	F	May 1891 ..	Mahomedan.	Government Mahomedan Hubart Secondary and Training School, Do.	July 1916.	Mar. 1918.	Sixth Standard.	39
23	2019	20329	Rahmat Unisa ..	F	May 1901 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	42
24	2020	20330	Zahira Bee ..	F	July 1895 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fifth Standard ..	37
25	2027	20331	Bee Mee Jaha ..	F	July 1900 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard.	37
			TAMIL.								
26	2018	20332	Virgulum Mary ..	F	May 1900 ..	Indian Christian	St. Raphael's Training School, Bangalore.	June 1916.	Mar. 1918	Sixth Standard ..	43
			HINDUSTANI.								
27	2024	20333	Rahabai	F	July 1894 ..	Indian Christian.	C.E.Z.M. Training School, Bangalore.	July 1916	May. 1918.	Passed Fourth Standard.	12
28	2026	20334	Rukia.	F	July 1902 ..	Mahomedan.	Do.	Do.	Do	Do	33

Serial number.	General number in order of merit.	Serial number of the candidate.	Name of candidate.	Sex	Date of birth	Class of community	Institution in which trained.	Period of training. From	Period of training. To	Highest general school final test passed.	Percentage of total marks gained.
			TAMIL—contd.								
28	2030	2 335	V. K. Arunodai Ammal	F	Mar. 1896 ..	Hindu ..	Government Secondary and Training School for Mistresses, Coimbatore.	July 1916.	Mar. 1918.	Second Form ..	57
30	2031	20336	E. Pavai Ammal ..	F	Feb. 1902 ..	Do ..	Do.	Do	Do.	Fourth Standard.	30
31	2032	20337	Father Mariamoney	F	Oct. 1901 ..	Indian Christian.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sixth Standard..	37
32	2034	20338	V. Gnanamoney ..	F	Aug. 1903 ..	Do	Do	Do.	Do	Do. ..	30
33	2035	20339	Pachial ..	F	Jan. 1899 ..	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	43
34	2036	20340	Elizabeth Christian.	F	Sep. 1894 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fifth Standard	61
35	2037	20 11	M. Pappammal ..	F	July 1898 ..	Hindu ..	Do	Do.	Do.	Second Form ..	57
36	2038	20342	Seenthoruai ..	F	Jan. 1900 ..	Indian Christian.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fifth Standard .	49
37	2039	20343	G. Manamoni ..	F	Nov. 1903 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Class ..	46
38	2040	20344	Arumthaimmal ..	F	Apr. 1899 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Do	Do	Fourth Standard.	38
39	2041	20345	A. Charlotte Ammal	F	Nov. 1898 ..	Indian Christian.	Government Training School for Mistresses, Kumbakonam, Tanjore.	July 1914.	May 1917.	First Form ..	41
40	2042	20346	V. Sivagnana ..	F	Feb. 1904 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	July 1916.	Mar. 1918.	Seventh Standard.	43
41	2044	20347	D. Rosammal ..	F	Mar. 1904 ..	Indian Christian	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	56
42	2045	20348	A. G. Ranjitham ..	F	Oct. 1895 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do	Do	53
43	2046	20349	K. Devakiammal ..	F	June 1900 ..	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fifth Standard..	44
44	2047	20350	Elizabeth Anjammal	F	May 1899 ..	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	First Form ..	45
45	2048	20351	V. Rajambal ..	F	Apr. 1896 ..	Hindu ..	Do	Do.	Do	Fourth Standard.	42
46	2049	20352	S. Ranjitham ..	F	July 1898 ..	Indian Christian.	Do	Do.	Do.	Up to Third Form	47
47	2050	20 53	A. G. Ranjitham ..	F	Feb. 1898 ..	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.	Primary Examination.	41
48	2051	20354	Raheem Fathaj Ammal.	F	Sep. 1899 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do	41
49	2052	20355	Sardari Ammal ..	F	Jan. 1900 ..	Do.	Do.	Aug. 1916.	Do.	Seventh Standard.	47
50	2053	20356	E Ther Samathanam	F	July 1901 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do	Fifth Standard ..	45
51*	2054	20357	Pakkiri Ammal ..	F	July 1898 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	July 1914.	Aug 1916	Primary ..	34
			HINDUSTANI.								
52	2055	20358	Hazrat Unissa Begum.	F	Apr. 1902 ..	Muhammadan	Government Muhammadan Hobart School.	July 1916.	Mar. 1917.	Fourth Standard.	34
			TAMIL.								
53	2056	20359	Lazar Mariammal, P.	F	Nov. 1894 ..	Indian Christian.	R.C Training School for Mistresses, Trichinopoly.	July 1916.	Mar. 1918.	Fourth Class ..	42
54	2070	20360	Ignathammal, S. ..	F	Mar. 1897 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Studied up to Sixth Standard.	43
55	2071	20361	Rajammal, A ..	F	Dec 1899 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	34
56	2072	20362	Crastahal, F. ..	F	Mar. 1894 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard	4
57	2073	20363	Anual Michel Mariammal, V.	F	May 1896 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	38
58	2074	20364	Rosammal, A. ..	F	May 1898 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sixth Class ..	41
59	2075	20365	Sakkammasoomariammal, S.	F	Mar 1897 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do	Second Form ..	51
60	2076	20366	Anual Manuelpammal, K.	F	Dec. 1895 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard	35
			MALAYALAM.								
61	2078	20367	Manjerkandy Narayani.	F	July 1900 ..	Hindu ..	Government Mopla Training School for Mistresses, Calicut.	July 1915	Mar 1918.	Fourth Standard.	51
62	2079	20368	M. Amma Amma..	F	July 1896 ..	Do. ..	Do	Do.	Do.	Studied to Third Form.	49
63	2080	20369	Puma Iswara Variar.	F	Aug. 1897 ..	Indian Christian	Do.	Do.	Do	Fourth Standard.	42

Serial number.	General register number	Serial number of the candidate's roll	Name of candidate	Sex	Date of birth	Class of community	Institution in which trained	Period of training: From	Period of training: To	Highest general education and test passed	Percentage of total marks gained
			MALAYALAM—cont.								
61	2683	20370	Theodosia Pandithath.	F	May 1895 ..	Christian.	Government Mayan Training School for Mistresses, Calicut.	July 1916.	Mar. 1918.	Fifth Standard .	46
63	2684	20371	Clara Fernandes ..	F	Mar 1897 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sixth Standard ..	38
64	2685	20372	M. E. Smith ..	F	Jan. 1895 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	First Form ..	38
67	2688	20373	Venkayil Thittiyumma	F	July 1898 ..	Mulayam-mittan.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fifth Standard .	38
68	2687	20374	Aleyi Perumpilavu.	F	July 1900 ..	Indian Christian.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard.	36
69	2688	20375	Lydia caruvettal,.	F	July 1897 ..	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	32
70	2689	20376	Sampoornam Raphael	F	July 1900 ..	Do	Do	Do.	Do	Studied in Second Form.	33
71	2691	20377	T. Narayani Amma	F	Nov. 1902 ..	Hindu ..	Do.	Jan. 1908.	Dec. 1909	Fourth Standard.	33
			KANARESE.								
72	2693	20378	S. Mathura Silver..	F	Jan. 1892 .	Indian Christian	Government Training School for Mistresses, Mangalore.	July 1916.	Mar. 1918.	First Form ..	60
73	2694	20379	H. Sambail Bangera	F	July 1891 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard.	35
74	2695	20380	K. Durga Bai ..	F	Dec. 1895 ..	Pathgaran	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	35
75	2696	20381	L. Girija Bai ..	F	Feb. 1899	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	38
76	2697	20382	Carmelite Souza ..	F	July 1901 ..	Indian Christian.	Do	Do.	D .	Fifth Standard .	43
77	2698	20383	Valerian Pinto ..	F	Apr 1907 ..	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sixth Standard .	46
78	2699	20384	Pamela Souza .	F	Aug 1906 .	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	Fourth Standard.	39
79	2700	20385	Fenina Soans .	F	Apr. 1901 ..	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	46
80	2701	20386	Elizabeth Bangera	F	Mar. 1900 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Studied up to Third Form	33
81	2702	20387	Augusta Soans ..	F	Mar. 1899 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	48
82	2703	20388	Theodore Saunatha	F	Aug 1899 .	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	31
83	2704	20389	Jenny Xander .	F	Feb. 1901 .	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.	Studied up to second Form.	12
84	2705	20390	Lucy Mathias .	F	Dec 1900 ..	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	First Form	34
85	2707	20391	Angela Correa ..	F	Oct. 1894 .	Do	Do.	July 1915	Mar. 1917.	Fourth Standard	36
86	2708	20392	Seraphine Pinto ..	F	June 1899 ..	Do	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.	49
			ENGLISH.								
87	2709	20393	Alice Rebello ..	F	Dec. 1887 ..	Eurasian,.	St. Ann's Training School Mangalore,	June 1916.	Mar. 1918	Second Form .	44
88	2710	20394	Elice D'Souza ..	F	Aug 1892 .	Indian Christian.	Do	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	38
			KANARESE.								
89	2711	20395	Mukhatira Ayyamma.	F	July 1898 ..	Hindu .	Government Training School, Mercara	June 1916.	Mar. 1918.	Fourth Standard.	37
90	2712	20396	Palangandra Muddamma.	F	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	41

FAILURE LIST.

The following are the register numbers of the candidates of the Elementary Lower Grade Females, who failed or were absent from the Training School-leaving Certificate Examination held in March 1918. Enquiries from the candidates as to the cause of their failure will not be attended to

Serial number.	Register number	Serial number	Register number.	Serial number	Register number.	Serial number	Register number.	Serial number	Register number	Serial number.	Register number.
1	1965*	11	1970*	21	2001	31	2021*	41	2043*	51	2064*
2	1966	12	1970*	22	2 02*	32	2022	42	2044	52	2[illegible]*
3	1969	13	1980	23	2004*	33	2023	43	2046	53	2077*
4	1970*	14	1987	24	2005	34	2026	44	2046	54	2080*
5	1971	15	1988	25	2010	35	2027	45	2047	55	2081
6	1972	16	1990	26	2014	36	2028	46	2048*	56	2086
7	1974	17	1992	27	2016	37	2028	47	2048	57	2096
8	1976	18	1994	28	2017*	38	2032	48	2050	58	2106*
9	1976	19	1998	29	2018	39	2041	49	2053	59	2112*
10	1977	20	2000	30	2020*	40	2042	50	2060*		

* Absent

The candidates whose register numbers are given below are permitted, under rule 147 of the Madras Educational Rules, to appear for the next Training School-leaving Certificate Examination, (i.e.), the examination to be held in March 1919 and not for any subsequent examination in one subject only in which they have failed and will be declared to have passed the examination if they pass in the subject. Heads of institutions are particularly requested to quote in the lists of candidates for the next examination the register numbers of those candidates who are granted the above concession.

2. The subjects are denoted by letters which are explained in the note at the head of the list.

ELEMENTARY LOWER GRADE (FEMALES).

NOTE.—First language—a; Mathematics—b; Drawing and Black-board work—c; Needle-work—d.

Register number.	Subject in which the candidate should re-appear.	Register number.	Subject in which the candidate should re-appear.	Register number.	Subject in which the candidate should re-appear.	Register number	Subject in which the candidate should re appear	Register number.	Subject in which the candidate should re-appear.
1968	b	1976	b	1987	a	2027	a	2048	b
1973	b	1976	b	2010	b	2029	a	2051	d
1974	b	1977	b	2018	b	2032	b	2050	d
1974	b	1980	b						

Madras, 23rd May 1918.

List of candidates declared to have passed *supplementarily* in continuation of the lists published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* Supplement, dated 28th May 1918.

ELEMENTARY HIGHER GRADE (MALES).

Serial number.	General register number.	Serial number of the teachers' certificate.	Name of candidate.	Sex	Date of birth.	Class of community	Institution in which trained.	Period of training		Highest general educational test passed.	Percentage of total marks gained.
								From	To		
			ORIYA.								
491	3224	20291	Stephen Gondo ..	M	July 1895 ..	Indian Christian.	Board Training School, Jeypore.	Apr 1916.	Mar 1918.	Seventh Standard	37
			TELUGU.								
492	3272	20292	Manchalla Suryanarayana.	M	July 1892 ..	Brahman.	Government Training School, Vizagapatam	July 1916.	May 1918.	Third Form ..	37
493	3325	20293	Lakshmiparasimham Madugu.	M	Feb 1893 ..	Hindu ..	Government H. S. Training School for Masters, Rajahmundry.	Aug 1916.	Do	Do ..	37
494	3332	20294	Popidi John ..	M	July 1895 ..	Indian Christian	A. E. L. S. Training School for Masters, Rajahmundry.	June 1916	Do.	Do. ..	37
495	3340	20295	Subba Rao Indra Ganti.	M	July 1895 ..	Brahman.	Do.	July 1916.	May 1917.	Fourth Form ..	40
496	3346	20296	Venkatanarayana Rao Chavali.	M	Dec. 1896 ..	Do.	C. S. M. Training School, Cocanada.	Aug 1916.	Do.	Third Form ..	37

Serial number.	General register number.	Serial number of the Teachers' Certificate.	Name of candidate.	Sex.	Date of birth.	Class of community	Institution in which trained	Period of training		Highest general educational test passed.	Percentage of total marks gained.
								From	To		
			TELUGU—*cont.*								
487	3423	19397	Kalangi Yabon	M	May 1896	Indian Christian.	C.M.S. Normal School, Masulipatam.	July 1916.	Mar. 1918	Seventh Standard	35
489	3431	20498	S. Chenchuramayya.	M	Feb. 1891	Brahman.	Government Training School, Nellore.	Do	Do.	Third Form	37
499	3459	20269	Kandavarum Andraw.	M	July 1890	Indian Christian.	S.P.G. Training School, Nandal.	July 1914.	Mar. 1918.	Do.	38
500	3510	20300	Kalari Solomon	M	July 1888	Do.	Government Training School, Bellary	Jan 1916.	Dec. 1916.	Lower Secondary Examination.	37
			TAMIL								
486A	3410	21412	Tiruppattur Venkataramayana Viswanatha Ayyar.	M	June 1897	Brahman	Government Training School, Saidapet	Jan. 1916	Dec 1916.	Middle School	35
			MALAYALAM								
491	3443	20301	Chirgankandy Kelu Nayar	M	December 1893.	Hindu	D.M. Training School, Nmur.	Mar. 1913	Mar. 1915.	Third Form	36
			ELEMENTARY HIGHER GRADE (FEMALES).								
			TELUGU.								
248	2169	20302	Tumma Sujanamma.	F	July 1892	Indian Christian.	Elementary Training School Women, Tiruvangadam.	July 1916.	Mar. 1917	Seventh Standard.	33
			HINDUSTANI								
247	2474	20303	Fyzi	F	July 1897	Indian Christian.	C.E.Z.M. Training School, Mangalore.	July 1916.	Mar. 1918.	Seventh Standard.	31
			TAMIL.								
243	2224	20304	Ponnammal	F	Apr. 1898	Hindu	Government Training School for Mistresses, Karaikkudi.	July 1914.	Aug. 1916.	Seventh Standard.	33
249	2349	19366	Hevahitchal David.	F	Nov. 1898	Indian Christian.	All Saints' S.P.G. Training School, Palkar, Trichinopoly	June 1916.	Mar. 1918.	Do.	34
170	2361	20306	S. V. Easel Ammal.	F	June 1895	Do.	Caven Hall Training School, Madura.	Do	Do.	Do.	36

The above register numbers are accordingly considered to have been removed from the failure lists published on the same date.

No 3553 in the Failure list of the Higher Elementary Grade (Males) may appear only in Drawing and Black-board work for the examination to be held in 1919.

H. A. HART,
Acting Inspector of Europeans and Training Schools

Madras, 31st May 1918.

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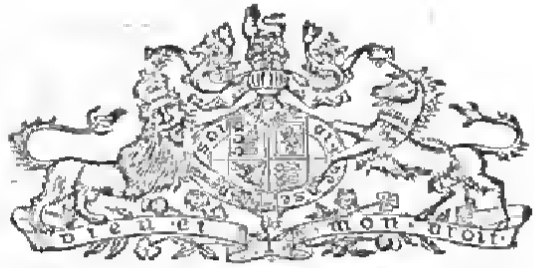

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 23.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 11, 1918. [Price, 6 pies.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

It is hereby notified that the following candidates, who passed the Preliminary Examination of December 1905 and subsequent years, have passed the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in November 1917 and have qualified for complete certificates under rule 138 of the Madras Educational Rules :—

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Centre of examination.
		TRAINED CANDIDATES.		
		SECONDARY GRADE.		
		First Class.		
1376	Sayed Khaja Hamin Sahib ..	Government Training School, Calicut ..	1913	Malappuram
		Second Class.		
1377	K. S Srinivasa Acharya ..	Government Training School, Tanjore .	1916	Srivilliputtur.
1378	K. Narasimhan	S.P.G., Training School, Nazareth ..	1911	Do.
1379	P. S Manjaya ..	Government Training School, Mangalore .	1910	Virapet
1380	Ramanuja Ayyar, N. ..	Do Coimbatore ..	1913	Tirupattu.
1381	M Ramakrishnan	C.M.S. Training School, Palamcottah ..	1916	Varadapatti.
1382	L. B. Somayajulu	Government Training School, Rajahmundry	1910	Saidapet.
1383	Mahinga Ayyar, T. K. ..	Teachers' College Saidapet	1915	Do.
1384	S. C. Sivaramakhari ..	Do.	2915	Do.
1385	M. Rangaswami	Government Secondary Training School, Tanjore.	1913	Do.
1386	Daniel Dipya.	Teachers' College Saidapet .. .	1910	Mandyal.
1387	Joseph Maryan	Government Training School, Rajahmundry	1914	Do
1388	Hanumantha Rao, J. V. ..	Do. Do.	1914	Guntur.
1389	Parasbotham, Panamarti ..	Do. Do.	1914	Do.
1390	Madhava Menon, M. ..	Government Training School, Calicut ..	1915	Malappuram.
1391	Vasudeva Ayyar, P. ..	Do. da. ..	1913	Do.
1392	Pathabanneth Gopala Menon	Do. da. ..	1914	Do.
1393	C Ahamed sahid	Do da. ..	1914	Do.
		ELEMENTARY GRADE.		
		First Class.		
1394	Krishna Rajachar, N. ..	Government Training School, Salem ..	1913	Tirupattur.
1395	Arumugam, C.	Do do ..	1914	Do.
1396	Peddeti Subbaiah	S.P.G. Training School, Nandyal ..	1916	Nandyal.
1397	David Thamburaj	Do. do ..	1916	Do.
1398	Annamma Daniel	A.E.L.M. Training School for Mistresses, Guntur.	1913	Nuzvid-pet.
		Second Class.		
1399	A. Perumal Nayudu	Government Training School, Tinnevelly ..	1916	Srivilliputtur.
1400	R S. Nallayappa Mudaliyar ..	Do. do. ..	1913	Do.
1401	T. Venkatarama Ayyangar ..	Do. do. ..	1916	Do.
1402	M. Khaja Hussain Sahib ..	Do do. ..	1914	Do
1403	G. Savarimuthu	R. C. Boarding and Training institution, Tuticorin.	1913	Do.
1404	F. Jacob	Do. do.	1913	Do
1405	J. Michael	Do do.	1913	Do

TRAINED CANDIDATES—*contd.*

ELEMENTARY GRADE—*contd.*

Second Class—*contd.*

Number	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Centre of examination.
1406	Varam Hanumanta Rao ..	Government Training School, Karnool .	1916	Karnool.
1407	Karnam Pattigayya ..	Do. do. ..	1916	Do.
1408	Rangayya, Minister ..	Do. do. ..	1916	Do.
1409	Yella Reddi, Yerrisgalli ..	Do. do. ..	1916	Do.
1410	Mulla Abdul Qaadir ..	Do. do. ..	1916	Do.
1411	J. Sagayya	Do. do. ..	1916	Do.
1412	L. Abdul Quadir	Government Training School for Muhammadans, Madras	1918	Do.
1413	C. Annamma	Government Training School, Masura ..	1916	Virapet.
1414	M. Deviah	Do. do. ..	1916	Do.
1415	Kilambendra Nanjunda ..	Do. do. ..	1916	Do.
1416	M. G. Narayanyya	Do. do. ..	1916	Do.
1417	K. Nanjappa	Do. do. ..	1916	Do.
1418	P. Nanjayya	Do. do. ..	1916	Do.
1419	K. Appanna	Do. do. ..	1916	Do.
1420	Ch. Nanjappa	Do. do. ..	1916	Do.
1421	L. N. Siddappa	Do. do. ..	1916	Do.
1422	Ch. Narjunda	Do. do. ..	1916	Do.
1423	A. Chennappa	Do. do. ..	1916	Do.
1424	N. Sabba Rao	Do. do. ..	1916	Do.
1425	Nallatharabi D. ..	U.M. Training School, Ranipet ..	1916	Tiruputtur.
1426	Jayaram Pillai, G. ..	Government Training School, Ranipet ..	1916	Do.
1427	Thangavelu Pillai ..	Do. do. ..	1919	Do.
1428	Gnana Ayyar, P. S. ..	Do. Salem ..	1919	Do.
1429	Raghavendra Rao, N. ..	Do do. ..	1916	Do.
1430	Moses Paul, R. ..	U.M. Training School, Ranipet ..	1914	Do.
1431	Ranganatha Ayyar, K. ..	Government Training School, Villupuram ..	1915	Do.
1432	Chandrasekhara Ayyar, S. ..	Do. Coimbatore ..	1914	Do.
1433	Chokkanatha Chetti, P. ..	Do. Salem ..	1914	Do.
1434	Govindaswami, S. ..	Do. do. ..	1916	Do.
1435	Lakshmayya Nayudu ..	Do. Ranipet ..	1914	Do.
1436	Nagappa Kavandan	Do. do. ..	1915	Do.
1437	Rama Ayyar	Do. do ..	1916	Do.
1438	Narayana Rao, K. M. ..	Do. Salem ..	1916	Do.
1439	Abdul Khaliq Ulur, A. G ..	Government Muhammadan Training School, Madras.	1914	Do.
1440	Saiyid Abdul Qadir, Khadray.	Do. do.	1919	Do.
1441	Marimuthu Pandaram, C. ..	Government Training School, Salem ..	1916	Do.
1442	K. Seregapermal	Government Training School, Dindigul ..	1909	Virudapatti.
1443	E. Daniel	Do. do.	1914	Do.
1444	E. Muttamuel	Cayton Hall Christian Training School, Madura.	1914	Do.
1445	I. Israel	S.P.G. Training School, Tranquebar ..	1909	Do.
1446	T. Innasamuthu	Do. do. ..	1913	Do.
1447	Abraham, M.	Do. do ..	1913	Do.
1448	I. Peter Dom	A.M. Training Institution, Paramgudi ..	1909	Do.
1449	G. Annapuranam	St. John's Training School for Mistresses, Nazareth.	1907	Do.
1450	Saly-mundan, P. S.	Government Training School, Anantapur ..	1914	Saidapet.
1451	S. V. Narayanaswami Deva ..	Do Saidapet ..	1914	Do.
1452	Vijayarenga Mudali, P. ..	Do. do ..	1914	Do.
1453	S. Serangapani Mudali ..	Do. do. ..	1914	Do.
1454	T. Sriranga Rao	London Mission Training School, Coety ..	1913	Mandyal.
1455	Nobati Nanjayya	Government Training School, Karnool ..	1914	Do.
1456	Mirza Mahiddin Khan, P. ..	S.P.G. Training School, Nandyal ..	1915	Do.
1457	K. Timpaiayya	Government Training School, Nandyal ..	1908	Do.
1458	Yara Bhamaiah	S.P.G. Training School, Nandyal ..	1913	Do.
1459	Paruchuttam Papathi ..	Do. do. ..	1915	Do.
1460	Sheik Ahmad	Government Muhammadan Training School, Guntur.	1916	Do.
1461	Sivanesai David	S.P.G. Training School, Nandyal ..	1914	Do.
1462	Monthiah Swamidoss	Government Training School, Rayachoti ..	1913	Do.
1463	P. Agrippa	Do Bellary ..	1907	Do.
1464	Dasti Mark	Do Karnool ..	1913	Do.
1465	G. Mathew	Do. Bellary ..	1910	Do.
1466	P. Venkaiyya	Do. Karnool ..	1908	Do.
1467	G. Ramah	A.E.L.M. Training School, Guntur ..	1908	Do.
1468	Abba Ali	Government Muhammadan Training School, Madras	1914	Guntur.
1469	Anjaryulu, Paryasam ..	A.E.M. Training School, Bapatla ..	1914	Do.
1470	Narasayya, Veeravel ..	Government Training School, Guntur ..	1914	Do.
1471	Isaac, Adepa	A.E.L.M. Training School, for Masters Guntur	1920	Do.
1472	Kothiguan, Perubanda ..	Government Training School, Guntur ..	1913	Do.
1473	Krishnamoorty, Nookabonda ..	A.E.L.M. Training School, Guntur ..	1914	Do.
1474	Kannaswami, Kollipara ..	Government Training School, Ongole ..	1919	Do.
1475	Lakshmanarasimham, Panumaka.	Do. Guntur ..	1918	Do.
1476	Lazarus, J.	A.E.M. Training School, Bapatla ..	1908	Do.
1477	Lathan, K.	A.E.L.M. Training School for Masters Guntur	1914	Do.
1478	Pedayya, Banda	Government Training School for Masters, Guntur.	1921	Do.
1479	Ramayya, Kollipara ..	A.E.M. Training School, Bapatla ..	1913	Do.
1480	Ramakrishnayya, Guntur ..	Government Training School, Guntur ..	1913	Do.

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Centre of examination.

TRAINED CANDIDATES—*cont.*

ELEMENTARY GRADE—*cont.*

Second Class—*cont.*

1491	Ramanajakari, Kidambi ..	A.E.L.M. Training School for Masters, Guntur.	1918 ..	Guntur.
1492	Raju, Guntur	Government Training School, Guntur ..	1916 ..	Do.
1493	Sitaramayya, Gundimeda ..	Government Training School, Rajahmundry	1918 ..	Do.
1494	Sitaramamurti, Pusapati ..	A.E.L.M. Training School for Masters, Guntur.	1918 ..	Do.
1495	Subbayya, Davalur ..	Government Training School, Ongole ..	1915 ..	Do.
1496	Subbarayudu P	C.E.M. Training School, Samalkot ..	1908 ..	Do.
1497	Subrahmanyam, Addanki ..	Government Training School, Ongole ..	1913 ..	Do.
1498	Tirupaiyya, Annamalapudi	Do. Guntur ..	1916 ..	Do.
1499	Subbamma, Penumala ..	A.E.M. Training School for Mistresses, Ongole	1919 ..	Do.
1500	V. Appalanarasamma ..	Government Training School for Mistresses, Rajahmundry	1919 ..	Cocanada
1501	Apparao, Nemalikanti ..	Government Training School, Guntur ..	1914 ..	Narasaraopet
1502	Appayya, N	A.E.L.M. Training School for Masters, Guntur	1911 ..	Do.
1503	Bhushanam Mahankali ..	Do. do.	1916 ..	Do.
1504	Devadanam, S.	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do.
1505	Gopalakrishnayya, Sidanapalli	Government Training School, Guntur ..	1915 ..	Do.
1506	Hanumanta Rao, Elangadi ..	Do. Nellore ..	1915 ..	Do.
1507	Narasarhari, Sanyasipatuka ..	Do. Guntur ..	1904 ..	Do.
1508	Subbarayudu, Mungapalli ..	Do. Guntur ..	1915 ..	Do.
1509	Venkatarubba Rao, Medikondur	Do Nellore ..	1915 ..	Do.
1500	Venkatasubbayya, Polur ..	Do. Nellore ..	1916 ..	Do.
1501	Annamma, Palukuri ..	A.E.L.M. Training School for Mistresses, Guntur.	1913 ..	Do.
1502	Dharma Sellapalli ..	Do. do.	1919 ..	Do.
1503	Kuhiberry Moidu	Government Training School, Calicut ..	1919 ..	Malappuram
1504	K. Moidu	Do. Malappuram.	1914 ..	Do.
1505	V. M. Ahmad	Do. Malappuram	1914 ..	Do.
1506	V. Vadavan	Do. Malappuram.	1914 ..	Do.
1507	K. P. Kunar Kuhuthanam ..	Do Calicut ..	1914 ..	Do.
1508	Thekkeveliyakath Kunji ..	Malappuram.	1914 ..	Do.
1509	C. H. Kuhammad	Do. Malappuram	1914 ..	Do.
1510	M. Chathan	Do. Malappuram.	1915 ..	Do.
1511	Vaikyathiloda Kishake Zora Umbu Sahebanna,	Do. Calicut ..	1916	Do.
1512	S. Iswara Rauadi ..	Do. Tanjore ..	1916	Kumool.
1513	S. Sangu Pillai	Do. Madura ..	1906	Do.
1514	M. Narasimha Pillai ..	Do. Dindigul ..	1914	Do.
1515	M. Narayana Pillai ..	Do. Dindigul ..	1914	Do.
1516	K. Vellathami Pillai ..	Do. Dindigul ..	1915	Do.
1517	S. Ramaswami Ayyar ..	American Mission Institution, Pasumalai ..	1913	Do.
1518	V. Irudayan	R C. Boarding and Training Institution, Trichinopoly.	1907	Do.

It is hereby notified that the following candidates, who passed the Preliminary Examination before December 1905, have passed the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in November 1917 and have qualified for complete certificates under rule 166 of the Madras Educational Rules :—

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Centre of examination.

TRAINED CANDIDATES.

ELEMENTARY GRADE.

First Class.

26	Ramakrishnayya, Govindarajupalli	Government Training School, Guntur ..	1891	Guntur.

Second Class.

23	Pandarisheddy, Tangirala ..	Government Training School, Guntur ..	1902	Guntur.
24	Mahaswamy, P	Do Kurnool ..	1896	Nundyal.

FAILURE LIST.

The following candidate was absent from the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in November 1917.

2. He cannot appear for the examination again before the date mentioned against his name.

3. Inquiries from him as to the cause of the failure will not be attended to.

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Date before which the candidate cannot appear again for the Final examination.	Centre of examination.
		TRAINED CANDIDATE.			
		ELEMENTARY GRADE.			
27	K. Solomon	Government Training School, Kurnool ..	1916	Absent ..	Nandyal.

The following candidates failed in or were absent from the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in November 1917.

1. They cannot appear for the examination again before the date mentioned against their names.

2. Inquiries from candidates as to the cause of the failure will not be attended to.

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Date before which the candidate cannot appear again for the Final examination.	Centre of examination.
		TRAINED CANDIDATES.			
		SECONDARY GRADE.			
1419	Raja, T. K, ...	Government Training School, Coimbatore ..	1918	May 1918 ..	Tirupattur.
1420	P. Aravamudan	Teachers' College, Saidapet	1913	Absent ..	Saidapet.
1421	L. Manakshisundaram ..	American Mission Training Institution, Pasumalai.	1914	May 1918 ..	Manamadura.
		ELEMENTARY GRADE.			
1422	V Muthukrishna Ayyar ..	Government Training School, Tinnevelly ..	1914	May 1918 ..	Srivilliputtur.
1423	P. Velayutham Pillai ..	Do. do. ..	1911	Absent ..	Do.
1424	Nagesam Ervamanelli ..	Government Training School, Kurnool ..	1915	..	Kurnool.
1425	Narasimhacharlu Bhakta-yasamudram.	Do. do. ..	1916	..	Do.
1426	Pavani Koteswara Rao ..	Do. do ..	1918	..	Do.
1427	Venkappa Pendo	Do. do ..	1918	..	Do.
1428	Venkatarama Pillai, K. ..	Government Training School, Salem ..	1914	May 1918 ..	Tirupattur.
1429	P. Velayutham Pillai ..	Government Training School, Tinnevelly ..	1911	Do. ..	Virudupatti.
1430	S. Munisel ..	F. I. M. Training School, Tirupachur ..	1909	Absent ..	Do.
1431	Bhimaraju Subbaraya Bhatla.	Government Training School, Kurnool ..	1915	November 1918	Nandyal.
1432	Amirthan Khursany ..	Government Mohammedan Training School, Madras.	1916	Do.	Do.
1433	K. C Govindan Nambiyan.	Government Training School, Calicut ..	1919	Do.	Malapparam.
1434	C Abdullah	Government Training School, Malapparam.	1914	Do.	Do.
1435	Kanjangu Nayar, N. ..	Government Training School, Calicut ..	1916	Do.	Do.
1436	C Ahmed	Government Training School, Malapparam.	1912	Do.	Do.
1437	P. Alavi	Do. do.	1913	Do.	Do.
1438	A. Moris Sunal ..	Government Training School, Dindigul ..	1909	May 1918 ..	Ramnad.
1439	V. Samuel	American Mission Institution, Pasumalai ..	1915	Do. ..	Do.
1440	S. Minakshisundaram Ayyar.	Do. do ..	1913	Do. ..	Do.
1441	M. S. Savirimuthu ..	S.C. Boarding and Training Institution, Trichinopoly.	1914	Do. ..	Do.
1442	U Sitaramayya	Government Training School, Guntur ..	1914	Absent ..	Guntur
1443	Venkatanarayana, Munipalli	A. E.M. Training School, Bapatla ..	1914	Do. ..	Do.

Madras, 21st May 1918.

H. A. HART,
Acting Inspector of European and Training Schools.

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APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE, &c.

REGISTRATION.

Postings.—The following postings of Sub-Registrars are ordered :—

M.R.Ry. Arunachalam Chellamram Pillai, on relief at Ratnagunda, to be Joint Sub-Registrar, Uttamapalaiyam (Madura district). (This cancels his posting to Kodaikanal notified on page 723 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 23rd April 1918.)

M.R.Ry. Krishna Ardhanari Ayyar, to be Sub-Registrar, Usilampatti (Madura district).

M.R.Ry. Tamizhkudam Tapperumal Raghava Achariar, to Kodaikanal (Madura district).

Madras, 8th June 1918.

C. M. SCHMIDT,
Inspector-General of Registration.

JUDICIAL.

No. 31. *Transfer.*—The transfer of M.R.Ry. Manga Venkataramayya Garu, District Munsif, from Villupuram Additional to Bezwada Additional, ordered in High Court notification No. 29, dated the 26th April 1918, will carry transit pay and allowances under article 188 of the Civil Service Regulations.

High Court, Madras,
31st May 1918.

C. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

No. 42. *Appointment and Posting.*—M.R.Ry. Tinnevelly Anavaradham Pillai Subbayya Pillai Avargal, B.A., B.L., First-grade Pleader, Tinnevelly, is appointed to act as District Munsif, fourth grade, and is posted to Periyakulam. To join on the 6th June 1918.

High Court, Madras,
4th June 1918.

MIR AMIR-UD-DIN,
Second Assistant Registrar, Original Side.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

Posting.—M.R Ry. Tarumangalam Krishna Dikshitar Swaruma Sastri Avargal, Inspector, on return from leave, is posted to the Tinnevelly Circle.

E. GRAHAM,
Secretary.

Madras, 4th June 1918.

Erratum.—The notification granting leave to M.R Ry. R. S. Swami Ayyar Avargal, third-grade Inspector, Tuticorin Circle, appearing in Part II, page 907, of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 4th June 1918, should have appeared under the signature of 'C. S. Rolland, Acting Deputy Commissioner, Salt, etc., Department, Southern division' instead of 'E. Graham, Secretary, Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), Madras.'

FOREST.

Transfer.—M.R Ry. K Krishnaswami Ayyar, probationary Ranger, sixth grade, West Cuddapah district, is transferred to North Cuddapah district to work under the orders of the District Forest Officer.

H. F. A. WOOD,
Acting Conservator of Forests, Central Circle.

Madras, 5th June 1918.

Extension of Leave.—M.R Ry. K. Rangayi Nayudu, Ranger, fourth grade, is granted leave on medical certificate for two months from 25th April 1918 in continuation of the privilege leave for two months and twenty four days granted to him in this office Service Order No. 31, dated 25th March 1918.

Trichinopoly, 1st June 1918.

Posting.—M.R Ry. C. D Parthasarathi Chetti, Ranger, fourth grade, is, on return from leave, posted to the charge of Gudiyattam range as a temporary measure.

Trichinopoly, 4th June 1918.

Promotion.—The following promotion to the Ranger's class is ordered :—

S. F Lobo, Deputy Ranger, third grade, to act as Ranger, sixth grade, *vice* M.R Ry. K. Rangayi Nayudu on leave, with effect from 1st February 1918.

P. M LUSHINGTON,
Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.

Trichinopoly, 6th June 1918.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Leave.—Under articles 238, 260 and 330, Civil Service Regulations, M.R Ry. S C. Srinivasa Achari, Overseer, second grade, Godavari Headworks division, I Circle, is granted, with effect from 24th April 1918, combined leave for one month and fifteen days, viz., privilege leave for one month and twelve days and leave on medical certificate for three days.

Under article 330 of the Civil Service Regulations, M R.Ry. Polyamany Krishna Gopalarathnam Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 70, is granted, with effect from 4th March 1918, leave on medical certificate for three months. (This cancels the leave granted to the subordinate by the Superintending Engineer, IV Circle, in the notification published in Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 26th March 1918.)

S. B. MURRAY,
Chief Engineer, P.W.D.

Ootacamund, 4th June 1918.

Leave.—M.R Ry S. A Sambasivam Pillai, Overseer, first grade, temporary, Koraput division, is granted privilege leave for twelve weeks with effect from the 1st April 1918 or date of relief.

Waltair, 31st May 1918.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. D. Venkataramu Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 100 under orders of transfer from the VII to the I Circle, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 3rd April 1918.

Waltair, 4th June 1918.

Transfer.—M R.Ry. K. Jagannadha Sastri, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 60, is transferred from the Ganjam division to the Vizagapatam division for the Civil Hospital Works subdivision.

Re-postings.—M.R.Ry. Y. L. Narasimha Sastri, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 80, posted to this Circle in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 160 D., dated the 23rd May 1918, is re-posted to the Godavari Northern division.

M.R Ry. C. Venkateswarulu, temporary Upper Subordinate, on Rs. 60, posted to this Circle in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 149-D., dated the 23rd May 1918, is re-posted to the Tank Restoration Scheme division.

M. R KHAREGAT,
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Waltair, 4th June 1918.

Posting.—M R Ry. N. Venkatadri Nayudu, Supervisor, first grade, temporary rank, is, on return from leave, posted to the Guntur division for the charge of Tanks subdivision.

Bezwada, 4th June 1918.

Re-posting.—M.R.Ry. V. Subrahmanya Sastri, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 70, posted to this Circle in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 3073-C., dated 16th May 1918, is re-posted to the Kistna Eastern division.

Bezwada, 5th June 1918.

Extension of Leave.—M.R.Ry S. Sundaresa Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate, Guntur division, has been granted an extension of privilege leave for one month in continuation of two months leave already granted to him.

J. B. LUTMAN,
Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

Bezwada, 6th June 1918.

Leave.—Under articles 242 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R Ry. P. K. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, temporary Upper Subordinate, Madanapalle division, is granted privilege leave for one month from the 25th of May 1918 or date of relief.

Bellary, 6th June 1918.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. T. S. Venkataramma Ayyar, Overseer, 2nd grade, temporary, Cuddapah division, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 21st of May 1918.

Bellary, 7th June 1918.

Leave.—Under articles 242 and 260, Civil Service Regulations, M.R Ry. R. S. Mahadeva Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate, Kurnool division, is granted privilege leave for one month and five days with effect from the 10th June 1918, i.e., till the 15th July 1918.

A. S. LAURIE,
Offg. Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

Bellary, 9th June 1918.

Re-postings.—M.R Ry. M. Gopalan Nayar, temporary Upper Subordinate, posted to this Circle in the Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 133-D., dated 22nd May 1918, is re-posted to the Coimbatore division.

M.R.Ry. M. S. Venkataramana, temporary Upper Subordinate, posted to this Circle in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 133 D., dated 20th May 1918, is re-posted to the Coimbatore division.

C. T. MULLINGS,
Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.

Coimbatore, 6th June 1918.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. K. Sadasivamurthi, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 60, is granted under article 260, Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave on medical certificate for one month with effect from 4th (forenoon) May 1918.

Trichinopoly, 4th June 1918.

Posting.—M.R.Ry. A. Mutheruma Ayyar, Overseer, second grade, temporary rank, transferred to the VI circle in Memorandum No 185 D, dated 30th May 1918, of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, is posted to the Trichinopoly division.

P. HAWKINS,
Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.

Trichinopoly, 7th June 1918.

Leave.—Sub-Coedoctor J. E. Thomas, temporary Sub-Engineer, North Arcot division, is granted under article 260, Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for one month from the date of relief.

Madras, 4th June 1918.

Leave.—M.R Ry. A. Kuppuswami Ayyangar, Overseer, second grade, VII Circle office, is granted, under article 260, Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for one month and fifteen days from 16th June 1918 or date of relief.

A. V. RAMALINGA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, VII Circle.

Madras, 10th June 1918.

Medical.

Services placed.—Civil Assistant Surgeon T. S. Ramaswami Pillai, M.B. & C.M., from Health-lecturing duty, is placed on reserve duty at the District Headquarter Hospital, Madura, until further orders.

Madras, 4th June 1918.

Civil Assistant Surgeon P. Kesavaswami, L.M. & S., on relief at Coimbatore, is placed at the disposal of the President, District Board, Coimbatore, *vice* Civil Assistant Surgeon H. G. Ganesh Sundara Rao, L.M. & S., deceased.

Madras, 8th June 1918.

Leave.—Civil Assistant Surgeon A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar Avargal, L.M. & S., is granted privilege leave for one month from 1st May 1918.

Madras, 6th June 1918.

Extension of Leave.—Civil Assistant Surgeon K. R. Thiagarajan, L.M. & S., Assistant Surgeon, General Hospital, Madras, is granted an extension of privilege leave for three weeks.

Madras, 7th June 1918.

Appointment.—Civil Assistant Surgeon V. Chintea Menon, L.M. & S., on relief at Ramnad, is appointed Assistant to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Coimbatore, *vice* Civil Assistant Surgeon P. Kesavaswami, L.M. & S.

Posting.—M.R.Ry. A. R. Viswanathan, L.M. & S., entertained as a temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon in the department on Rs. 100 per mensem plus allowance attached to the appointment, is posted to Government General Hospital, Madras, *vice* temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon T. C. Mathew, L.M. & S., granted temporary Commission in the Indian Medical Service.

(By order)

C. A. P. HINGSTON, Major, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General.

Madras, 8th June 1918.

POLICE.

Leave.—Mr. Frederic Arnold Hamilton, Superintendent of Police, Coimbatore, privilege leave for three weeks from 20th May 1918, under article 280 of the Civil Service Regulations.

M.R.Ry. Rai Sahib Sattagundu Rama Ayyar Viraraghava Ayyar Avargal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, attached to the C.I.D., Madras, privilege leave for one month from or after 14th June 1918, under article 280 of the Civil Service Regulations.

P. L. MOORE,
Inspector-General of Police.

Madras, 10th June 1918.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

(CORNER OF HARE STREET AND STRAND ROAD, CALCUTTA.)

Open on { WEEK-DAYS AND SATURDAYS, FROM 10 A.M. TO 7 P.M.
SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS, FROM 2 P.M. TO 8 P.M.

The Imperial Library is also a LENDING LIBRARY. It is free to all except children. There is no subscription to pay.

J. A. CHAPMAN,
Librarian.

PATENTS.

The following printed specifications of applications for patents, which have been accepted under section 5 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act of 1911, have been published and can be inspected free of charge at the Madras Record Office, Egmore. Copies of these specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, at the price of eight annas per copy.

Directions for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller of Patents and Designs.

3538. Maharaja Madho Rao Scindia. Improvements in and relating to reclining chair.
3579. F. Jacob. Improvements in or relating to insulated electric conductors or cables.
3588. F. H. Dutton. Improvements in connexion with light railways.
3589. K. T. Ring & Bros. Improvements in or relating to jointed stays for ambulance stretchers, carriage hoods and the like.
3056. P. C. Saccaggio and F. d. Lagrange. Improvements in and relating to spark arresters.
3123. M. Chena. Improvements in apparatus for the production of weft spools or cops on weft ring spinning machines.
3487. H. M. Ankleswaria. Stove pin handle.
3502. A. Macphed. Revolving platform and winch combined.
3517. E. E. Datt and P. C. Datt. A process for the manufacture and production of alumina, sodium and potassium aluminates, sodium and potassium carbonates and potassium chloride.
3534. E. E. Datt and P. C. Datt. A process for the manufacture and production of alumina, sodium and potassium carbonates, sodium and potassium aluminates, magnesia and calcium chloride.
3537. J. . Mahindra. Two cycle opposed piston crude oil-engine.
3596. D. T. McGregor and M. E. Alpassio. Rotary fan or punkah actuated by gas.
3599. E. E. Datt and P. C. Datt. A process for the manufacture and production of aluminium-sodium chloride, aluminium chloride and carbonates of soda and potash.
3586. G. A. Julius. Improvements in race totalisators.

Ootacamund, 11th June 1918.

L. DAVIDSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

It is hereby notified that the headquarters of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, V, VI and VII Circles has been transferred from Trichinopoly to Coimbatore and that all communications intended for that officer which cannot reach him on or before the 28th May 1918 should be addressed to "Lawley Road Post Office, Coimbatore."

H. C. SAMPSON,
Dy. Director of Agriculture, V, VI and VII Circles.

13th May 1918.

EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY FOR HEAD WATER WORKS FITTERS AND WATER WORKS PIPE LINE FITTERS.

Notice is hereby given that, under G.O. No. 69 M., dated 21st January 1918, an examination for Certificate of Competency for Head Water Works Fitters and Water Works Pipe Line Fitters will

be held at the Public Works Workshops near Seven Wells, Madras, on the 19th and 20th August 1918 commencing at 8 a.m.

2. Candidates must send in their applications on printed forms so that they may reach the Sanitary Engineer's office on or before the 19th July 1918, after which date no application will be considered. Applications for admission to the Examination for Certificates of Competency must be drawn up in accordance with rule 9 of the Rules for grant of Certificates of Competency for Head Water Works Fitters and Water Works Pipe Lines Fitters and must be supported by the accompaniments referred to in that rule.

3. The prescribed fee must be paid into a Government Treasury or, if at Madras, into the Bank of Madras on or before the 19th July 1918, and the receipt given by the Treasury Officer or the Bank of Madras must be securely fastened in the application together with other enclosures.

4. Each application should be sent direct to the undersigned post paid, superscribed and addressed as follows:—

[*Application for admission to the Examination for Head Water Works Fitters and Water Works Pipe Line Fit ers.*]

The Sanitary Engineer to Government of Madras and President, Board of Examiners,
Chepauk, Madras.

Insufficiently stamped covers will be rejected.

5. Candidates should fill in their applications legibly and write their names and address distinctly and in full and fill in the application form correctly to the best of their knowledge and belief. Any candidate who makes any false representation for the purpose of seeking admission to the examination will be prosecuted. Applications defective in any particular will be returned.

6. Application forms and copies of the revised rules for the examination may be had on application to the undersigned.

W. HUTTON,
Superintending Engineer, P Circle,
Acting Sanitary Engineer to Government, and
Acting President, Board of Examiners.

Office of the Sanitary Engineer to Government,
Chepauk, Madras, 23rd May 1918

NOTICE.

Whereas it is necessary to stop unessential traffic on the railways, it is hereby ordered that no railway facilities be granted to carry the following commodities except on a blue or red certificate:—

(i) Unpressed raw cotton and kuppas.
(ii) Iron (scrap or wrought) from Madras Presidency to Bombay Presidency.
(iii) Cement, from Madras Presidency to Bombay Presidency.
(iv) Kerosene-oil or lem consigned by Messrs Best & Co., Shaw, Wallace & Co., or the Standard Oil Company; except from a sub-depot on a railway to the stations immediately served by it

2. Whereas the stocks of grain in this Presidency are believed to be depleted, and merchants are holding up stocks of grains in order to export them at high prices, the Government of Madras has prohibited the export by rail of any grain to the Bombay Presidency, Hyderabad State, and Northern Provinces (such as United Provinces, Central Provinces, Bengal, etc.) till further notice: except rice from Cocanada to Bombay.

3. The traffic from Waltair is at present absolutely congested and certificates cannot be granted for the transport of any goods from any station north of Waltair, for the next ten days or more.

4. Buyers of rice for the West Coast should at present buy their rice from the Harbour, where there are large stocks for which preferential certificates will be at once issued.

R. B. WOOD,
Director of Civil Supplies.

Madras, 3rd June 1918.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on or about the 20th day of November 1917 a treasure consisting of small gold coins (Viraraya panams) was found by Maraayan, his grand-daughter Ammani, Pappal, wife of Ihammahayan, and Pappal, daughter of Venkatachalapayan of Tirupur, in S. No 85-A. 17 of Tirupur village and that 24 coins valued at Rs. 51-8-0 have been recovered.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or a portion thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Coimbatore at his office at Coimbatore on Monday the 2nd September 1918 with a view to the matter being inquired into and determined according to law.

Coimbatore Collector's Office,
29th April 1918.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on or about the 17th March 1918, a treasure consisting of a piece of gold was found by Venkatan (1), Raman (2), Rangan (3), Mulai (4), Sinnathamman (5), Karuppan (6), Sellan (7), Rayan (8), all Chuckiers of Srinivasapuram (Kallipalayam), hamlet of Pulivapatti village, Coimbatore taluk, while they were digging grass roots in field No. 203 (patta) of the village and that Rs. 10½ weight of the gold piece valued approximately at Rs 305 has been recovered.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or portion thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Coimbatore on Friday the 15th November 1918 with a view to the matter being inquired into and determined according to law.

Coimbatore Collector's Office,
25th May 1918.

N. MACMICHAEL,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that the undermentioned treasure trove was found on 21st April 1918 by (1) Manikka Mudaliyar, (2) Ramalinga Mudaliyar, (3) Vasudeva

Pillai and (4) Maniyappa Nayaker, when digging foundations for the compound wall of Sri Kailasanathaswami temple in Sevilimedu village in the Conjeeveram taluk, Chingleput district :—

Description	Value.
1. Sri Kailasanathaswami with Parvathi and Paramaswamy seated together, 2 Sri Nataraja Murthi, 3. Sivagami Amman, 4 Chandrasekarar and 5 Sri Krishna Murthi	Rs. 500

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent, before the Collector of Chingleput, Saidapet, at his office on 1st October 1918, when their claims will be inquired into and determined according to law.

Chingleput Collector's Office,
21st May 1918.

A. R. L. TOTTENHAM,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 6 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on or about 11th March 1918, treasure consisting of 4 gold coins, 2 copper coins and a white bead as detailed below and valued at Rs. 12 were found by Sarabu Gurumurthi and Mangala Nagamma of Dammaravandyala village, Jammulamadugu taluk, while demolishing an old wall of Sarabu Gurumurthi's house at Dammaravandyala.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector at Cuddapah at his office at Cuddapah on 17th October 1918 in view of the matter being inquired into and determined according to law :—

	Rs.
Four gold coins	12
Twelve copper coins	Nil.
One white bead	Nil.

Cuddapah Collector's Office,
21st May 1918.

H. H. BURNITT,
Acting Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 6 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that treasure namely, a Kapper golusu, a gold chain worn by Indian women on the hair valued at between Rs. 10 and 15, was found in S. No. 110-6 of Tatapudi in Ramachandrapur taluk by the owner of the field while digging earth in the field.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any portion thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by authorized agent before the Collector of Godavari in his office at Cocanada on 18th August 1918 at 11 a.m. with a view to the matter being inquired into and determined in accordance with the provision of the said Act.

Godavari Collector's Office.
28th February 1918.

It is hereby notified under section 6 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878 that on or about the 30th July 1917 treasure consisting of the undermentioned article was found by some people in a well known as Chaganti Timmaraju well in Goddanapalli, Peddapur taluk :—

Nature of the trove.	Approximate value
A bronze idol of Sri Venugopalakrishna in a standing posture with one leg crossed against the other with flute in two hands and Sankhu and Chakram in the other two. The whole body is coated with silver and the flute and the crown with gold. Weight of the idol is 782 tolas; height is 16 inches.	Rs. 80

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Godavari at his office at Cocanada on 19th August 1918 with a view to the matter being inquired into and determined according to law.

Godavari Collector's Office,
10th March 1918.

F. S. P. RICE,
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 6 of Act VI of 1878 that on a date about four months back a stone tube containing 111 gold coins worth about Rs. 666 and Rs. 50 (current coin) is said to have been found while digging ether in the godown of Gonde Pichcheyya or in a place near the cattle-pond in the village of Tamerondo, Palnad taluk. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the undersigned at Guntur on Monday the 21st October 1918 at 11 a.m. in order that the matter may be inquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act

Guntur Collector's Office,
24th May 1918.

E. A. DAVIS,
Acting Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 6 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on or about 15th September 1917, treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles valued at about Rs. 35 was found hidden in the ground, in S. No. 109-6 of Melkoralavade village, Cheyyar taluk, North Arcot district, by one V Santha Kavundan of Singampoondi, hamlet of Vellaripat village of the same taluk, while ploughing the land for cultivation.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent, before the Collector of North Arcot, at his office at Vellore on the 26th August 1918, in order to the matter being inquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

Description of property.	Value.
Two stone images (Sreenivasa Perumal and Amman (idols)	Rs. 35.

North Arcot Collector's Office,
21st March 1918

J. N. ROY,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 3 of Act VI of 1878, that the undermentioned treasure was found by (1) Venkatachala Padayachi, (2) Samivanda Padayachi, (3) Arumuga Ambalagaran and (4) Singaram Padayachi residing in Durgapuha Amman Coil street, Ammapet, Papanasam taluk, while silt clearing the well in S.F. No. 292 A (nathan) of Nalavanal village, belonging to the Taluk Board, Kumbakonam, on 24th and 27th June 1917.

Serial number and name of article.	Value estimated. Rs.	A.	P.
1. Ring with nine inferior red stones ..	4	0	0
2. Kurudu (female ear ornament) with six inferior red stones	1	0	0
3. Kurudu (female ear ornament) with nine inferior red stones	1	0	0
4. Pathakkam (female neck ornament) with eighteen inferior rubies and one inferior emerald	0	4	0
5. Mattal (female ear ornament) with nine inferior rubies	1	0	0
6. Karuppu (ear ornament) with five inferior rubies	0	12	0
7. Kurudu (female ear ornament) with eighteen inferior rubies	1	0	0
8. Kurudu (female ear ornament)	1	0	0
9. Pottu (forehead mark)	0	2	0
10. Mattal kadu (ear ornament)	0	4	0
11. Pothan addigai (neck beads)	2	0	0
12. Thirakam (silver)	0	8	0
13. Ring (silver)	0	5	0
14. Carved ring (silk) silver	0	12	0
15. Ear-cleaner silver	0	2	0
16. Kal ani (silver)	0	6	0
17. Two cowries pieces	0	4	0
18. One half anna piece	0	6	6
19. Eight quarter anna pieces	0	2	0
20. One anna and half pice	0	2	1½
21. Ten pice (coin)	0	0	12
22. Tooth pick (silver)	0	2	0
23. Brass (thorn cleaner), one			
24. Brass (thirakam), one			
25. Brass rings, twenty-nine			
26. Brass pottu dan	0	2	0
27. Brass nose ornament, one			
28. Leg ornament, eight			
29. Ring (white stones eight), one			
30. Bangles (seven)			
31. Keys, two			
32. Coral beads, one			
33. Do. two			
34. Beads, three	Nil.		
35. Coin, one			
36. Coral bead string			
37. Do.			
Total ..	18	0	6

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office on the 31st of August 1918, in view to the matter being inquired into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
7th April 1918.

It is hereby notified under section 6 of Act VI of 1878 that the undermentioned treasure was found on 10th November 1917 by Rangaswami Pillai, Narayanaswami Pillai, Chokkalingam Pillai and Uthirapathi Pillai while digging earth in S.F. No. 68-B (nattam) of Kilapudanur village, Nannilam taluk, belonging to the above persons as trustees of the Pillayar temple in the village:—

Description of the treasure.	Weight. mds.	sds.	Value. Rs.	A.	P.
Chandrasekharaswami	1	42	27	13	0
Amman	1	40	20	8	0
Sambandamurti	0	14	16	8	0
Manikkavachakar	0	38	10	4	0
Total ..	74	9	0		

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office on the 7th September 1918, in view to the matter being inquired into and determined according to law.

It is hereby notified under section 6 of Act VI of 1878 that the undermentioned treasure was found on 29th October 1917 by Narayanaswami Pillai, Chokkalingam Pillai and Uthirapathi Pillai while digging a pit in S.F. No. 106-B (nattam) of Kilapudanur village, Nannilam taluk, belonging to the above three persons and another S. Rangaswami Pillai as trustees of the Pillayar temple in the village:—

Description of the treasure.	Weight. mds.	sds.	Value. Rs.	A.	P.
Natarajar	2	32½	85	0	0
Amman	1	4	23	0	0
Pidam	0	30	7	8	0
Brass lamp in two pieces	0	14	3	8	0
Total ..	3	0½	117	8	0
Stone pieces	Fifteen in number.				

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office on the 7th September 1918, in view to the matter being inquired into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
17th April 1918.

J. R. HUGGINS,
Collector.

II-3

SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Statement showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1898 to 8th June 1918.

[D = Deaths, S = Seizures.]

		Anantapur.	Bellary.	Chingleput.	Chittoor.	Coimbatore.	Cuddapah.	Ganjam.	Godavari.	Guntur.	Kistna.	Kurnool.	Madras City.	Madura.	Malabar.	Nellore.	Nilgiris.	North Arcot.	Ramnad.	Salem.	South Arcot.	South Kanara.	Tanjore.	Tinnevelly.	Trichinopoly.	Vizagapatam.	Cochin State.	Pudukkottai State.	Travancore State.	Mangalore.	Pudukkottai State.	Total.
First period (August 1898 to June 1899).	S	276	306																													3,506
	D	240	307																													3,000
Second period (July 1899 to June 1900).	S		110																													1,111
	D																															694
Third period (July 1900 to June 1901).	S																															2,000
	D																															2,179
Fourth period (July 1901 to June 1902).	S	33	2,835															1,033		1,046												9,000
	D	30	2,305															1,000		1,000												8,102
Fifth period (July 1902 to June 1903).	S	1,068	8,336									438						3,000		3,276												17,511
	D	1,000	6,000									400						2,000		2,000												14,005
Sixth period (July 1903 to June 1904).	S	1,000	1,001									2,267						1,034		3,000												10,111
	D	1,000	7,004									2,170						1,000		2,000												10,110
Seventh period (July 1904 to June 1905).	S	1,731	11,271									3,079						775		2,774												10,270
	D	1,344	8,206									2,011						550		1,000												14,000
Eighth period (July 1905 to June 1906).	S	7	5,000									817						1,000		150												8,000
	D	4	3,100									144						1,000		100												6,000
Ninth period (July 1906 to June 1907).	S	10	300															15		307												972
	D	8	250															10		211												670
Tenth period (July 1907 to June 1908).	S	302	1,700									300						146		1,000												5,473
	D	200	1,101									240						91		970												4,440
Eleventh period (July 1908 to June 1909).	S	34	218									1,013						125		430												5,210
	D	26	197									1,000						105		381												2,000
Twelfth period (July 1909 to June 1910).	S											4,133						170		765												8,000
	D											3,079						115		710												5,000
Thirteenth period (July 1910 to June 1911).	S	26	1,500									5,075						146		6,146												10,201
	D	10	939									3,000						124		4,000												8,207
Fourteenth period (July 1911 to June 1912).	S	488	12,000			178						5,870						1,470		3,491												19,205
	D	400	10,100			150						3,700						905		1,124												15,000
Fifteenth period (July 1912 to June 1913).	S	209	670			170						1,704						2,000		2,000												6,000
	D	204	500			100						1,000						1,000		1,000												4,000
Sixteenth period (July 1913 to June 1914).	S	61	697			52						2,000						2,000		2,000												6,000
	D	56	400			32						1,000						1,000		1,000												4,000
Seventeenth period (July 1914 to June 1915).	S	159	1,000			60						807						1,000		1,000												4,000
	D	102	201			37						104						1,000		1,000												3,000
Eighteenth period (July 1915 to June 1916).	S	204	1,204									1,000						1,000		2,000												5,000
	D	154	1,070									1,000						1,000		2,000												4,000
Nineteenth period (July 1916 to June 1917).	S	400	1,257			100						2,000						1,000		2,000												8,000
	D	300	1,000			81						2,000						1,000		2,000												6,000
Twentieth period (1st July 1917 to 8th June 1918).	S	5,613	10,500			211						2,000						1,000		2,000												20,000
	D	4,000	14,370			150						2,000						1,000		2,000												20,000
Grand Total	S	13,672	79,614	200	845	50,000	1,116	55	105	60	1,000	33,000	173	1,270	1,814	76	1,301	18,176	238	35,018	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	199,536
	D	9,210	82,018	57	611	38,000	885	55	105	60	1,000	33,000	155	1,000	1,431	71	1,200	15,000	238	30,047	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	154,795

Statement showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for three weeks ending 8th June 1918.

District, town and port.	Reported during the week ending 25th May 1918.						Reported during the week ending 1st June 1918.						Reported during the week ending 8th June 1918.					
	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Anantapur District																		
Bellary district			11	8	11	8			3	2	3	2			1	1	1	1
Chingleput district									1	1	1	1						
Chittoor district																		
Coimbatore district									1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1
Cuddapah district																		
Ganjam district																		
Godavari district																		
Coimbatore town and port																		
Guntur district			2	2	2	2			4	4	4	4						
Kistna district																		
Kurnool district																		
Madras City																		
Madura district																		
Madura town																		
Nellore district																		
Cuddalore port																		
Tuticorin port									1	1	1	1						
Nellore district																		
The Nilgiris																		
North Arcot district																		
Ramathapuram port																		
Salem district	2	2	4	3	6	5			7	6	7	6			6	6	4	4
Salem town																		
South Arcot district																		
South Kanara district																		
Mangalore port																		
Tanjore district																		
Kumbakonam town																		
Negapatam town																		
Tinnevelly district																		
Tuticorin port																		
Nellapalam port																		
Negapatam port																		
Vizagapatam district																		
Sandur State																		
Total	2	2	17	13	19	15	—	—	16	14	17	14	—	—	8	7	6	5

Madras, 10th June 1918.

W. A. JUSTICE, Major, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Madras.

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Under section 138 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908) as amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officer shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed, take down the evidence with his own hand in the English language :—

M.R.Ry. Kabad Appaji Rao Avargal, District Munsif of Gooty, under orders of transfer as District Munsif of Mangalore.

High Court, Madras,
7th June 1918.

Under section 192 of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), and section 138 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officers shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed under the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), take down the evidence with their own hand in the English language :—

Muhammad Ismail Sahib Bahadur, Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruppattur.

High Court, Madras,
5th June 1918.

M.R.Ry. Krishna Ayyangar Soundaram Ayyangar, Revenue Divisional officer, Coimbatore.
Muhammad Tamir-ud-din Qadiri Sahib Bahadur, Revenue Divisional officer, Udumpatti.

High Court, Madras,
7th June 1918.

MIR AMIR-UD-DIN,
Second Assistant Registrar, Original Side.

NOTICE.

During the continuance of the war men who are of military age (18 to 25) and fit for military service will not ordinarily be appointed to the posts of bailiffs or attendars of this Court carrying a salary not exceeding Rs. 25 per mensem.

Court of Small Causes, Madras,
20th May 1918.

T. VARADARAJULU,
Vacation Judge for Chief Judge.

NOTIFICATIONS.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 28 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, III of 1873, as amended by the Decentralization Act, IV of 1914, and with reference to the High Court notification, dated the 7th February 1917, published at pages 331 and 332, Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 13th February 1917, the High Court hereby directs and notifies that the Court of the Temporary Subordinate Judge for the district of Bellary sanctioned in G.O. No. 1292, Home (Judicial), dated the 31st May 1918, shall neither have nor exercise the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act IX of 1887.

Under section 10 of the Madras Civil Courts Act III of 1873, and with the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the High Court hereby directs and notifies that appeals from the decrees and orders of the court of the Additional District Munsif of Berwada shall with effect from the 17th June 1918 be preferred to the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Berwada.

MIR AMIR-UD-DIN,
Second Assistant Registrar, Original Side.

High Court, Madras,
11th June 1918.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 4 of 1917 in the Court of the District Munsif, Gudivada.

Dhanakonda Venkata Gopala Rao, son of Nagaraju, Brahman, aged 38, of Medar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Marreddi Rami Reddi, Manepalli Brahmayya, Davalaru Hanumayyamma, Alphuta Sri Venkateswerlu, Muramsetti Pitchayya, Yellamanchili Venkataratnam, Kona Guravayya and Bobba Subbayya .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 9th March 1918.

P. NARAYANA RAO,
District Munsif.

Gudivada, 3rd May 1918.

No. 2 of 1917 in the Court of the District Munsif, Ongole.

Koppola Narasayya, son of Govindu, residing at Addanki .. *Insolvent.*

Notice is hereby given that the debtor above named has been adjudicated an insolvent on the 17th September 1917, that creditors should prove their debts as soon as possible and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to this Court an affidavit in Form No 3

No. 3 of 1917 in the Court of the District Munsif, Ongole.

Thota Pada Pullayya, son of Kotayya, residing at Muppavaram, Ongole taluk .. .. *Insolvent.*

Notice is hereby given that the debtor above named has been adjudicated an insolvent on the 5rd day of September 1917, that creditors should prove their debts as soon as possible and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to this Court an affidavit in Form No. 3.

No. 6 of 1917 in the Court of the District Munsif, Ongole.

Shaik Bada Sahib, son of Nabe Sahib, residing at Pangaloor, Ongole taluk .. .. *Insolvent.*

Notice is hereby given that the debtor above named has been adjudicated an insolvent on the 1st day of October 1917, that creditors should prove their debts as soon as possible and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to this Court an affidavit in Form No. 3

T. G. RATHO,
Acting District Munsif.

Ongole, 27th April 1918.

No. 12 of 1918 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Tenali.

Swarna Kamayya .. .. *Petitioner (debtor)*
Pinnamaneni Venayya and nineteen others .. .. .. *Respondents (creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner abovenamed has applied to this Court for being adjudged an insolvent and that his petition stands posted to 26th June 1918 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose may appear in person or by a pleader on that date before this Court.

N. GOPALAKRISHNA RAO,
Principal District Munsif.

Tenali, 4th May 1918.

No. 16 of 1917 in the Court of the District Munsif of Ariyalur.

Veithilingam Pillai, son of Dharmalingam Pillai, Tirumeccor, Udaiyarpalaiyam taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Vellian Chetti and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 22nd April 1918. All his creditors are required to prove their claims, as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

No. 18 of 1917 in the Court of the Sub-Judge, Trichinopoly.

(1) Appavu Gounden, son of Palaniandi Gounden and (2) Parimuna Gounden, Kilmulakandi village Trichinopoly district .. .. *Petitioners.*
Naina Nayudu and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioners were adjudged insolvent on 27th March 1918. All their creditors are required to prove their claims, as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

No. 19 of 1917 in the Court of the Sub-Judge, Trichinopoly.

Panchanadha Sastri, son of Krishnaswami Sastri, Veeramachanpatti, Kulittalai taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Duraiswami Ayyar and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 27th March 1918. All his creditors are required to prove their claims, as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

No. 21 of 1917 in the Court of the District Judge, Trichinopoly.

Veerammal, wife of Sellaya Pillai, Naduvalur, Musiri taluk .. *Petitioner.*
Perumna Kangani and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 26th April 1918. All his creditors are required to prove their claims, as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

No. 21 of 1917 in the Court of the District Munsif, Karur.

Palaniappa Gounden, son of Kuruppa Gounden, Chinna Vadugappatti, Aster, Karur .. .. *Petitioner.*
Narayanan Chetti and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 22nd March 1918. All his creditors are required to prove their claims, as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

No. 26 of 1917 in the Court of the District Munsif, Karur.

Vadamalai Kone, son of Sellathambi Kone, Mesuntoki Valuu, Tennur village, Karur .. .. *Petitioner.*
Chidambaram Chetti and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 21st March 1918. All his creditors are required to prove their claims, as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

No. 9 of 1918 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly.

(1) Narayana Sastri, son of Subrahmanya Sastri, Andar street, Trichinopoly Fort and (2) Vaithiantha Sastri brother of the 1st petitioner .. .. *Petitioners.*
Agent Krishna Ayyar and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioners were adjudged insolvent on 18th March 1918. All their creditors are required to prove their claim, as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

No. 11 of 1918 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly.

L. A. Dorniswami Ayyar, son of Ayya Ayyar, Annan Car lane, Andar street, Trichinopoly .. .. *Petitioner.*
Chockalingam Chetti and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 22nd March 1918. All his creditors are required to prove their claims, as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 16 of 1918 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly.

Maruda Muthirian, son of Nana Muthirian, Sirudayur, Trichinopoly. *Petitioner.*
Subrahmania Sarma and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 19th April 1918. All his creditors are required to prove their claims, as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 20 of 1918 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly.

Veera Pillai, son of Perma Pillai, money-lender, Musiri .. .. *Petitioner.*
Nallaswami Pillai and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 8th April 1918. All his creditors are required to prove their claims, as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 28 of 1918 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly.

Sahibulla Rawuttar, son of Ryder Rawuttar, Minkara street, Lemore, Trichinopoly .. .. *Petitioner.*
Palaniyappa Chetti and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 22nd April 1918. All his creditors are required to prove their claims, as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

T. S. PALANISWAMI PILLAI,
Official Receiver.

Trichinopoly, 6th June 1918.

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATION.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8TH JUNE 1918.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	70,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	50,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office .. Rs. 1,46,56,822 15 6			
Public Deposits at Branches .. Rs. 44,89,845 1 11	2,01,46,668	1	6
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	10,97,14,495	4	1
Bank Post Bills	4,21,644	10	9
Sundries	22,79,528	9	9
Total ..	14,46,62,769	9	6

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ..	1,06,87,069	0	0
Other authorised Investments ..	4,62,691	0	3
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities ..	3,29,49,338	5	8
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities and authorised Overdrafts ..	3,26,12,963	0	7
Bills discounted and purchased ..	1,48,35,518	5	8
Balances with other Banks	1,11,97,995	1	1
Bullion	18,498	13	7
Dead Stock	19,20,028	10	6
Stamps	29,314	4	5
Sundries	68,97,097	12	4
	14,18,91,915	13	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches *	3,72,84,930	8	1
Total ..	14,91,84,746	2	0

* Includes 16,97[illegible] Sovereigns or Rs. 2,09,887-8-0.

(By order of the Directors)

W. B. MACHAIN,
Chief Accountant.

W. B. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans—7 per cent.

Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand—54 88.

Bank of Madras, Madras, 10th June 1918.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

CLAIMANTS WHO HAVE ATTAINED THEIR MAJORITY.

It is hereby notified that claims from the undermentioned individuals on account of the patrimony due to them should be submitted to the Controller of Military Accounts, Bolarum, through the Staff Officer of the station at which each claimant may be residing :—

Names of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers deceased.	Claimants.
Brooks, John, Sergeant, Infantry Veteran Company	Caroline Brooks (daughter). Dennis Brooks (son).
Brandon, John, Gunner, European Artillery Veteran Company.	John Brandon (son) * Charles Brandon (son).
Clarkson, Samuel, Artificer, Carnatic Ordnance Department	Ann Clarkson (daughter).
Carroll, J., Sergeant, 2nd European Light Infantry	Elizabeth Carroll (daughter). Joseph Carroll (son). Agnes Carroll (daughter).
Cosser, J., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	John Cosser (son).
Crawley, Sergeant	George Wellington Crawley (son).
Doyle, I., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Madras Artillery	James Doyle (son).
Danford, S., Gunner, 3rd Battalion, Madras Artillery	Amelia alias Emma Danford (daughter).
Furlong, I., Corporal, 3rd Madras European Regiment	John Furlong (son).
Flynn, J., Corporal, 1st Madras Fusiliers	James Flynn (son). William Flynn (son). Joseph Flynn (son)
Grimstone, R., Sergeant, 3rd Madras European Regiment	Perquira Grimstone (daughter) Richard Grimstone (son).
Hawkins, Richard, Private, European Infantry Veteran Company.	Jeremiah Mitchell Hawkins (Foster son). George Hawkins (son).
Hunsley, W., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	Charles Hunsley (son).
Hutchins, James, Gunner, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	George Henry Hutchins (son)
Healey, P., Hospital Sergeant	Edward Healey (son). Frank Healey (son).
Kelaher, I. T., Bombardier, 3rd Battalion, Artillery	Mary Kelaher (daughter).
Knowles, W. S., Bugler, D. Company, 1st Battalion, Madras Artillery.	Andrew James Knowles (son).
McDonald, R., 2nd Corporal, Sappers and Miners	James McDonald (son)
McGuire, Michael, Staff Barrack Sergeant, B. Company, 4th Battalion, Artillery.	Andrew McGuire (son).
McManus, J., Foreman, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Corps	Agnes Maude McManus (daughter). Mary Elisabeth McManus (daughter). Reith McManus (daughter). Patrick John McManus (son)
Murphy, I., Private, 3rd Madras European Regiment	James Murphy (son).
Nicholson, T., Shoeing Smith	Arabella Hannah Nicholson (daughter).
Rothe, R., Corporal, 2nd European Light Infantry	Catherine Rothe (daughter).
Scully, E., Sub Overseer	Eleanor Scully (daughter). John Scully (son).
Smith Michael, Colour-Sergeant, 1st Madras Fusiliers	Mary Ann Smith (daughter).
Smithes, R., Sergeant, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	Henry Smithes (son).
Sheepard, J., Sergeant, 22nd Brigade, Royal Artillery	John Sheppard (son). Ellen Sheppard (daughter).
Wallace, J., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Artillery	John Wallace (son). Thomas Wallace (son).
Wiggins, R., Gunner, Madras Artillery	John M. Wiggins (son).

* Claim received, but claimant has not yet appeared to receive payment.

9th (Secunderabad) Division, Bolarum,
25th May 1918.

H. C. SZYZEPANSKI, Major, I.A.,
Controller of Military Accounts.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a deserter from the 6th Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment, dated at Bangalore, this 3rd day of June 1918.

Number, rank and name 50006, Private, Ilderton (John); age, about 34 years; height, 5 feet 9 inches; colour of complexion, fair; hair, grey; eyes, blue; trade, painter; date of enlistment, re-enlisted during war; date of desertion or absence, 6th May 1918; place of desertion or absence, Bangalore.

W. J. P. BENSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding 4th Reserve Battalion (India)

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATON.

UNCLAIMED SUMS.

Notice is hereby given that a sum of Rs. 19-1-8 due to the undermentioned labourers who were employed on the Madura Drainage Works for the periods noted against them in the subjoined statement is outstanding in the accounts of this division.

2. If the amount is not claimed by the labourers within three months from the date of this notification it will be credited to Government.

3. All claimants for payment of the amounts should appear in person before M.R.Ry. V. Sethuramu, Overseer, Block 1, Madura Drainage Works.

Statement showing arrears of wages due to labourers employed on Madura Drainage Works.

Block No. I.

Month and period of M.M.R. to which the arrears relate.	Serial number as per M.M.R.	Name of labourers.	Amount due. Rs.	A.	P.
4th to 8th October 1917	7	Muthulakshmi	0	7	6
29th October to 3rd November 1917 ..	7	Santhanam	0	4	8
	8	Krishna	0	3	8
26th November to 1st December 1917	5	Munuswami	0	15	0
3rd November to 9th December 1917 ..	12	Sivarayi	0	4	6
2nd November to 8th December 1917 ..	11	Pappammal	0	3	6
25th November to 2nd December 1917	28	Thapu Subbayya	0	6	6
	78	Do. Muthu Nadan	0	3	6
	80	Do. Nagayaka Accalam	0	3	6
	81	Do. Arokiam Khan	0	6	6
3rd to 8th December 1917	25	Muthu Nadan	0	14	6
17th to 22nd December 1917	3	Muthu Irulayi	0	15	6
24th to 29th December 1917	10	Karuppayi	0	1	6
24th to 31st December 1917	1	Muthu Irulayi	0	2	6
26th December 1917 to 6th January 1918 ..	4	Perumal	0	15	6
3rd to 12th January 1918	2	Muniandi	0	4	6
7th to 12th January 1918	7	Kandasamia Nayudu	0	6	6
17th to 26th January 1918	6	Chokkalingam	0	1	6
	9	Muttu Pichchi	0	1	6
	12	M. Irulayee	0	3	0
	18	M. Thangammal	0	5	6
21st to 27th January 1918	6	Periyaswami	0	4	6
19th to 26th January 1918	7	Yellappan	1	14	6
28th January to 3rd February 1918 ..	26	Arokiakalam	2	6	6
	40	Kaja	1	9	6
	61	Pinnia	1	8	6
28th January to 3rd February 1918 ..	16	Velluchami Pillai	0	7	6
21st to 28th January 1918	4	Ariyanaki	0	4	6
	7	Vellachi	0	3	6
3rd to 10th February 1918	6	Ariyanayya	0	2	6
3rd to 10th February 1918	16	Velluswami Pillai	3	0	0
10th to 24th February 1918	8	Chokkalingam	0	4	6
10 h to 23rd February 1918	4	Vellachami	1	0	6
17th to 24th February 1918	36	Gouri Ammal	0	14	6
25th February to 3rd March 1918 ..	8	Kaja	0	6	6
	18	Pakyam	0	7	6
		Total ..	19	1	8

Madura, 20th May 1918.

J. S. WESTERDALE,
Executive Engineer, Madura Drainage Division.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

In exercise of the powers delegated to it under sub-section (2) to section 17 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1897, as amended by the Madras Decentralization Act, 1914, the Board of Revenue hereby directs the survey under section 17 (1) (a) of the said Act of 1897 of the Venkatagiri taluk of the Venkatagiri zamindari in the Nellore district and of the Akkurti taluk of the same zamindari in the Chittoor district.

Board of Revenue (Rev. Sett., Sur., L. Rds. & Agri.),
Madras, 21st May 1918.

In exercise of the powers delegated under clause 3 of section 4 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1897, the Board of Revenue appoints the Divisional Officer of the Muvur division in the Trichinopoly district to be Survey Officer under the Act for the purpose of hearing appeals against the decision of the Special Deputy Tahsildar employed in connection with inam surveys in the Muvur division.

Board of Rev. (Rev. Sett., Sur., L. Rds. and Agri.), T. VIJAYARAGHAVA ACHARYA,
Madras, 5th June 1918. *Acting Secretary.*

Under section 9 (i) of the Madras Salt Act, 1889, as amended by the Madras Decentralization Act, 1914, and in supersession of Notification No 557, dated 19th December 1899, published on pages 1378 to 1387 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 19th December 1899, the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, Madras, defines the limits of the undermentioned salt factory in the Madras Presidency as follows:—

Name of the factory	Where situated.	Limits.
Krishnapatam.	Krishnapatam village, Nellore taluk	*North*, S. Nos. 465, 464, 477, 652 and 653/3 of the Krishnapatam village and the Uttanlva, a creek running into the Buckingham canal; *east*, Buckingham canal, *south* S. Nos. 449, 446, 445, 441 and 451 of the Krishnapatam village; *west*, the eastern limit of the Muthukur village and a line drawn from the north-eastern corner of the same to the south-western boundary of S. No. 465 of the Krishnapatam village.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 23rd May 1918.

Under section 9 (i) of the Madras Salt Act, 1889, as amended by the Madras Decentralization Act, 1914, and in supersession of notification No 557, dated 19th December 1899, published on pages 1378 to 1387 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 19th December 1899, the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, Madras, defines the limits of the undermentioned salt factory in the Madras Presidency as follows:—

Name of the factory.	Where situated.	Limits.
Palaia ..	Woollapalem village, hamlet of Singarapalli, Kandukur taluk	*North*, branch road leading from Woollapalem to the Buckingham canal; *east*, the Buckingham canal; *south*, S. Nos 682, 685 and 687 of the Singarapalli village; *west*, S. Nos 683, 673, 674, 672 669, 668, 667 and 666 of the Singarapalli village; the road from the latter survey number to the bank of the paiars' place and a line drawn due north from the bank of the paiars' lines till it meets the northern boundary.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 1st June 1918.

Under section 9 (*c*) of the Sea Customs Act as amended by the Decentralization Act, IV of 1914, the Chief Customs Authority for the Madras Presidency hereby notifies that all cargo boats; whether laden or empty, proceeding to or returning from vessels, anchoring in the roads at the port of Cocanada should call at the Customs jetty for examination.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 6th June 1918.

E. GRAHAM,
Secretary.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

With reference to notification, published in page 687, Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 21st May 1918, calling for tenders for supply of survey demarcation stones for Samayapuram taluk, Trichinopoly district, tenders will be received by the Officer in charge of No. IV Survey Party, Trichinopoly, up to 16th July 1918.

K. CURTIS,
Officer in charge of No IV Survey Party

Trichinopoly, 4th June 1918.

RECOVERY OF WRECKS.

Notice is hereby given, under section 79 of Act VII of 1856, that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the port of Madras, and claimants should submit their claim within a week's time from the date of the circular and remove the articles claimed within the close of the month on payment of the salvage charge. Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month by the Engineer, Port Trust, Madras.

Description of articles.	Mark.	Date of recovery.	Place of recovery.
Four pot sleepers	MSMR	20th May 1918 ..	Madras harbour.
Do.	"	21st " ..	
One jungle wood piece	421	21st " ..	
One flat iron piece		1st June 1918 ..	
One jungle wood plank, 9½' × 4' × 3'		1st " ..	
One wooden fender fitted with flat iron bar		1st " ..	
One teakwood scantling		1st " ..	
Three square iron bars		4th " ..	
One round iron bar		4th " ..	
One flat iron bar		4th " ..	
Two teakwood scantlings		4th " ..	
Four round iron bars		4th " ..	
Two square iron bars		4th " ..	
One angle iron piece		5th " ..	
One teakwood scantling		5th " ..	
Two flat iron bars		6th " ..	
One flat iron piece		6th " ..	
Two square iron bars		6th " ..	
Two coal pieces, 46 lb.		6th " ..	
One cast iron plate piece		6th " ..	

இதனுடன் 1850-ம் ஆண்டு 7-வது சட்டம் 78-வது செக்ஷனுடன் விளம்பித்துள்ள மரத்தின் மீது, குறைந்த பக்ஷம் எண்ணூறாவது கடிதம் எழுதப்பட்டுள்ளது. கொத்தனை வேறு கொத்தனை மற்றும் கொத்தனைக்குள்ளே. கொத்தனை வரை தனித்தனியாக இந்த விளம்பரத்தில் குறைந்த அளவு சரியாக கடிதம் அந்த மரம் முழுவதையுமாக கொத்தனை அறிவித்த வேண்டும். அந்த கொத்தனையும் மரம் போடு முன்பே எழுதியபடி உதவியாளர் அந்த மரத்தை விற்க வேண்டும்.

சரக்கின் விவரம்.	குறி.	தரம் அல்லது வகுப்பு.	தரம் இடம்.
		1918-ம் ஆண்டு	
4 இருப்பு நெய்ய சட்டை	M.S.M.R.	மெஷ் 30 அ.	
4 இருப்பு நெய்ய சட்டை	வே.	வே. 31 அ.	
1 காட்டுத்த துண்டு	பூச்சை	வே. 31 அ.	
1 தட்டை இருப்பு துண்டு	வே.	குரல் 1 அ.	
1 காட்டுப்பாக்கை, 9' × 4' × 3" ..	வே.	வே. 1 அ.	
1 காட்டுப் பெரிய தட்டை இருப்பு சட்டத்துக்குடையது	வே.	வே. 1 அ.	
1 தென்னை வலிசை	வே.	வே. 1 அ.	
3 சதுர இருப்பு கம்பிகள்	வே.	வே. 4 அ.	
1 உருண்ட இருப்பு கம்பி	வே.	வே. 4 அ.	மற்றவை தரப்படுவது.
1 தட்டை இருப்பு சட்டம்	வே.	வே. 4 அ.	
2 தென்னை வலிசைகள்	வே.	வே. 4 அ.	
4 உருண்ட இருப்பு கம்பிகள்	வே.	வே. 5 அ.	
2 சதுர இருப்பு கம்பிகள்	வே.	வே. 5 அ.	
1 தென்னை இருப்பு துண்டு	வே.	வே. 5 அ.	
1 தென்னை வலிசை	வே.	வே. 5 அ.	
2 தட்டை இருப்பு சட்டங்கள்	வே.	வே. 6 அ.	
1 தட்டை இருப்பு துண்டு	வே.	வே. 6 அ.	
2 சதுர இருப்பு கம்பிகள்	வே.	வே. 6 அ.	
2 தென்னை துண்டுகள், 40 lb	வே.	வே. 6 அ.	
1 தென்னை தகடு துண்டு	வே.	வே. 6 அ.	

Harbour Office, Madras,
8th June 1918

H. GARLAND,
Acting Deputy Conservator of the Port,
for Receiver of Wrecks for the Port of Madras.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

AT THE GOVERNMENT BRANCH PRESS, 163, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS, S.C., AND BY AGENTS.

[A Catalogue of all Madras Government Publications available for sale may be obtained gratis from the Government Press, Mint Buildings, or at Mount Road Branch, Madras.]

[The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.]

List of Gazetted Officers in the Madras Police Department, corrected up to 1st June 1918. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 4 (6 p.).

Board's Standing Orders. Thirtieth to Thirty-fourth lists of corrections to Volume I and Twenty-seventh to Thirtieth lists of corrections to Volume II. Each price 3. (3 p.).

Madras Registration Manual, Part II. Tenth list of corrections. Anna 1. (3 p.).

Madras Treasury Manual, Vols. I and II. Seventy-ninth list of corrections. Anna 1 (3 p.).

Madras Quarterly Civil List, corrected up to 1st April 1918. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Re. 1. (2 as.).

Madras Supplement to the Civil Service Regulations, 5th edition, 1918. Imperial 8vo. Board. Re. 1-4. (6 as.)

Monthly list of Civil Servants in the Madras Presidency, corrected up to 1st June 1918. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 8. (1 a.).

Records of Fort St. George Diary and Consultation Book, 1683. Foolscap folio. Paper cover. Rs. 5-8. (5 as.).

Civil Medical Code. Third edition, 1918. Ninth list of corrections. Price 3. (3 p.).

Classified List of Forest Officers in the Madras Presidency (with Coorg), corrected up to 1st May 1918. Imperial 8vo. Paper cover. Anna 1. (3 p.).

Quarterly list of officers in the Educational Department, Madras, Bangalore and Coorg, corrected up to 1st April 1918. Royal 8vo, paper cover. As. 6 (1 a.)

Local Fund Code (Second edition, Reprint). Twelfth List of Corrections, As. 3-6. (6 p.).

Civil Account Code, Vol. I, 7th edition. Nineteenth and Twentieth lists of Corrections. Each As. 2 (3 p.).

Note on the Statistics of the Registration Department in the Madras Presidency for 1917. Foolscap folio, paper cover. As. 3. (3 p.).

Madras Subsidiary Jail Manual, 1914. Sixth list of corrections. Price 3 (3 p.).

Inspection Code, 1916. Ninth list of corrections or Second list of Reprint. Price 6 (3 p.).

Report on the Administration of the Jails of the Madras Presidency, 1917. Foolscap folio, wrapper. Re. 1-4 (3 as 6 p.).

TABLE SHOWING EFFECT OF LEGISLATION IN THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S COUNCIL DURING 1917. As. 4–8 (6 p.).

MADRAS FISHERIES. Report No. I (1917). The Edible Molluscs of the Presidency. As. 8 (1 a. 6 p.).
Report No. 2 (1917). A new protozoan cause of Widespread Mortality among Marine Fishes. As. 2 (6 p.).
Report No. 3 (1917). A Statistical Analysis of the Fishing Industry of Tuticorin (Southern India). As. 8 (1 a. 6 p.).
Report No. 4. The Indian Beche-de-mer Industry: Its History and Recent Revival. As. 4 (1 a.).
Report No. 5. Carp-Growing in Germany. As. 1–6 (6 p.).
Report No. 6. Note on treatment of swamps, etc. As. 2 (6 p.).

MADRAS FISHERIES BULLETIN No. XI. Fishery Investigations. Rs. 1–4 (5 as. 6 p.)

VILLAGE OFFICERS' MANUAL. ENGLISH. 1913 EDITION. Nineteenth and Twentieth lists of corrections. Each Pies 6 (6 p.).

MUNICIPAL ACCOUNT CODE (SECOND EDITION REPRINT). Third list of corrections. As. 2 (6 p.).

PUBLIC SERVICE NOTIFICATION (REVISED UP TO 15TH MAY 1918). Foolscap folio, stitched. As. 2–6 (6 p.).

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS (REVISED UP TO 16TH MAY 1918). Foolscap folio, stitched. As. 2 (6 p.).

STATISTICAL RETURNS ON THE LUNACY ASYLUMS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1917. Foolscap folio, paper cover. As. 6 (1 a.).

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE ESTATES UNDER THE COURT OF WARDS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR FASLI 1326 (1916–17). Foolscap folio, paper cover. As. 12 (1 a.).

GRANT-IN-AID CODE, 1916. Fifth list of corrections or Second list to reprint; Eighth list of corrections or Fifth list to reprint; Ninth list of corrections or Sixth list to reprint. Each Pies 6 (6 p.); and Tenth list of corrections or Seventh list to reprint. Anna 1 (6 p.).

LIST OF GENERAL RULES AND ORDERS, 1917. Addenda and Corrigenda list No. II, dated 31st December 1917. As. 3–9 (6 p.).

RULES UNDER THE INCOME TAX ACT, 1918. English. Foolscap folio, stitched. As. 1–6 (6 p.).

INDIA ACT II OF 1918. Cinematograph. Malayalam. Pies 6 (6 p.).

INDIA ACT III OF 1918. Income Case. Foolscap folio. Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam and Kanarese. Each Pies 3 (6 p.).

INDIA ACT IV OF 1918. INDIAN COINAGE. Foolscap folio. Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam and Kanarese. Each Pies 3 (6 p.).

INDIA ACT VI OF 1918. INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY (AMENDMENT). Foolscap folio, Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, Malayalam and Uriya. Each. Pies 3 (3 p.).

INDIA ACT VII OF 1918. INDIAN INCOME-TAX. Foolscap folio. Royal 8vo. English. As. 8 (1 a.).

INDIA ACT VIII OF 1918. INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE (AMENDMENT). Foolscap folio. Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese and Malayalam. Each Pies 3 (6 p.).

INDIA ACT IX OF 1918. INDIAN SOLDIERS (LITIGATION) ACT, 1918. Foolscap folio. Tamil, Telugu and Kanarese. Each. Pies 3 (6 p.). Malayalam. Pies 6 (6 p.).

INDIA ACT X OF 1918. THE USURIOUS LOANS ACT, 1918. Foolscap folio. Malayalam, Tamil Telugu and Kanarese. Each. Pies 3. (6 p.).

INDIA ACT XI OF 1918. INDIAN ARMY (AMENDMENT). Foolscap folio. Pies 6 (6 p.).

INDIA ACT XII OF 1918. INDIAN COMPANIES RESTRICTION ACT, 1918. Foolscap folio. Tamil, Telugu and Kanarese. Each Pies 3 (6 p.).

GODS AND GODDESSES. South Indian Images of —. By Rao Sahib H. Krishna Sastri, B.A., 1918. Royal 8vo. Cloth gilt. Rs. 5–8 or 8s. 3d. (6 as.).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NEW LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, 8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

[*A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.*]

ACT II OF 1886 (INDIAN INCOME-TAX), MODIFIED UP TO 1ST APRIL 1918. Urdu. As. 2–3. (1 a.) Hindi. As. 2–3. (1 a.).

ORDINANCE No. VII OF 1916.—SECOND INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY FURTHER AMENDMENT. Urdu and Hindi. Each pies 3. (1 a.).

ORDINANCE No. VIII OF 1916.—ELECTION ENQUIRIES. Urdu and Hindi. Each pies 3. (1 a.).

ORDINANCE No. II OF 1917. Urdu. Pies 3. (1 a.).

ORDINANCE No. II OF 1917. Hindi. Pies 3. (1 a.).

ORDINANCE No. III OF 1917. Urdu. Pies 3. (1 a.).

ORDINANCE No. III OF 1917. Hindi. Pies 3. (1 a.).

ORDINANCE No. IV OF 1917. Urdu. Pies 3. (1 a.).

ORDINANCE No. IV OF 1917. Hindi. Pies 3. (1 a.).

ADDENDA AT CORRIGENDA TO LIST OF GENERAL RULES AND ORDERS (EDITION 1917). LIST No. I OF 1917, DATED 30TH JUNE 1917. Royal 8vo. Stitched. As. 3–6. (1 a.).

DIGEST OF INDIAN LAW CASES FOR 1916.—COMPILED UNDER ORDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, BY B. D. BASU, BAR-AT-LAW. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 4. (5 as.).

LEGISLATION AND ORDERS RELATING TO THE WAR. FIFTH EDITION. Corrected up to 15th May 1917. Royal 8vo. Board. Re. 1. (4 as.).

TABLE SHOWING EFFECT OF LEGISLATION IN THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S COUNCIL DURING 1916. As. 2 (1 a.).

VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates duly qualified under the examination rules for the post of a Shorthand writer in the District Court, Guntur. Preference will be given to graduates with Shorthand, Advanced grade. A paces appointment of a clerk on Rs. 20 or 25 will be given in addition to the shorthand allowance. The applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 25th June 1918.

K. SRINIVASA RAO,
District Judge.

Guntur, 20th May 1918.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who possess general educational qualifications, the least being completed Secondary School Leaving Certificate and who have passed Typewriting, Intermediate or Elementary grade, for an accountant's post on Rs. 20 (with duties of a typist) in this office.

P. NAGESA RAO,
Treasury Deputy Collector.

Cocanada, 21st May 1918.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have passed the Surveyor's test or the Lower Subordinate test of the College of Engineering, Madras, for the posts of temporary surveyors, draughtsmen and lower subordinates in this division as detailed below. None but qualified men need apply. The surveyors and sub-overseers will be employed in the investigation of Tank Restoration Scheme works in the division within the limits of Salem and North Arcot districts. Appointments are likely to last for a number of years. Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th June 1918.

Posts.—(1) Three temporary surveyors' posts on Rs. 50 per mensem; (2) One temporary draughtsman's post on Rs. 40 per mensem; (3) One temporary draughtsman's post on Rs. 30 per mensem; (4) One permanent lower subordinate's post on Rs. 30 per mensem.

S. KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR,
Executive Engineer, T.R.S. Division, IV Circle.

Vellore, 23rd May 1918.

WANTED a passed School Final candidate with Typewriting test (at least elementary grade) for a Clerk's post in the Revenue Divisional office, Bhimavaram. Initial salary of the post is Rs. 20 with prospects of promotion in due course. Men of experience in the Revenue Department will be preferred.

M. VENKANNA,
Revenue Divisional Officer.

Bhimavaram, 23rd May 1918.

APPLICATIONS are invited from persons who have passed the type-writing examination at least, elementary grade, for the post of Clerk on Rs. 20 in the Revenue Divisional office, Cuddapah.

T. V. GOPAL RAO,
Deputy Collector.

Cuddapah, 23rd May 1918.

WANTED a Drawing Master in the Reformatory School, Chingleput, on Rs. 15—1—20. The place is permanently vacant. Applications stating age, qualifications (general and technical) should reach the undersigned on or before the 20th June 1918.

J. W. COOMBES,
Acting Superintendent, Reformatory School.

Chingleput, 28th May 1918.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a temporary Draftsman on Rs. 30 per mensem. The appointment will last up to 31st March 1919 and the selected candidate will be required to join within five days from date of receipt of order. None but those who have passed the Lower Subordinate Test or old Draftsman Test of the College of Engineering, Madras, need apply.

T. P. DILLON,
Executive Engineer, Tinnevelly Division.

Tinnevelly, 29th May 1918.

APPLICATIONS with copies of testimonials are invited from duly qualified candidates for the appointment of Deputy Accountant on Rs. 60 per mensem in the Honourable the Resident's Treasury, Bangalore. The appointment is likely to become permanent from 1st January 1919. Preference will be given to those who have knowledge of the preparation of treasury account and audit of bills and who are employed in the treasury account department.

The applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 20th June 1918. The successful candidate must be able to join the appointment by the end of June 1918.

T. J. TASKER,
Collector, Civil and Military Station.

Bangalore, 30th May 1918.

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified candidates for the post of Sub Inspector of Police. Applicants should be of good social position and standing and be able to produce proof of good character. They must not be under 21 nor over 25 years of age nor less than 5 feet 5 inches in height and 32 inches round the chest. Appointments are subject to the production of a medical certificate of physical fitness which is granted free of cost on the requisition of a District Superintendent of Police.

NOTE.—Candidates should have obtained at least a completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificate or have the minimum qualification required under the Public Service Notification. *Preference will be given to candidates with better qualifications.*

2. The promotion of Head Constable to the grade of Sub-Inspector is restricted to a very small proportion and Sub-Inspectors of proved character, conduct and capacity are eligible for promotion to the rank of Inspector and also to the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police in the Provincial Service on pay ranging from Rs 250 to Rs 500, eventually rising to a maximum of Rs. 2-0—if placed in charge of districts

3. The pay of Sub-Inspectors runs from Rs. 30 to 100 with an allowance of Rs. 15 or Rs 5 per mensem according as a horse or a cycle is maintained. They are entitled to liberal halting and travelling allowances, and from the beginning of their service draw double second class fares when travelling by train subject to the provisions of the Civil Service Regulations.

4. Selected candidates will undergo a year's training at the Provincial Training School, Vellore, during which period they are granted an allowance of Rs 25 per mensem in the case of Indians and Rs. 40 in the case of Europeans and Eurasians to cover expenses. This period of service qualifies for pension

5. Application should be made before 1st July to the Superintendents of Police of the districts to which the applicant belongs Permanent residents of Madras should present their applications to the Commissioner of Police, Madras, and residents of Native States to the Superintendents of Police of the British districts nearest to them Forms of applications are available in all District Police Offices and in the City Police Office Candidates should fill in the forms correctly and completely.

6 Candidates should satisfy the selecting officers that they are acquainted with the language or languages they profess to know.

7. Candidates will be required to appear before a committee on a date and at a place which will be communicated to them by the officers to whom they have presented their applications.

A. F. G. MOSCARDI,
District Magistrate.

Ramnad, 1st June 1918.

APPLICATIONS are invited from graduates for acting and sub, *pro tem*, vacancies in the Nilgiri Collector's office. The applicant should state his age and caste and forward testimonials, if any.

A. R. CUMMING,
Collector.

Ootacamund, 1st June 1918.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who are qualified under the examination rules for the post of third clerk in the office of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, II and III circles, Bellary. The vacancy is permanent and the pay of the appointment is Rs. 20—1—25. Proposals have been made to have the pay raised to Rs. 30.

G. R. HILSON,
Dy. Director of Agriculture, II and III Circles.

Bellary 3rd June 1918.

WANTED a second class Health Officer qualified under the rules on Rs. 150—10(annual)—300 with conveyance allowance of Rs. 25 per month. The appointment will be on probation for one year and the incumbent will be confirmed if he gives satisfaction. Applications should reach the undersigned before 30th June 1918.

P. APPARAO,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Vizagapatam, 3rd June 1918.

WANTED at once an Assistant Sanitary Inspector for six months for the Virudupatti municipality on a monthly salary of Rs. 25—1—30 with a bicycle allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem The post is likely to become permanent. None but fully qualified men need apply.

T. S. JAMBUNATHA AYYAR,
Chairman.

Virudupatti, 8th June 1918.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have passed the Intermediate examination for acting and permanent vacancies of clerks' posts in the Dhone division. Preference will be given to non-Brahmans. A knowledge of Telugu is quite essential.

N. L. NARASIMHA RAO,
Deputy Collector.

Dhone, 4th June 1918.

APPLICATIONS are invited from graduates, undergraduates and from holders of secondary school-leaving certificates, who have obtained marks not less than the Presidency average in all the subjects of A and C groups, for permanent and acting vacancies on Rs. 20 and 25 in the Huzur, Divisional and Taluk offices in this district. A knowledge of Telugu is essential. Graduates will be given Rs. 25 to start with.

A. GALLETTI,
Acting Collector.

Chittoor Collector's Office,
8th June 1918.

PASSED candidates are required to fill up over thirty vacancies in the clerical grades in the Registration district of South Malabar consequent upon the introduction of the new clerical scheme.

2. Applications should reach the undersigned before the 30th June 1918.

3. Applications should be accompanied by specimen of Malayalam and English handwriting half a sheet each

4. Men of good handwriting and superior educational qualifications will be preferred.

T. K. VENKATESWARA AYYAR,
Registrar, South Malabar.

Calicut, 8th June 1918.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

On or after the 22th July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Mylapore, 11th May 1918. T. KUMARASWAMI.

On or after the 18th July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Trivandrum, 13th May 1918. R. MUTHUSWAMI.

On or after the 6th July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 13th May 1918. T. V. NAGARATNAM PILLAI.

On or after the 6th August, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Mylapore, 20th May 1918. T. S. SRINIVASAN.

On or after the 18th July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Hyderabad, 22nd May 1918. A. G. RANGA ACHARIYAR.

On or after the 27th July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Tirukkendurai, 29th May 1918. T. V. RAMANATHA AYYAR.

On or after the 22nd July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Bezwada, 30th May 1918. D. SRINIVASA RAO.

On or after the 15th July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Mylapore, 30th May 1918. B. RAMACHANDRAN.

On or after the 24rd July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Nungambakam, 31st May 1918. M. S. KRISHNASAWMI.

On or after the 25th July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Hyderabad (Deccan), 1st June 1918. V. RAJARAMA AYYAR.

On or after the 1st August, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Conjeeveram, 5th June 1918. P. B. SRINIVASA ACHARI.

On or after the 23rd July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Kavaripatnam, 6th June 1918. K. S. VENKATARAMAN.

On or after the 16th July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 10th June 1918. T. R. KOTHANDARAM MUDALIYAR.

We, Stanley A. Solomon, Stanley A. David and Stanley A. J. Dawson shall henceforth be known as S. A. Stanley, D. A. Stanley and J. D. Stanley respectively.

Madras, 11th June 1918.

S. A. STANLEY.
D. A. STANLEY.
J. D. STANLEY.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a document purporting to be the Will executed by late Thulasi Ammal, my adopted mother, which was presented to the District Registrar, Trichinopoly, for being registered, but was returned unregistered to me in March last, was lost while driving in a carriage. A reward of Rs 10 (ten) is offered to any one who can find it and hand it over to me.

28th May 1918.

K. SESHA AYYANGAR,
son of late Mr. Krishna Ayyangar,
North Gunti Street, Trichinopoly.

I, Augustus Edward Godfrey heretofore called and known by the name of Augustus Edward Grosholz of Calicut, Lieutenant Commander, R.N.R., Port Officer, Calicut, hereby give public notice that by a Deed Poll, dated the 21st day of May 1918, duly executed by myself and my wife Ethel Lucy Williamina Godfrey and attested we formally and absolutely renounced and abandoned the said surname of Grosholz and declared that we had respectively assumed and adopted and intended thenceforth upon all occasions whatsoever to use and subscribe the names of Augustus Edward Godfrey and Ethel Lucy Williamina Godfrey instead of Augustus Edward Grosholz and Ethel Lucy Williamina Grosholz respectively and so as to be at all times thereafter called, known and described by the respective names of Augustus Edward Godfrey and Ethel Lucy Williamina Godfrey exclusively.

Dated the 21st day of May 1918.

KING & PARTRIDGE,
Solicitors, Madras.

A. E. GODFREY.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Notice is hereby given that the Share Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from 10th instant until payment of the half-yearly dividend.

(By order of the Directors)

Madras, 10th June 1918.

W. B. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

MINUTES OF A BOARD MEETING, No. 4 OF 1918-19, HELD ON THE 23RD MAY 1918.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS J. H. SPRING, K.C.I.E., *Chairman*.

Mr. S. N. Bower, B.A.
Capt. C. S. Healey, R.I.M.
Mr W. Hutton, A.M.I.C.E.
Mr. A. Muirhead, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. Fraser
Mr. J. F. Simpson.
Mr. A. P. Symonds.
Mr. H. P. M. Rae.
Mr. A. T. Luker.
Khan Bahadur Md. Abdul Kaddus Badsha Sahib.
M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur C. Ramanujam Chetti Garu.
M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur N. C. Rajagopala Ashariyar Avargal.
M.R.Ry. C. Gopal Menon Avergal.

64. Read, approved and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting held on Thursday the 9th May 1918.

65. Read and approved a draft letter by the Chairman to the Chief Secretary to Government, Financial Department, submitting for sanction a statement showing excess outlay during 1917-18 under certain of the Revenue and Capital heads of accounts.

66. Resolved, subject to sanction of Government, to approve of the Trust's Traffic Manager's recommendation for remission of dues in three cases, amounting in all to Rs. 65-8-0.

67. Read a note by the Trust's Chief Engineer proposing to accept an offer of Rs 4,500 for an air compressor for which he has no longer any use, the machinery to be loaded on a railway wagon in the Trust's yard.

Resolved to approve of the sale.

68. Read letter, dated 16th May 1918, from the Board's Solicitors, submitting for payment a bill for Rs. 75 for preparing a lease with Messrs. Gordon, Woodroffe & Co. of shed No. V.

Resolved to sanction the payment of the bill.

69. Resolved, on the recommendation of the Chairman, to sanction, with effect from the 1st of April 1918, for Accounts clerk S. Sundara Ayyar, a salary of Rs. 34 per mensem in the incremental scale of Rs. 30—1—35 forming No. 50 of the Trust's schedule of staff.

70. The following statement comparing harbour dues collected in April 1918 with those for the corresponding period of the previous two years was ordered to be recorded:—

Statement showing the amount of dues collected during the month of April 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I. Harbour receipts—			
(i) Dues on imports	35,013 2 0	35,097 10 4	53,053 5 0
(ii) Dues on exports	11,329 12 0	18,144 4 0	23,538 2 0
(iii) Transit dues, imports	4,370 4 0	1,460 12 0	18,442 0 0
(iv) Storage, exports	61 7 0	488 8 0	3,816 10 0
(v) Rent for storage space ..	529 8 0	1,468 4 0	3,017 8 0
(vi) Harbour terminal charges ..	651 3 1	920 9 4	4,502 8 8
(vii) Cranage	7,983 0 0	8,584 5 0	8,567 9 0
(viii) Portorage special	209 5 2	451 13 11	134 15 0
(ix) Demurrage	121 14 0	418 28 0	934 0 0
(x) Hire of harbour wagons ..	1,547 0 0	1,316 0 0	856 0 0
II. Rents, fees and penalties—			
(i) Rents of properties	3,713 2 0	7,149 4 0	3,286 4 0
(ii) Overtime fees	2,705 0 6	2,287 0 0	1,791 0 0
(iii) Passenger tolls	3,173 11 9	1,570 10 9	— 133 12 0
(iv) Fines and penalties	2 0 0	10 0 0	156 4 0
(v) Railway tolls	375 0 0	....	....
III. Sales—			
(i) Water sold to boats	1,470 14 6	1,525 14 0	710 6 0
(ii) Do. to works	....	....	....
(iii) Sale of unclaimed goods ..	....	....	....
(iv) Other sales	....	....	....
IV. Contributions to Revenue—			
(i) From Port funds	....	....	....
(ii) From Government	....	....	....
V. Interest—			
Interest on investments	....	....	....
VI. Miscellaneous—			
(i) Profit on investments	....	....	....
(ii) Commission on Corporation timber licence fees.	228 0 6	103 0 0	218 13 0
VII. Items awaiting adjustment	— 52 0 0	0 0 0	45 11 0
Total ..	74,325 7 11	79,984 9 10	1,25,098 11 0

Month	Actuals of 1916-17.	Actuals of 1917-18.	Actuals of 1918-19.	Increase or decrease in the last two years.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
April ..	74,323 7 11	79,654 9 10	1,25,698 11 3	+ 46,012 1 5
Total ..	74,323 7 11	79,654 9 10	1,25,698 11 3	+ 46,012 1 5

71. The following statement of estimates sanctioned since the 9th May 1918 was ordered to be recorded :—

Statement of sanctions by Chairman and Board.

Serial number.	Authority		Name of work.	Amount sanctioned.	Balance of budget allotment still available.	Chargeable to	Remarks.
	No.	Date.					
			Capital Works.	Rs. A. P.			
1	G.O. No 133, Public (Marine).	20th May 1918.	Transfer of the building known as 'the old Harbour Master's office' from the Plinth Fund to Capital Account	7,091 1 3	..	Capital.	
2	G.O. No. 166, Public (Marine).	Do.	A revised estimate for the repair of the damages caused to the Madras Harbour by the cyclone of November 1916.	21,56,608 3 6	..	Do.	In supersession of G.O. No. 104, Public (Marine), dated 4th April 1917
			Revenue Works.				
			Nil.				
			Madras Port Fund.				
1	G.O. No. 132, Public (Marine)	13th May 1918.	Repairs to mooring buoys in Madras Harbour during 1918-19.	6,000 0 0	..	Detailed account B Working charges—Supplies and Services.	
2	Do.	Do.	Springs and fenders for quays during 1918-19	6,500 0 0	..	Do.	
3	Do.	Do.	Annual overhaul of mooring during 1918-19	5,000 0 0	..	Do.	
			Madras Pilotage Fund.				
1	Chairman's order	20th May 1918.	Repairs to Harbour Master's motor launch during 1918-19.	500 0 0	..	Supplies and Services.	

72. Recorded G.O. No. 118, Public (Marine), dated 10th April 1918, approving the revised by-laws of the Madras Port Trust Board—vide Resolution No. 229, dated 20th December 1917.

73. Recorded G.O. No. 152, Public (Marine), dated 13th May 1918, sanctioning estimates amounting to Rs. 17,500 for repairs to mooring buoys, for springs and fenders for quays and annual overhaul of moorings during 1918-19.

74. Recorded G.O. No. 153, Public (Marine), dated 13th May 1918, sanctioning the extension of free days up to the 20th April 1918 for removal of cargo free of transit dues which was landed ex S.S. "Warfield" and "Clan Macquarrie"—vide Resolution No. 34, dated 28th April 1918.

75. Recorded G.O. R. No. 72, Public (Marine), dated 13th May 1918, sanctioning the remission of dues amounting to Rs. 353-14-0 to Messrs. Fillis Cotton on their steam equipment—vide Resolution No. 11, dated 11th April 1918.

76. Recorded G.O. No. 161, Public (Marine), dated 20th May 1918, sanctioning the proposal of the Port Trust Board to bring on to the Trust's Capital account the building known as the old Harbour Master's office and sanctioning the debit of the expenditure, Rs. 7,091-1-3, to Capital—vide Resolution No. 39, dated 25th April 1918.

77. Recorded G.O. No. 162, Public (Marine), dated 20th May 1918, approving the proposal of the Madras Port Trust regarding surrender to Government of certain land adjoining the Harbour Police station—vide Resolution No. 4, dated 12th April 1918.

78. Recorded G.O. No 166, Public (Marine), dated 20th May 1918, sanctioning the estimate amounting to Rs. 21,56,000 for the repair of the damages caused to the Madras Harbour by the cyclone of November 1916—vide Resolution No 6, dated 11th April 1918.

79. Recorded G.O. No. 167, Public (Marine), dated 20th May 1918, sanctioning the remission of transit dues amounting to Rs. 168-6-0 on twelve bags of sugar consigned to Messrs. Binny & Co., Limited—vide Resolution No. 61, dated 9th May 1918.

80. Recorded G.O. No 170, Public (Marine), dated 20th May 1918, stating that Government are unable to give retrospective effect to the rules regarding the disposal of claims for compensation for loss of property by civil officers printed in G.O. No. 294, Financial, dated 6th April 1918—vide Resolution No. 21, dated 25th April 1918.

91. Recorded the Trust's Capital and Revenue accounts for March 1918.

92. Securities and cash held by the Bank of Madras for the Madras Port Trust on the 22nd May 1918 were ordered to be recorded as follows:—

	Government securities.	Cash balances.		
	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
Revenue Account	*Nil*	2,58,879	12	4
Provident Fund Account	8,46,500	4,954	13	6
Deposit Account	18,950	1,282	14	1
Eden Sailors' Home Charity Account	57,500	615	2	5
Dredging Boatmen's Fund Account	36,500	1,415	15	9
Pilotage Fund Account	58,400	— 3,034	12	10
Harbour Dues Advance Account	*Nil.*	65,315	5	11
Railway Freight Advance Account	*Nil.*	17,537	7	0
Capital Account	*Nil.*	2,92,504	1	8

Port Trust Office, Madras,
6th June 1918.

F. J. E. SPRING,
Chairman, Madras Port Trust.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY REGISTER.

1918.	Barometer reduced to 32°	Thermometer in shade: Corrected daily means: Dry.	Wet.	Observed extremes: Max.	Min.	Maximum heat in sun	Humidity	Wind: Prevailing direction	Daily velocity.	Depth of rain	Cloudy sky	Bright sunshine.	General weather.
June.	Inches	°	°	°	°	°	Cts.		Miles.		Cts.	Hrs.	
3rd Mon. ..	29·738	82·1	77·8	99·9	78·1	144·4	82	SSW.	138	0·05	7·0	1·0	Cloudy.
4th Tues. ..	·695	81·0	77·6	98·1	75·5	142·9	88	S. by W.	180	..	1·6	7·1	Fine.
5th Wed. ..	·788	85·4	76·6	100·0	78·0	148·1	52	S.	192	..	0·6	9·5	Do.
6th Thurs. ..	·745	86·0	77·5	101·1	78·7	150·3	56	S.	187	..	0·3	9·5	Do.
7th Fri. ..	·741	84·0	75·4	98·0	78·0	145·0	50	S.	168	..	1·0	9·4	Do.
8th Sat. ..	·740	86·1	75·8	101·0	80·7	148·0	55	S.	168	..	0·5	9·7	Do.
9th Sun. ..	·705	87·2	77·1	102·2	81·0	155·1	52	SSW.	190	..	2·5	9·6	Do.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m. and 8 p.m., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The cistern of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the Rain Gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 19·22 inches, the average due for the same period being 4·83 inches.

ABSTRACT of the MEAN METEOROLOGICAL CONDITION of MADRAS in May 1918 compared with the average of past years.

Mean values of	1918	Differences from	Average.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	29·711	0·043 below	29·754
Temperature of air	88·2	0·5 ,,	86·7
Do. of evaporation	79·1	0·8 above	78·3
Percentage of humidity	79	5 ,,	67
Greatest solar heat in vacuo	149·4	6·4 ,,	143·0
Maximum in shade	96·3	1·5 below	97·8
Minimum in shade	76·5	1·3 ,,	80·8
Do. on grass	77·9	1·0 ,,	78·8
Rainfall in inches on seven days	5·60	3·48 above	2·12
Do. since January 1st on twenty days	19·05	14·75 ,,	4·30
General direction of wind	S. by W.	2 points W.	S. by E.
Daily velocity in miles	180	47 below	227
Percentage of cloudy sky	43	5 above	38
Do. of bright sunshine	53·9	4·6 below.	60·9

DURATION and QUANTITY of the WIND from different points.

From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours	Miles.	From	Hours	Miles.	From	Hours	Miles.
North.	..	..	East.	..	..	South.	32	321	West.	76	799
N. by E.	1	21	E. by S.	1	9	S. by W.	26	250	W. by N.	20	152
NNE.	..	..	ESE.	1	6	SSW.	30	248	WNW.	19	198
NE. by N.	..	..	SE. by E.	33	192	SW. by S.	17	122	NW. by W.	18	62
NE.	2	16	SE.	125	714	SW.	32	182	NW.	1	7
NE. by E.	..	..	SE. by S.	63	537	SW. by W.	25	158	NW. by N.	9	45
ENE.	..	..	SSE.	40	238	WSW.	61	464	NNW.	..	..
E. by N.	1	6	S. by E.	32	262	W. by S.	30	224	N. by W.	..	..

There were six calm hours during the month. The resultant corresponding to the above numbers is represented by a south wind, blowing with a uniform daily velocity of 90 miles.

Madras Observatory, 19th June 1919.

J. ANGUS,
Offg. Deputy Director.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 23.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 11, 1918. [Price, 6 pies.

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8TH JUNE 1918.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

Water-supply sufficient. Bussulkonda reservoir 43·15 feet, Sarada 27·6 feet. Sowing of paddy and ragi and transplantation of sugarcane and ragi proceeding. Standing crops fair. Pasture scarce in one taluk; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing of ragi, cumbu, gingelly, vuda (a kind of millet), groundnut, cotton, jute, korra, blackgram and sugarcane commencing or proceeding; transplantation of sugarcane proceeding. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy and chillies; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply sufficient except in one taluk and two divisions. Godavari two feet above anicut. Ploughing; raising of seed-beds; sowing and transplantation of paddy proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, tarmeric, gingelly, chillies and tobacco; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient except in three taluks and one division, fodder available except in one division. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient except that rice and cholam are not available in Yankatapur. Prospects improving in Nugur. Prospects elsewhere fair.

KISTNA.

Water-supply sufficient. Kistna 1·6 feet above anicut. Manuring; raising of seed-beds; sowing of cumbu, greengram, korra, and gingelly commencing. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient except in four taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except that cholam and cumbu are not available in one taluk. Prospects fair.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Harvested cotton; outturn fair. Pasture scarce in five taluks, fodder available. Condition of cattle good but malignant sore-throat prevails in two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects not reported.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Height of water above Sunkesula anicut not reported. Sowing of cholam and cumbu proceeding in one taluk. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and sugarcane; outturn fair to normal. Pasture sprouting; fodder available. Rinderpest prevails in parts of one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BANGANAPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops good. Harvested cotton; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BELLARY.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing and manuring; removal of nuthgrass, sowing of early crops and weeding of paddy and sugarcane proceeding. Condition of standing crops not reported. Harvested paddy and indigo; cutturs fair. Pasture nil; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. State of labour market not reported. Sufficiency or otherwise of grain-stocks not reported. Prospects fair.

SANDUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Preparing lands for next season. Standing crops good. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of one taluk. Ploughing; sowing of cholam, cotton and pulses commencing. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cotton and cholam; cutturs not reported. Pasture scarce; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good but rinderpest prevails in parts of five talukas. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

CUDDAPAH.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Ploughing; sowing and weeding of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, gingelly, ragi, tobacco, cotton and castor; cutturs fair to normal. Pasture scanty; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

NELLORE.

Water-supply generally sufficient. No flow over the Nellore and Sangam anicuts; but the supply at both the anicuts and in the Kanigiri reservoir is adequate. Ploughing; sowing of paddy proceeding. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, cutturs bad to normal; ragi, cumbu and cholam, fair to normal. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good but anthrax prevails in one village. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing; sowing of paddy and gingelly and transplantation of ragi proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and ragi; cutturs fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good but anthrax prevails in one village and disease (unspecified) in two. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADRAS.

Employment generally available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply insufficient in parts of five talukas and in another. Slight freshes in one river. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, cumbu, ragi and gingelly, transplantation of paddy, sugarcane and gingelly and weeding of paddy and sugarcane proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; cutturs poor to fair, gingelly, indigo, cholam, ragi and sugarcane, fair. Pasture scanty in one taluk; fodder available, except in one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in parts of four talukas and anthrax in parts of one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair, but rain is urgently required in two talukas.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply generally insufficient except in parts of two talukas and one division. Ploughing; sowing of gingelly proceeding; of cumbu commencing; transplantation of paddy, ragi, cholam, chillies, onions and sugarcane proceeding or concluding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, groundnut, gingelly and cholam; cutturs fair to normal. Pasture generally sufficient except in parts of one taluk and in one division; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good; but black-quarter prevails in two villages and rinderpest in three. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply generally insufficient. Ploughing, sowing of ragi, cumbu and gingelly; transplantation and weeding of paddy proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, sugarcane, tobacco and gingelly; cutturs fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good except in parts of one taluk where disease (unspecified) prevails. Employment generally available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

SALEM.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of five talukas. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, gingelly, cumbu, tenai, samai and groundnut and transplantation of ragi proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair to good generally. Harvested paddy; cutturs fair to normal, cholam, ragi, gingelly, sugarcane and cumbu, fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply sufficient except under tanks and channels in parts. Five feet of water in the Cauvery at Erode. Sowing of cholam, cumbu, castor, pulses, groundnut, samai, ragi, cotton, paddy, and sugarcane proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested plantain, betel, sugarcane and paddy; cutturs normal, cholam and ragi, fair to normal, cotton, poor to normal. Pasture scanty; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of one taluk. 0·8 foot of water over the Grand Anicut. Sowing of paddy, cumbu and groundnut; transplantation of paddy and ragi proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cholam and gingelly; outturn fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TANJORE.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Height of water over the crest of the northern and southern branches of the Lower Anicut 2·1 feet and 0·2 foot, respectively. Raising of paddy seedlings commencing in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested tobacco and paddy; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good; but rinderpest prevails in two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

PUDUKKOTTAI.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Raising of garden crops proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Pasturage sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADURA.

Water-supply insufficient except in one taluk and two divisions. Ploughing; transplantation of ragi and weeding of cholam and cumbu proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and cholam; outturn fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects good.

RAMNAD.

Water-supply insufficient except in one taluk and parts of another. Ploughing; sowing of cholam and transplantation of ragi proceeding. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, cotton and cholam; outturn poor to fair. Pasture sufficient except in one taluk; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good; but rinderpest and anthrax prevail in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. No flow over the Srivaikuntam Anicut, but discharge adequate. Ploughing; manuring, sowing of paddy, ragi and cholam proceeding, transplantation commencing. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy and gingelly; outturn poor; cholam fair. Pasture scanty; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle fair, but rinderpest prevails in three taluks, and mawpox (variola) and anthrax prevail each in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks insufficient in three taluks. Prospects fair.

SOUTH KANARA.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing; sowing and transplantation of first rice crop proceeding. Standing crops fair. Pasture scanty in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good; but rinderpest prevails in one village. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in one taluk. Prospects fair.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply and pasturage sufficient. Sowing of paddy proceeding. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply sufficient. Cultivation of paddy proceeding. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply not reported. Ploughing; sowing, and pruning of main crops proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested millets and tea; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle fair. Employment available. Grain-stocks insufficient. Prospects fair.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

Week ending 8th June 1918.—Week generally showery. Standing crops fair to good generally. Harvests of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops proceeding, outturn fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops proceeding normally. Condition of cattle good generally. Prices tend to rise.

BOARD OF REVENUE
(R.S., SUR., L. REV. & AGRI.),
MADRAS, *11th June 1918.*

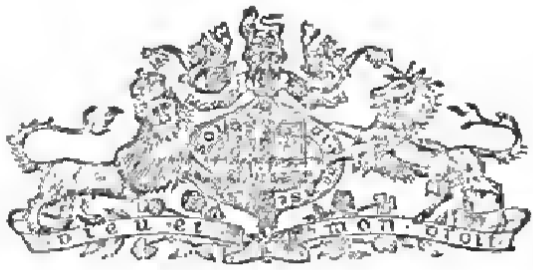
T. VIJAYARAGHAVA ACHARYA,
Acting Secretary.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 6TH JUNE 1918.

Districts.		Rainfall in inches				Price in Seers (or 82 tolas) per Rupee											
		In the week		Up to the end of the week from 1st April.		Rice.			Ragi.			Cholam.			Cumbu.		
		1918.	Average of 30 years ending 1916.	1918.	Average of 30 years ending 1916.	Average for June.*	Last week.	This week.	Average for June.*	Last week.	This week.	Average for June.*	Last week.	This week.	Average for June.*	Last week.	This week.
Circars	Ganjam	2·0	0·3	6·2	5·9	9·3	9·7	9·7	16·7	17·9	17·4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Vizagapatam A.	0·7	0·3	9·4	6·9	9·2	8·4	8·1	13·2	14·0	13·6	..	(a) 13·0	13·2	13·4	(a) 13·0	12·7
	Vizagapatam L.	0·7	0·5	4·7	4·9												
	Godavari	0·7	0·3	3·9	3·3	9·6	(a) 7·0	7·1	17·0	15·2	13·3	17·2	(a) 11·2	11·1	..	13·5	13·0
	Kistna	0·4	0·3	2·7	2·5	9·1	8·8	7·0	16·1	12·2	12·2	14·2	(a) 10·4	10·4	..	12·3	12·5
	Guntur	..	0·3	2·9	2·0	10·1	8·9	8·5	..	11·0	11·0	14·9	(a) 8·7	8·5	15·3	8·4	9·4
Deccan	Karnool	0·1	0·3	3·9	2·8	8·8	5·2	6·0	..	12·8	11·1	13·3	(a) 9·2	9·1	15·2	10·1	9·1
	Bangalore	..	† 0·4	0·9	† 2·4	..	5·3	4·5	..	..	..	..	8·5	8·0	..	10·9	8·0
	Bellary	..	0·3	4·5	3·6	8·0	5·3	4·5	..	10·2	10·3	16·3	7·0	7·2	..	..	..
	Anantapur	0·1	† 0·3	5·1	† 4·7	..	4·9	4·6	..	..	..	..	11·3	11·8	..	10·0	10·0
	Cuddapah	0·2	0·7	4·8	3·3	9·4	6·7	6·6	18·5	18·1	16·2	17·4	8·6	8·2	17·3	11·3	11·7
Carnatic	Nellore	0·2	0·4	1·9	2·5	8·5	7·0	7·0	18·0	13·4	10·3	17·3	(a) 10·5	10·2	16·2	10·1	10·1
	Chingleput	..	0·7	2·7	2·2	10·0	9·4	8·4	16·0	15·1	12·9	16·5	11·2	11·0	16·2	10·8	10·8
	Madras	0·7	0·4	4·7	1·8	9·3	9·3	8·0	18·7	13·7	13·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Arcot	0·2	0·4	0·0	3·0	8·1	8·0	8·5	14·0	10·1	10·3	..	..	..	..	..	..
		0·4	0·4	2·4	3·0	9·2	8·0	8·0	14·0	13·8	13·4	..	..	..	12·8	11·7	11·6
Central	Chittoor	..	0·7	3·0	3·8	9·0	8·3	8·3	17·0	16·0	16·0	..	..	..	16·6	10·5	10·9
	North Arcot	0·1	0·9	3·0	7·9	9·5	7·4	7·8	15·6	13·5	13·1	..	..	..	13·8	12·2	12·1
	Salem	0·3	0·6	4·3	7·1	9·6	7·0	6·8	16·2	14·5	14·8	18·0	11·2	11·4	14·2	13·0	11·1
	Coimbatore	..	0·0	3·3	6·2	9·2	8·5	8·5	14·6	12·0	12·0	13·3	9·0	9·0	13·1	11·2	11·2
	Trichinopoly	..	0·6	1·3	3·6	9·7	7·3	7·0	15·7	13·1	13·1	15·3	13·1	12·9	14·0	11·0	11·0
South	Tanjore	0·1	0·4	1·9	4·7	9·6	7·6	7·4	15·1	13·4	13·9	..	..	..	..	11·6	11·7
	Pudukkottai	..	0·8	2·1	4·1	..	7·1	7·0	..	14·5	14·4	..	14·9	13·9	..	14·6	13·6
	Madura	0·2	0·6	3·6	6·9	8·0	6·6	6·6	16·3	(a) 10·0	10·7	16·6	(a) 10·0	10·0	15·5	9·6	9·6
	Ramnad	0·4	0·6	2·4	3·6	8·6	(a) 7·1	7·1	14·8	(a) 13·1	13·1	15·2	(a) 10·3	10·3	15·7	(a) 11·2	11·3
	Tinnevelly	..	0·3	4·4	3·4	8·9	6·9	6·2	14·6	12·3	12·0	14·2	10·6	11·3	12·3	9·6	9·6
West Coast	Malabar	1·1	0·6	51·0	16·2	8·4	6·1	6·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Kanara	6·0	4·8	38·4	11·4	9·0	8·6	8·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Travancore	..	2·0	19·2	14·8	..	6·3	6·3	..	12·4	12·4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cochin	1·0	† 0·0	28·7	† 17·4	..	8·2	6·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hills	The Nilgiris	0·4	1·6	16·0	10·3	7·0	6·3	5·3	16·7	9·0	9·4	..	..	..	..	..	..

A., or Actual. L., or Litteral. * Average of the 15 years ending 1916-17. † Average of 14 years. (a) Revised figures.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.



ഫോർട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോർജ് ഗെസറ്റ്

IV-ാം ഭാഗത്തിന്റെ സപ്ലിമെൻറ്

SUPPLEMENT TO PART IV OF THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE,

JUNE 11, 1918.

നമ്പർ 7.] ചിങ്ങം, ചൊല്ലാണ്ട വൈകുണ്ഠം, 1918 ജൂൺ 11-ാം. [വില, 3 പ.

നിയമങ്ങളും ചട്ടപ്രമാണങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാനുള്ള അധികാരത്തിന്റെ ഗവർണ്ണരുടെ അധികാര സഭയിൽ കൊടുത്തവരവുകൾ.

അധികാര സഭ കൂടുമ്പോൾ പ്രവൃത്തി നടത്തുവാനുള്ള ചട്ടങ്ങളിലെ 33-ാം ചട്ടപ്രകാരം താഴെ പറയുന്ന ബിൽ ഉദ്ദേശകാരണങ്ങളുടെ വിവരണസഹിതം എല്ലാവർക്കും അറിവാനായി പ്രസിദ്ധമാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നു:—

No. 4 of 1918.

1918 ലെ 4-ാം നമ്പർ.

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE MANAGEMENT IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROPERTIES IN BRITISH INDIA VESTED IN THE KOODALMANICKAM DEVASWOM IN IRINJALAKUDA IN THE NATIVE STATE OF COCHIN.

കൊച്ചി ദേശത്തിൽ ഇരിഞ്ഞാലക്കുടയിൽ കൂടൽമാണിക്കം ദേവസ്വം വകയായി ബ്രിട്ടിഷ് ഇന്ത്യയിൽ കിടക്കുന്ന വസ്തുക്കളെ മിച്ച അവസ്ഥകളിൽ കൈകാര്യം നോക്കി നടത്തുവാൻ വേണ്ടി നിയമിപ്പാനുള്ള ഒരു ബിൽ.

കൊച്ചി ദേശത്തിൽ ഇരിഞ്ഞാലക്കുടയിൽ കൂടൽമാണിക്കം ദേവസ്വം ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ യുണ്ടായിരുന്നതിലും വല്ലവണ്ണം കൈകാര്യം നോക്കി നടത്തേണ്ടതിനായി 1917 നവമ്പർ 30-ാന്നു കൊച്ചി രാജാവു തിരുമനസ്സിൽനിന്നു ഒരു വിളംബരത്താൽ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കയാലും മേൽപറഞ്ഞ വിളംബരത്താൽ തച്ചയ്യക്കോലം എന്നു പറയുന്ന മേൽപറഞ്ഞ ദേവസ്വത്തിലെ കൈമ തൊറയായി നടക്കുന്നപക്ഷം അദ്ദേഹത്തെ ദേവസ്വം വസ്തുക്കളുടെ കൈകാര്യത്തിൽനിന്നു നീക്കം ചെയ്യാൻ പാടുള്ളതാണെന്നും ഒരു കാര്യസ്ഥനെ നിയമിക്കാൻ പാടുള്ളതാണെന്നും നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കയാലും ഇതിനാൽ താഴെ പറയും പ്രകാരം നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു:—

1.-ാം ആമുഖത്തിനു കൂടൽമാണിക്കം ദേവസ്വം ആക്ട് (1918) എന്നു പേർ പറയാം.

2. കൊച്ചി രാജാവു തിരുമനസ്സിലെ വിളംബരത്തിൽ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുപോലെ മേൽ പറഞ്ഞ ദേവസ്വംവക വസ്തുക്കളുടെ കൈകാര്യത്തിൽനിന്നു കൈയ്യെ മേലധികാരത്താൽ നീക്കിക്കളയുന്നതും ഒരു കാര്യസ്ഥനെ നിയമിക്കുന്നതും ഹോട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോർജ് ഗസറിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതാണ്.

3. മേൽപറഞ്ഞ വിളംബരത്തിൽ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുപോലെ മേൽപറഞ്ഞ ദേവസ്വത്തിലെ അതാതു സമയത്തുള്ള കൈമുതൽ എപ്പോഴെങ്കിലും ദേവസ്വംവക വസ്തുക്കളുടെ കൈകാര്യത്തിൽനിന്നു നീക്കുകയും ഒരു കാര്യസ്ഥനെ നിയമിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യാത്ത അങ്ങിനെ നിയമിക്കപ്പെട്ട കാര്യസ്ഥന്റെ 2 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ പരസ്യം നടപ്പിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്നവരെക്കും എല്ലാ ആധാരങ്ങളും കണക്കുകളും ഉൾപ്പെടെ ട്രസ്റ്റീഷിപ്പ് ഇന്ത്യയിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്ന ദേവസ്വംവക സ്വത്തുക്കളും കൈവശം വെക്കുവാനും കൈകാര്യം നോക്കി നടത്തുവാനും ആവശ്യം പോലെ ഉപയോഗിച്ചു കൈവശപ്പെടുത്തുവാനും അവകാശപ്പെട്ടതായിരിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

4. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള എല്ലാ കാര്യസ്ഥനും അതാതു കൈകാര്യം നോക്കി നടത്തുന്ന കാലത്തു ട്രസ്റ്റീഷിപ്പ് ഇന്ത്യയിലുള്ള ഏതെങ്കിലും സിവിൽ കോടതിയിലോ വൈസ്രോ കോടതിയിലോ ദേവസ്വംവക വല്ല വസ്തുവിനേയും കരിച്ചുള്ള വ്യവഹാരങ്ങളിലും നടവരി പ്രവൃത്തികളിലും ദേവസ്വം കൈമുതലിന്റെ പ്രതിനിധിയായി വ്യവഹാരം നടത്തുകയും തൈറ മേൽ വ്യവഹാരം നടത്തപ്പെടുകയും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതുമാകുന്നു.

ഉദ്ദേശ്യകാരണങ്ങളുടെ വിവരണം.

കൂടൽ മാണിക്യം ക്ഷേത്രം കൊച്ചി ശീമയിൽ ഇരിഞ്ഞാലക്കുടയിലെ ഒരു പുരാതന ഹിന്ദു ക്ഷേത്രവും ഏ രാജ്യത്തിലും തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലും ട്രസ്റ്റീഷിപ്പ് ഇന്ത്യയിലും ഭാഗം ഭാഗമായി കിടപ്പുള്ള സ്ഥാവരവസ്തുക്കൾ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട വളരെ മാനേജ്മെന്റോടു കൂടിയതും ആകുന്നു. ക്ഷേത്രം കൊച്ചി രാജ്യത്താണെങ്കിലും അവിടത്തെ പ്രധാന മതാധ്യക്ഷനെ തിരുവിതാംകൂർ മഹാരാജാവു തിരുമനസ്സിൽനിന്നാണ് നിയമിക്കുന്നത്. കഴിഞ്ഞ പല കൊല്ലങ്ങളായിട്ടു ക്ഷേത്ര കാര്യങ്ങൾ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലേയും കൊച്ചിയിലേയും സർക്കാരുകൾ തമ്മിൽ വിപരീതത്തിനു കാരണമായിത്തീരുകയാൽ ട്രസ്റ്റീഷിപ്പ് ഗവർമെന്റിനെ വേണ്ടി കൈമുതലിന്റെ മേലും ക്ഷേത്രഭരണത്തിന്റെ ക്ഷേത്രപരിപാലനത്തിന്മേലും മേൽ വിചാരം തിരുവിതാംകൂർ കൊച്ചി എന്നീ രാജ്യങ്ങളിലെ ഓഫീസർമാരെ നടത്തേണ്ടതാണെന്നു 1914-ൽ തീർച്ചയാക്കിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ തീർച്ചപ്രകാരം നടത്തുവാനായിട്ടുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടെ ദേവസ്വം വസ്തുക്കൾ ഇതുവരെയുള്ളതിലും നല്ലവണ്ണം പരിപാലിക്കുന്നതിനായി കൊച്ചി രാജാവു തിരുമനസ്സിലേയ്ക്കു 1917 നവമ്പർ 30-ാംനു തീയതിയിലെ വിളംബരപ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തി, ഒരു പുതിയ വിളംബരത്താൽ കൂടി കൈമുതലെ ദേവസ്വംവക വസ്തുക്കളുടെ കൈകാര്യം നടത്തുന്നതിൽനിന്നു നീക്കം ചെയ്യാൽ അദ്ദേഹം ട്രസ്റ്റീഷിപ്പ് ഇന്ത്യയിലുള്ള ദേവസ്വംവക വസ്തുക്കളിന്മേൽ അവകാശപ്പെടുന്നതായിത്തീരുവാൻ എപ്പോഴുചെയ്യേണ്ടതു ആവശ്യമാകുന്നു. ഈ സാധിക്കുന്നതിനാണ് ഈ ബില്ലിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം. ദേവസ്വംവക തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ കിടക്കുന്ന വസ്തുവിനെപ്പറ്റി തിരുവിതാംകൂർ സർക്കാരും ഇപ്രകാരമുള്ള നിയമം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ ഭാവിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു.

പി. രാജഗോപാലാചാരിയർ,

ആർ. എ. ഗ്രഹാം,
ഗവർമെന്റ് സെക്രട്ടറി,
നിയമ നിർമ്മാണ വിഭാഗം.

(A true translation)

P. V. KURUVILA,
Acting Malayalam Translator to Government.

മദിരാശി ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ അവർകളുടെ ആക്ട്.

മദിരാശി ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവർന്നരുടെ മുമ്പാകെ പറയുന്ന പ്രകാരം 1918 മേയി 8 - ാം തീയതി ഗവർന്നർ അവർകളുടെ സമ്മതവും 1918 മേയി 25 - ാം തീയതി ഗവർന്നർ ജനറൽ അവർകളുടെ സമ്മതവും ലഭിക്കുകയും ആയത് എല്ലാവരും അറിയുന്നതായി ഇതിനാൽ പ്രസിദ്ധമാക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു.

MADRAS ACT No. I of 1918.

1918 ലെ മദിരാശി 1 - ാം നമ്പർ ആക്ട്.

AN ACT TO AMEND AND DEFINE THE LAW OF INTESTATE SUCCESSION AMONG MAPPILLAS GOVERNED BY THE MARUMAKKATTAYAM OR THE ALIYASANTANA LAW OF INHERITANCE.

മരുമക്കത്തായ അവകാശ നിയമമോ അളിയ സന്താന അവകാശ നിയമമോ അനുസരിക്കുന്ന മാപ്പിളമാരുടെ ഇടയിൽ മരണശാസനം ചെയ്യാത്തവരുടെ പിന്തുടർച്ച അവകാശ നിയമം ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുകയും വിവരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു ആക്ട്.

പീഠിക

മരുമക്കത്തായ അവകാശ നിയമമോ അളിയ സന്താന അവകാശ നിയമമോ അനുസരിക്കുന്ന മാപ്പിളമാരുടെ ഇടയിൽ മരണശാസനം ചെയ്യാത്തവരുടെ പിന്തുടർച്ച അവകാശത്തെ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന നിയമത്തിലെ ചട്ടങ്ങൾ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുകയും വിവരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു യുക്തമായിരിക്കയാൽ ഇതിനാൽ താഴെ പറയുംപ്രകാരം നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു :—

ചുരുക്കപ്പേർ.

1. (1) ഒരു ആക്ടിനു 1918 ലെ മാപ്പിള പിന്തുടർച്ച അവകാശ ആക്ട് എന്ന പേർ പറയാം.

ബാധ്യത.

(2) ഇതു മദിരാശി സംസ്ഥാനം മുഴുവനും സംബന്ധിക്കും.

സംസ്ഥാനം സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന ആളുകൾ.

(3) ഇതു മരുമക്കത്തായ അവകാശ നിയമമോ അളിയ സന്താന അവകാശ നിയമമോ അനുസരിക്കുന്നവരായി മദിരാശി സംസ്ഥാനത്തു കുടികൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന മാപ്പിളമാർക്കും മദിരാശി സംസ്ഥാനത്തിനു പുറമെ താഴെ പറയുന്ന ഏതു കാര്യത്തിന്റെ സംശയിയിൽ മദിരാശി സംസ്ഥാനത്തിനു പുറമെ കുടികൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നവരും ഏതു നിയമം അനുസരിക്കുന്നവരായ മാപ്പിളമാർക്കും സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

മരിച്ച ഒരു മാപ്പിളയുടെ മുമ്പോ ശേഷമോ കാര്യത്തിൽ മരണശാസനം എഴുതാതെ മരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതായി വിചാരിക്കേണ്ടതെന്ന.

2. താഴെപ്പറയുവാൻ തക്ക ഒരു മരണശാസനപ്രകാരം താൻ കൊടുത്തിട്ടില്ലാത്തതായ എല്ലാ വസ്തുവിന്റെയും കാര്യത്തിൽ തന്റെ ഒരു മരണശാസനമെഴുതാതെ മരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നവനായി വിചാരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

വിവരണം.—ഈ വകുപ്പിലെ "വസ്തു" എന്നതിൽ മരണശാസനം എഴുതാതെ മരിക്കുന്ന ആൾ തനിക്കു തന്റെ വാട്ട വസ്തുവിനുവകയില്ലാത്തപക്ഷം തന്റെ വാട്ട വസ്തൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നതല്ല.

3. ഇവയെ ഇതര വിചാരിപ്പായ വല്ല നാട്ടുകടപ്പുണ്ടായിരുന്നാലും കൂടി ഉൾപ്പെട്ട ശാസനത്തിന പറഞ്ഞ ശ്രമത്തിലും ഈ ശാസനത്തിലെ ചട്ടങ്ങളെ അനുസരിച്ചു നടന്നുകൊണ്ട് അധികാരികൾക്കു പിന്തുടർച്ചയായി സഹായിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

ഇവയെ ഉടമ്പടിയുടെ വിവരം

ഇതു ഇംഗ്ലീഷിൽ നിന്നു മലയാളത്തിലേക്കു തർജ്ജമ ചെയ്തതാണ്.

(A true translation)

P. V. KURUVILA,
Acting Malayalam Translator to Government.

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Part IV.—Proceedings of the Madras Legislature.

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SUPPLEMENT—
Bill No. 4 of 1918—The Koodalmanickam Devaswom Bill, with Statement of Objects and Reasons—(Malayalam).
Act No. I of 1918—The Mappilla Succession Act—(Kanarese) and (Malayalam).

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.

The Council assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Wednesday the 3rd day of April 1918.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JAMES, *Baron* PENTLAND of Lyth, P.C., G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding.*
The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR Avargal, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MUHAMMAD AZIZ-UD-DIN HUSAIN SAHIB Bahadur, KHAN Bahadur, C.I.E., I.S.O.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. E. COUCHMAN.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Lieut.-Col. G. G. GIFFARD, C.B.E., I.M.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. A. GRAHAM.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. J. HOWLEY.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. KNAPP.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. E. MURRAY.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. RAMACHANDRA RAO Avargal
The Hon'ble Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR (*Advocate-General*).
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI Avargal, I.S.O.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TURNBULL.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. SUBBAYANAYANA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU Garu.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. S KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Mr P. SIVA RAO.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR Avergal.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. SADASIVA BHAT.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AIYANGAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble B. RAJA RAJESWARA SETUPATI *alias* MUTTURAMALINGA SETUPATI Avergal, Raja of Ramnad.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU.
The Hon'ble Mr K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR.
The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAIKAYAR SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. GORDON FRASER.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. HIGGINBOTHAM.
The Hon'ble Sir FAIRLESS BARBER, *Kt.*
The Hon'ble Sir GHULAM MUHAMMAD ALI SAHIB Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., Amir-i-Arcot or Prince of Arcot.
The Hon'ble the Most Rev. JOHN AIKEN, D.D.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. ANNAMALAI CHETTIYAR Avergal.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND.
The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur K. R. SUBYANARAYANAMURTI NAYUDU Garu.
The Hon'ble Sri SOBHA CHANDRA SINGH DEO, Zemindar of Sorogada.
The Hon'ble Raja, RAJA SRI RAYU VENKATA KUMARA KRISHNA RANGA RAO Bahadur, of Bobbili.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[Order made by His Excellency the President under rule 11 of the statutory rules for the asking of questions in the Council—

(1) Printed copies of all the questions and answers to be put and given at the meeting shall be placed on the Council table half an hour before the President takes his seat. The questions shall be numbered consecutively as printed.

(2) The questions shall be put and answered in the following manner :—

The Secretary shall call the name of each interpellator in turn, specify the serial numbers of his questions and make a sufficient pause to allow the Honourable Member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place, if he so desires of asking any supplementary questions. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.]

The Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad.

Inclusion of a name in the Council Electoral rolls.

1 *Q.*—(*a*) Are the Government aware that the name of Mr. A. Ranganwami Ayyar, Cowildar of Akkaramesi village in the Ramnad district, is included in the list of zamindars for Madura (Council Electoral roll)?

(*b*) Will they kindly state if the estate he holds or a portion thereof is separately registered under rule 1 (4) (*a*) in Schedule IV, and whether he derives sufficient income that could be reckoned under rule 6 (*b*) to give him the required qualification?

1 *A.*—(*a*) The Government find from a perusal of the electoral roll of zamindars (Provincial Schedule IV, group 2) that it includes the name of A. Ranganwami Ayyar, Proprietor of Akkaramesi.

(*b*) It must be presumed that the Collector was satisfied that he possessed the prescribed qualifications.

Condition of the Anuppanadi supply channel, Madura city.

2 *Q.*—With reference to the answer given to my question No. 103 put at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 22nd May 1917 on the insanitary condition of the Anuppanadi supply channel in the Madura city, will the Government kindly state if they have made inquiries, and with what result?

2 *A.*—The Madura Municipal Council has approved an estimate for Rs. 65,100 prepared by the Executive Engineer for the improvement of the Anuppanadi channel. To assist the Council in carrying out the work, the Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 32,500 from Provincial funds.

Administration of the Sivaganga zamindari after the lease.

3 *Q.*—(*a*) With reference to the answer given to my question No. 34 put at the meeting of the Legislature Council held on the 30th November 1917, will the Government kindly state whether they have now decided as to the arrangement to be made for the administration of the Sivaganga zamindari after the lease expires?

(*b*) If so, will the Government place on the table a proposition statement?

3 *A.*—The matter is still under the consideration of the Court of Wards.

3rd April 1918.] *(The Raja of Ramnad; Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao.)*

Remarks of District Magistrates in the annual Police Report.

4 Q.—(*a*) With reference to the answer given to sub-clause (iii) of my question No. 58 put at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th November 1917, will the Government kindly state whether the remarks of the various District Magistrates on the police administration, dropped since 1915, do still continue to be published or not in copies furnished to district officials?

(*b*) If the answer is in the affirmative, will the Government kindly reconsider their decision, and make the same available for public information?

4 A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The Government cannot accept the Honourable Member's suggestion.

Questions and resolutions received since 1909.

5 Q.—Will the Government kindly furnish information on the following heads regarding the resolutions and questions sent by non-official members since 1909 when the Legislative Council was enlarged:—

Resolutions—

(1) number received;
(2) number admitted;
(3) number withdrawn;
(4) number accepted;
(5) number opposed by Government;
(6) number rejected by Council; and
(7) division taken by poll with the result:

Questions—

(1) number received; and
(2) number admitted?

5 A.—The information asked for is given below:—

Resolutions.

(1) 924
(2) 715.
(3) 195 resolutions were not moved at all; of those moved, 273 were withdrawn.
(4) 66.
(5) 180.
(6) 177 resolutions were rejected by the Council; and the discussion of one was stopped under rule 4 of the business rules.
(7) Divisions were taken by poll in 51 cases; in 48 of these, the motion was lost, in 3 it was carried.

Questions.

(1) 4,085.
(2) 3,916.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.

Major and minor irrigation projects.

6 Q.—(*a*) With reference to the answer given to the question No. 58 at the meeting held on the 1st February 1916, will the Government be pleased to state whether the final decision has been come to with reference to the irrigation projects mentioned in the answer to the question?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state if any of the above projects has been sanctioned for execution in 1918–19?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state what the major and minor irrigation projects are which will be investigated in 1918–19?

6 A.—(*a*) Of the several schemes mentioned in the answer to question No. 58 referred to by the Honourable Member, no decision has yet been come to regarding the following projects:—

(i) The Jayamangalam channel, Ganjam district.
(ii) The Korntholi-Tampara project, Ganjam district.
(iii) The Girisola channel, Ganjam district
(iv) Coringa and Polaveram Islands extension, Godavari district.
(v) Improving the supply to Kanigiri Reservoir, Nellore district.
(vi) The reclamation of the Koliveli swamp, South Arcot district.
(vii) Morandahalli project, Salem district

The other projects have been abandoned.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) It is expected that a final decision will become to in 1918–19 on the seven projects referred to in the answer to the first part of the question, on the Pennyhaliar and Kanagachittar projects in the Trichinopoly district, the Pratur Pumping project in the Guntur district and the Tambipatnai Odai project in the South Arcot district.

The preliminary investigation of the following projects is nearly complete and the question of investigating them in detail will shortly be settled:—

The Thondava Reservoir project in the Vizagapatam district, the Thokapalli Reservoir and Tippayapalaiyam projects in the Kurnool district and the Vamsadhara project in the Ganjam district.

Utilisation of water-power.

7 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the possibility of utilizing water-power for the generation of electricity or for other industrial purposes has been investigated in this Presidency as suggested in paragraph 62 of the recommendations of the Gotacamund Industrial Conference held in 1908? If not, will the Government consider the advisability of appointing an officer to investigate this subject?

7 *A.*—The subject is engaging the attention of the Government and a certain number of schemes are being investigated. It is not considered necessary at this stage to appoint a special officer.

List of places notified as towns.

8 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a statement containing a list of towns notified by Collectors in 1917–18 under Standing Order No. 21, clause 9?

8 *A.*—The Government have called for the information and will place it on the table when received.

Special allowance to Government servants on less than Rs. 30.

9 *Q.*—In view of the high prices of all articles of food and clothing now prevailing, will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of sanctioning a special allowance to all whole-time servants of Government drawing less than Rs. 30 per mensem?

9 *A.*—The question of the rise of prices is under examination and, in connexion therewith, the question whether the rise in prices has been of such a character as to demand any special steps in regard to Government servants will come under consideration.

Grants to local bodies for meeting increased pay of sub-assistant surgeons.

10 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of making a grant to the local bodies to enable them to pay the increased scale of salaries recently adopted by the Government for sub-assistant surgeons in this Presidency?

10 *A.*—The Government regret that they cannot undertake to relieve local bodies of their liability to pay the salaries which are fixed as appropriate for the Government servants whose services are lent to them.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Acharyar.

Statistics regarding some High Courts.

11 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to publish the statistics that they have obtained from the Bombay and Calcutta High Courts, upon which the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman, in his reply to the resolutions on High Court Judges moved at the February meeting, compared the work of a Judge of the Madras High Court with that of each of the other High Courts?

11 *A.*—No statistics were obtained from the Bombay and Calcutta High Courts. The Honourable Member is referred to the Civil and Criminal Justice reports of those provinces.

Statistics regarding the Allahabad High Court.

12 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they received similar statistics in respect of the Allahabad High Court, and whether the same will be published for the information of this Council?

12 *A.*—No.

Pay of untrained teachers.

13 *Q.*—With reference to G.O. No. 320, Educational, dated 24th March 1916, will the Government be pleased to state—

(i) whether untrained teachers are easily obtained for Rs. 8 a month; and

(ii) whether such teachers may be employed on Rs. 10 a month as a temporary measure until trained teachers become available?

13 *A.*—(i) There does not appear to be any general difficulty in obtaining untrained teachers on Rs. 8 a month. In cases where such difficulty has been reported, the Government have approved the payment of untrained teachers at a rate usually reserved for trained teachers.

(ii) The Government are not prepared to give the general sanction apparently contemplated by the Honourable Member.

Steamers of the B.I.S.N. Company and Tirumulavasal.

14 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(i) whether they are aware of an agreement between the B.I.S.N. Company and the South Indian Railway Company, under which steamers of the former company are unable to visit the port of Tirumulavasal in the Tanjore district;

(ii) whether a copy of the agreement will be obtained and furnished to this Council; and

(iii) whether steps will be taken to rescind the agreement in the public interests?

14 *A.*—(i) Yes, such an agreement was arrived at in 1902.

(ii) & (iii) Even if the agreement were cancelled, the present high freights and the scarcity of tonnage would prevent any B.I.S.N. Company steamer calling at Tirumulavasal. The Government therefore do not consider that any useful purpose would be served by publishing the agreement now or having it cancelled.

3RD APRIL 1918.] *(Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar; Mr Annamalai Chettiyar.)*

Silt clearance of the Uyyakkondan, Trichinopoly district.

15 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state, with reference to their reply to question No. 16 (ii) put at the meeting of the Council held on 20th November 1917—

(i) whether orders have been passed on the further memorial from the landholders under the Uyyakkondan channel in the Trichinopoly district regarding the management of the channel; and

(ii) whether a copy of the orders will be laid upon the table?

15 *A.*—(i) & (ii) Orders have not yet been passed on the further memorial referred to, which has been forwarded to the Superintending Engineer for report in consultation with the Collector.

Chairmanship of the Nidamangalam union panchayat.

16 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state, with reference to their reply to question No. 2 put at the meeting of the Council held on the 12th February 1918,—

(i) whether they are aware that at the time of the Coronation Darbar a certificate was awarded to M.R.Ry. N. R. Vijayaraghava Ayyangar Avargal, then chairman of the Nidamangalam union, for its administration;

(ii) whether they are aware that at the same time a medal was awarded to M.R.Ry. A. Seturama Ayyar Avargal, and that in 1915 the title of Rai Sahib was conferred on him partly for his work as union chairman;

(iii) whether either of these gentlemen was asked to take up the appointment in July 1917; and

(iv) who was the 'other non-official gentleman' who was regarded as suitable?

16 *A.*—(i) It is a fact that, at the time of the Coronation Darbar, a certificate was awarded to M.R.Ry. N. R. Vijayaraghava Ayyangar Avargal.

(ii) It is also a fact that at the same time a medal was awarded to M.R.Ry. A. Seturama Ayyar Avargal and that in 1915 the title of Rai Sahib was conferred on him.

(iii) No.

(iv) The gentleman referred to in the answer to the Honourable Member's question at the meeting of the Council in February last as having been unwilling to undertake the duties of union chairman was M.R.Ry. Rai Sahib A. Seturama Ayyar. From a communication since received from that gentleman it appears that there was some misunderstanding on the subject.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. Annamalai Chettiyar.

Investigation of the industrial resources of the Presidency.

17 Q.—(*a*) Referring to the answer given by the Government to question No. 102 (*a*) and (*b*) put by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimhaswara Sarma at the meeting of this Council held on the 5th April 1916, will the Government be pleased to state the results of the following industrial experiments which were taken in hand by the Government then: (1) Oil-pressing, (2) Pencil-making, (3) Glass manufacture, (4) Paper pulp making, (5) Soap making, (6) Lime brick making, (7) Sugarcane crushing?

(*b*) Referring to the Government's answer to part (*c*) of the above question, will the Government be pleased to state—

(1) whether the Mechanical Engineering school at Cocanada has been opened; and if so, is that institution popular;

(2) whether the proposals for the Trades school in Madras have been elaborated and with what results;

(3) whether the Government have considered the proposals for the private industrial schools at (*a*) Vizagapatam, (*b*) Tanjore and (*c*) Coimbatore and with what results; and

(4) whether the Government have finally considered and adopted the 'Technical Education Code' to regulate the organization and maintenance of industrial and technical schools submitted by the Director of Industries?

17 *A.*—(a) The Honourable Member is referred to G.O. No. 1209, Home (Education), dated the 19th September 1917, with regard to items (1) to (4) and (6). With regard to item (5) he is referred to G.O. No. 285, Revenue, dated the 21st January 1918, and with regard to item (7) to G.O. No. 3141, Revenue, dated 4th October 1917. All these have been placed on the Editors' Table.

(b) (1) The opening of the school has been unavoidably delayed. Detailed proposals are now being worked out by the Department of Industries.

(2) The Honourable Member is referred to G.O. No. 726, Home (Education), dated 2nd June 1917, placed on the Editors' Table. Fuller proposals have yet to be worked out.

(3) (*a*) *Vizagapatam.*—The Honourable Member is referred to G.O. No. 1584, Home (Education), dated 15th December 1917, placed on the Editors' Table.

(*b*) *Tanjore.*—A site was acquired by the Government which has subsequently been leased to the Salesian Mission for the purposes of a secondary and an industrial school.

(*c*) *Coimbatore.*—The proposal to develop the St. Joseph's Industrial School with State aid was subsequently dropped.

(4) The proposal to issue a Technical Education Code has been dropped for the present.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar.

School-fees for Muhammadan boys in private institutions.

18 *Q.*—(*a*) With reference to my question, put at the meeting of the Council held on the 19th May 1914 and the answer of Government thereto, regarding the levy of half-fees from Muhammadan students in private aided schools, are the Government aware that the managers of several aided secondary schools, such as the S P.G. Secondary school and Kalyanasundaram Ayyar's High school at Tanjore, are still levying full fees from Muhammadan students and are not adhering to article 32 of the Grant-in-Aid Code ?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to make inquiries in the matter and insist on the managers of such aided schools to collect only half-fees from Muhammadan students, with a view to encourage education among Mussalmans?

18 *A.*—(*a*) Article 32 of the Grant-in-aid Code does not oblige private managers to levy fees from Muhammadans at half rates and a few managers do not do so.

(*b*) The Government see no reason for special inquiry since they are not prepared to deprive managers of their present powers as to levy of fees. The Honourable Member's attention is however invited to the fact that in assessing grants the amount foregone by managers in admitting Muhammadans at half rates is taken into consideration.

Increased pay to untrained Muhammadan teachers.

19 *Q.*—(*a*) Are Government aware that educational authorities are finding it difficult to secure the services of untrained Muhammadan teachers for Muhammadan elementary schools, for the small pay of Rs 8 per mensem ?

(*b*) Are Government also aware that some taluk boards are paying to such teachers Rs. 10 per month ?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to pass an order that all untrained Muhammadan teachers in the Muhammadan elementary schools should be paid Rs. 10 per mensem ?

19 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 13.

Religious disturbances at Kalinad, South Kanara district.

20 *Q.*—(*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to an article in the *Madras Mail* of the 16th March 1918, regarding the Hindu-Muhammadan riot that took place at Kalinad, a village in the Kasaragod taluk, South Kanara district ?

(*b*) Are Government aware that the Sub-Magistrate of Kasaragod ordered the police to fire on the mob, as a result of which three people were killed and several wounded ?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to direct immediate inquiries to be made in the matter and place on the table the result of such inquiries ?

20 *A.*—The Government have perused the article referred to and have received a report from the District Magistrate. The circumstances of the riot are likely to form the subject of criminal proceedings and at present the Government do not propose to take any further steps.

Exemption of gosha women from the Defence of India Passport Rules.

21 *Q.*—(*a*) With reference to the resolution moved by me at the meeting of the Council held on 22nd November 1917, regarding the exemption of gosha women from the provisions of the Defence of India Passport Rules, will the Government be pleased to state if any reply has been received to the communication, addressed by them to the Government of India, on the subject ?

(*b*) If not, will the Government be pleased to again address the Government of India in the matter ?

21 *A.*—(*a*) No reply has been received.

(*b*) The Government of India will be reminded.

Officers empowered to grant and sign passports.

22 *Q.*—(*a*) With reference to the press communiqué, dated the 24th July 1917, issued by the Home (Miscellaneous) Department, empowering District Magistrates of certain districts to grant and sign passports in the name of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in the case of Indians residing within their respective jurisdictions, will the Government be pleased to recommend to the Government of India to entrust similar powers to the District Magistrate of South Arcot ?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to recommend to the Government of India that revenue divisional officers in the districts of Madura, Ramnad, Tanjore, Tinnevelly, Malabar and South Arcot should also be empowered to issue the above passports ?

22 *A.*—(*a*) The Government will make the desired recommendation.

(*b*) No.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao Pantulu.

The Local Boards and District Municipalities Bills.

23 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to inform whether the Local Boards and District Municipalities Bills have been submitted in their final form to the Government of India and when they are likely to be introduced before the Council ?

23 *A.*—The Bills have not yet been submitted to the Government of India and it cannot be definitely stated when they will be introduced in the Council.

Grants by local bodies for public libraries.

24 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to inform the amounts of grants given by each municipality and district board for public libraries in the Presidency during the last two official years?

24 *A.*—The Government have no information as to the grants annually given by the various municipalities and district boards for public libraries. The following payments have been sanctioned by the Government:—

1916-17.

(1) Rupees 10 per mensem by the Kistna District Board to the free library of Telugu and Sanskrit literature opened by the Balasarasvati Pustaka Bhandagara Sangam at Angalur.

(2) Rupees 60 by the Bezwada Municipal Council to the Ram Mohan free public library and reading room.

(3) Rupees 60 by the Tanjore Municipal Council to the free reading room and library.

(4) Rupees 100 by the Tanjore Municipal Council to the free reading room and library attached to the Karanthai Tamil Sangam.

1917-18.

(1) Rupees 100 by the Bezwada Municipal Council to the Ram Mohan free public library and reading room.

(2) Rupees 100 by the Tanjore Municipal Council to the free reading room and library.

(3) Rupees 100 by the Tanjore Municipal Council to the free reading room and library attached to the Karanthai Tamil Sangam.

Construction of sheds at locks, etc., in Godavari delta.

25 *Q.*—With reference to the representation of the Godavari District Association contained in its letter No. 48, dated 6th February 1918, to Government requesting that for reasons given sheds be constructed from the navigation revenue at important locks and other places in the Godavari delta for the convenience of passengers, will the Government be pleased to issue necessary instructions for the construction of the same at an early date?

25 *A.*—The Government do not propose to take the action suggested.

Estimates for improvement of drains in Godavari delta.

26 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the estimates said to have been submitted to the Government of India for the improvement of drains in the Godavari deltas have been received sanctioned?

26 *A.*—The reference in the question is presumably to the answer given to clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of question No. 126 asked by the Honourable Member at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th November 1917. All the estimates submitted to the Government of India have now been sanctioned.

Improvement of irrigation channels under Kovvur-Manjeru junction canal.

27 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the estimates said to have been sent to the local Government for sanction for the improvement of the irrigation channels under the Kovvur-Manjeru junction canal have been returned to the Executive Engineer from the Government? If not, will the Government be pleased to expedite same for removing the inconvenience complained of by the ryots under the channel?

27 *A.*—The estimate has recently been sanctioned and orders are under issue.

Place at which kist should be paid.

28 *Q.*—With reference to Board's Standing Order No. 35 in which revenue due on ryotwari and minor inam lands is ordered to be paid as a rule in the village in which lands are situated and that voluntary payments in a revenue taluk or district other than that to which the village is attached should not under any circumstances be accepted, will the Government be pleased to state whether this rule is being strictly enforced in all districts and if there has been any departure in any district, whether it is due to any special order issued authorizing such a departure?

28 *A.*—So far as the Government are aware the rule is strictly enforced and no orders of Government authorizing a relaxation of the rule can be traced.

Grain compensation allowance in Chittoor district.

29 *Q.*—Is grain compensation allowed to all the subordinates in the Chittoor district as it is constituted now along with other districts in the Presidency? If not, will the Government be pleased to sanction the same for that district also?

29 *A.*—Under article 72 of the Civil Account Code grain compensation can only be sanctioned when the price of the common staple food-grain of the district is dearer than Re. 1 for twelve seers. Since last October this condition has not been fulfilled in the Chittoor district and consequently no allowance has been sanctioned for the intervening months.

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao; Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar.)

Qualifications of the assistant to the Director of Industries.

30 Q.—(*a*) What are the qualifications of the present assistant to the Director of Industries?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to appoint a mechanical engineer as assistant to the Director of Industries?

30 *A.*—(*a*) The Honourable Member is referred to the list giving the qualifications of officers in the Department of Industries which was laid on the table with reference to his question No. 21 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd April 1917.

(*b*) The present assistant to the Director of Industries is a qualified mechanical engineer.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.

Improvement of an irrigation source in Ramnad district.

31 Q.—With reference to the answer to question No. 119 put by me at the meeting of the Council, dated 20th November 1917, regarding the Eluthoreikandan tank, will the Government be pleased to state whether the report has been received and if so, what steps are proposed to be taken in the matter?

31 *A.*—A provisional report has been received from the Superintending Engineer. The matter is under consideration by the local officers, and no decision has yet been arrived at.

Revision of pay of compounders.

32 Q.—With respect to the answer to question No. 122 put by me in the same meeting regarding the prospects of certain compounders, will the Government be pleased to state whether orders have been passed and if so, will the Government be pleased to place the orders on the Editors' Table?

32 *A.*—G O No. 483, Medical, dated 27th November 1917, is laid on the table.*

Reservation of Arungapulli topu, Ramnad, for grazing purposes.

33 Q.—With reference to the answer to question No. 124 put by me in the same meeting regarding the Arungapulli topu, will the Government be pleased to state if the reports have been received and if so what orders have been passed on the same?

33 *A.*—Reports have been received but no orders have yet been passed.

Reorganization of the process-service, etc., establishments.

34 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the proposals made for the reorganizations of the process-service, the copyist and the nazarat establishments in the Presidency before they are finally sanctioned for adoption?

34 *A.*—The pay of the process-service establishment has recently been revised with the sanction of the Government of India. A copy of revised Rule III of the Process Service Rules is laid on the table.

As stated in the answer to question No. 79 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th November 1917, the Government do not contemplate any revision of the pay of copyists.

A general reorganization of the nazarat establishments is not likely to be made in the near future. The Honourable Member's suggestion will be considered at the proper time.

Publication of certain statements in Local Fund Administration Reports.

35 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state under what circumstances it was decided to drop the usual statements attached to the Local Fund Administration Report other than the statements Nos I, II and III? Will the Government be pleased to order the publication of the other statements also?

35 *A.*—The list of statements to be submitted by local boards with their administration reports was revised by a committee which considered the question in 1916. Several statements besides those numbered I, II and III are still compiled and copies are furnished to all district boards with the General Local Fund Review, but they are not placed on the Editors' Table because they are compiled chiefly for official information and are not of sufficient general interest to justify the expense of wider publication.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"With reference to question No. 35, will the Government be pleased to publish the other statements also which used to be published previously, because they contained information relating to charitable endowments in charge of local bodies as also the number and mileage of roads which is quite a necessary information?"

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I will make a note of it and inquire."

Scheme for recruitment to the Revenue Department.

36 Q.—With reference to the answer given to question No. 26 at the meeting of the Legislative Council, dated 22nd May 1917, regarding the scheme of recruitment of Revenue Department, will the Government be pleased to state if the details of the scheme have now been settled and if so will the Government be pleased to lay it on the table?

* Printed as Appendix I on page 406 infra. † Printed as Appendix II on page 406 infra.

3rd April 1918.] *(Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)*

36 *A.*—The proposals in regard to recruitment for the Revenue Department to which the Honourable Member refers resulted in the orders in G.Os. No. 3060, Revenue, and No. 3061, Revenue, dated 30th September 1917, both of which have been laid on the Editors' Table. There is no scheme now under consideration.

Irrigation tank in Bathapuram, Madura district.

37 *Q.*—With reference to the answer to question No. 174 at the meeting of the Legislative Council, dated 21st November 1916, regarding the progress of an irrigation tank in Bathapuram village, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the report from the Collector referred to therein?

37 *A.*—The Collector's reports are laid on the table.*

Water-supply to the Palayakaval tank in the Tinnevelly district.

38 *Q.*—With reference to the answer to question No. 236 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 8th February 1917 regarding the water supply to the Palayakaval tank, will the Government be pleased to state if the investigation referred to has been completed and if so will the Government be pleased to lay the results of the investigation and the order thereon on the table?

38 *A.*—The investigation is proceeding and has not yet been completed.

Appointment of Presidency Port Officer.

39 *Q.*—Is there a rule to the effect that the Presidency Port Officer should be an officer of the Royal Indian Marine?

39 *A.*—Yes.

Importing of outsiders into the Presidency Port office.

40 *Q.*—(*a*) Is it a fact that about 1914 two clerks from the Secretariat were transferred to higher paid appointments in the Presidency Port office?

(*b*) Is it a fact that at the time of the transfer there were in the department and there still are clerks qualified to hold the situations referred to?

(*c*) Is it a fact that of the two clerks referred to in paragraph (*a*) one had only three years' service under Government at the time of the transfer and both of these had no knowledge or experience at all of the work of a marine office?

(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to order that no further transfer of the kind shall take place?

40 *A.*—The appointments to which the question has reference are in the gift of the Presidency Port Officer. The Government are aware of the facts and see no reason to question the propriety of his action. They must decline to fetter his discretion as to the filling of future vacancies.

Pay and prospects of the port and coast light service.

41 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the pay and prospects of the port and coast light service under the control of the Presidency Port Officer?

(*b*) Is it a fact that only Eurasians are admitted to the coast light service to the exclusion of other communities?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to order the removal of this distinction?

41 *A.*—(*a*) A statement is laid on the table.†

(*b*) & (*c*) The selection of recruits for the coast light service is not based on racial considerations but on the suitability of candidates for the duties they have to discharge.

Increase of pay of the staff in the Presidency Port Service.

42 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the scale of pay and the distribution of the clerical staff coming under the category of the 'consolidated Presidency Port Service'?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to order a revision of the scale so as to provide for progressive pay and distributing the same circlewar with a certain number of higher paid appointments in each circle?

42 *A.*—(*a*) The statement required is laid on the table ‡

(*b*) The Government do not propose to move in the matter at present

Provincialisation of the Minor Ports Fund fund.

43 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the financial position of the Minor Ports fund for the past five years?

(*b*) Was a proposal at any time made to Government by the Presidency Port Officer or others for treating this fund as part of the Provincial revenues?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of bringing this fund within the scope of the Provincial revenues?

43 *A.*—(*a*) The Honourable Member will find full particulars of the financial position of the Minor Ports fund in the statements which are published every year in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and the Gazettes of maritime districts.

(*b*) & (*c*) No such proposal has been traced and the Government are not at present convinced that any advantage would be gained by converting the Minor Ports fund into an ordinary item of Provincial revenue.

* Printed as Appendix III on page 407 infra. † Printed as Appendix IV on page 408 infra.

‡ Printed as Appendix V on page 409 infra.

The Light-house Library fund.

44 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that certain fee is collected from visitors to light-houses and that the proceeds go to a fund known as 'the Light House Library fund' under the control of the Presidency Port Officer?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of utilising this fund as a support to the Hospital ship "Madras"?

44 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) As the fund is utilised for the amelioration of the conditions under which light-keepers have to work, the Government consider it undesirable to divert it to any other purpose.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Richmond.

European High School Examination.

45 Q.—(1) Will the Government be pleased to state with reference to the answer to question No. 382 (52), dated 2nd April 1914, whether the question of altering the date of the European High School Examination has been considered?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to lay the papers connected with the subject on the table or state the reason for any delay that there may be in passing orders?

45 A.—Pending the final orders of the Government of India on the recommendations of the Simla Conference, it has not been possible to come to any conclusion as to the date of the European High School Examination.

Reforms of European education.

46 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the different reforms carried out on the subject of European education as the direct result of the Simla Conference?

46 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to G.O. No. 876, Home (Education), dated the 2nd July 1917, a copy of which is laid on the table.*

Service in War and appointments under Government.

47 Q.—(1) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is true that the Punjab Government have instructed their Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners to give preferential treatment, in making appointments to the Public Service, to those who have rendered meritorious War Service or who are closely related to those who have done so?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of issuing similar orders in this Presidency?

(3) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any such considerations have so far influenced the Government in appointing Hindus, Muhammadans or Anglo-Indians to the Public Service in this Presidency?

47 A.—(1) & (2) The Government are not aware whether any such instructions have been issued in the Punjab but they approve of the principle that in making public appointments preference should be given to those who have rendered meritorious active service and they will themselves issue orders commending it to all officers having powers of appointment.

(3) If in any instance such considerations arose, they could not fail, other things being equal, to have influenced the decision of Government. No specific case can however be cited

Anglo-Indians on military duty outside India.

48 Q.—(1) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of Anglo-Indians of this Presidency employed on duty, outside of India, connected with the war since its outbreak and how many of them were recruited after August 1914?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it has any information in regard to the number of Anglo-Indians dead, killed, wounded or invalided while out of India on such duty?

48 A.—The Government are not in possession of the information desired, but will endeavour to ascertain whether it can be made available.

Direct recruitment of deputy tahsildars.

49 Q.—(1) Will the Government be pleased to state whether in the direct recruitments recently made for the deputy tahsildarship the candidates were selected solely on account of their examination qualifications, and, if not, what the other qualifications were that were considered by the Selection Committee in judging their merit?

(2) Whether there are any Anglo-Indians now employed as deputy tahsildars?

49 A.—(1) The selection was made not solely with reference to the examinations which the candidates had passed but also on a consideration of their physical qualifications and their general suitability for service in the Revenue Department.

(2) According to the Revenue establishment list corrected up to 1st January 1918 there are three Anglo-Indians employed as Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrates in the Presidency.

* Printed as Appendix VI on page 409 infra.

3RD APRIL 1918.] *(Mr Richmond ; Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar ; the Raja of Bobbili.)*

Direct recruitment to appointments on Rs. 100 and over.

50 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(1) the number of Anglo-Indians, Hindus and Muhammadans directly recruited to appointments carrying salaries of Rs 100 or upwards during the last five years; and

(2) how many of them were relations of officials drawing or who drew salaries of Rs. 500 and upwards?

50 *A.*—The information asked for is not available and could only be compiled by a larger number of special inquiries than the Government feel justified in ordering to be undertaken.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiyar.

Forest panchayats in North and South Arcot.

51 *Q.*—With reference to the answer given to question No. 70 asked by me at the meeting of the Council held on the 12th February 1918 regarding the areas where the forest panchayat system is prevalent in the districts of North Arcot and South Arcot and the working of those panchayats, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the information if it has since been received?

51 *A.*—The information has not yet been received.

Distribution under the Cheyyar anicut.

52 *Q.*—With reference to the answer given to question No. 72 asked by me at the meeting of the Council held on the 12th February 1918 regarding the distribution of water-supply under the Cheyyar anicut in North Arcot district, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the report if it has been since received?

52 *A.*—A copy of letter No. 195-E.I./816-C.-8, dated 22nd March 1918, of the Superintending Engineer, VII Circle, is laid on the table.*

The Hon'ble the Raja of Bobbili.

Survey of estates.

53 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to have a memorandum containing the following information prepared and circulated to all the zamindars and holders of proprietary estates so as to assist them in considering the question of getting unsurveyed estates surveyed:—

(1) the names of the estates already surveyed by the Government survey parties;

(2) the year in which each estate was surveyed;

(3) the method of survey adopted in each estate;

(4) the relative advantages and disadvantages of each method;

(5) the total cost of survey of each estate and the cost per acre and per square mile;

(6) the details of simplified survey which the Government propose to introduce hereafter with a view to secure economy in cost?

53 *A.*—The suggestion will be considered.

Settlement of rents in estates.

54 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to publish a list of the estates in which settlement of rents has been effected or is being effected by Government officers on the application of the holders thereof or their ryots under chapter XI of the Madras Estates Land Act?

54 *A.*—Settlement of rents under chapter XI of the Act has been effected in 35 villages of the South Vallur estate and in 4 villages of the Pithapuram estate. No such settlement is now in progress.

Manual of rules, etc., in regard to record-of-rights in estates.

55 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to have a short manual published under chapter XI of the Madras Estates Land Act of the methods adopted in making a settlement of rents and also the rules and orders issued by Government in regard to preparation of a record-of-rights?

55 *A.*—The Government are disposed to think that the publication of such a manual as is suggested in the question is a matter that might be left to private enterprise, but they would be prepared to republish the rules and place them on sale in the form of a Government Order if asked to do so.

Lectures on First-aid, etc., in selected girls' schools.

56 *Q.*—With reference to the answer to my question No. 53 of April last will the Government be pleased to state whether any report has been received from the Director of Public Instruction in regard to instituting a course of lectures in Telugu on First-aid in Hygiene and Home-nursing in the Government Training schools and Telugu Secondary schools and, if so, what orders have been passed thereon?

56 *A.*—Yes. The report of the Director of Public Instruction and the orders passed thereon are laid on the table.†

Consumption of arrack in the Ganjam and Vizagapatam Agencies.

57 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there has been an increase in the consumption of arrack in the Vizagapatam Agency and a decrease in the Ganjam Agency and if so the causes which led to the same?

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*Printed as Appendix VII on page 410 infra.

†Printed as Appendix VIII on page 411 infra.

57 *A.*—In the Agency areas under the contract distillery supply system the consumption of arrack decreased from 298 gallons in Ganjam and 18,178 gallons in Vizagapatam in 1914–15 to 161 gallons and 12,506 gallons respectively in 1916–17. There are no statistics of consumption in the outstill areas, and the figures of consumption reported for these areas are very rough estimates. The Government have no reason to suppose that consumption has increased in these areas in either of the Agencies. The number of outstills in Ganjam has been reduced from 38 in 1914–15 to 19 in 1916–17 and nil for the ensuing issue (1918–19), and the number in Vizagapatam from 377 to 312 and 202. According to rough estimates the consumption in Ganjam in 1916–17 was only 13,912 gallons as against 23,602 in 1914–15, and in Vizagapatam 642,160 as against 674,530. The decrease in both districts is attributed to the closure of shops.

Export of Ongole cattle to Java.

58 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have any information as to the number of Ongole and other well-known breeds of cattle exported from this Presidency during 1917? If so, out of the cattle so exported how many were bought for the Dutch Government at Java with the permission of the Indian Government by Dr. Vander Veen?

58 *A.*—The Government have no information but have called for it.

Instruction in Malaria to teachers in Agency tracts.

59 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to prescribe 'Malaria, its prevention, treatment and cure' as one of the subjects for students undergoing training in the training schools for teachers of the Agency tracts in Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts?

59 *A.*—The training school curricula are at present being revised and care will be taken to see that they include the necessary information about malaria as well as other prevalent and epidemic diseases.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Ranga Achariyar.

The Madras Irrigation Cess Act (Amendment) Bill.

60 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) at what stage Bill No. 5 of 1917, the Bill to amend the Madras Irrigation Cess Act, stands; and

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the Government have abandoned the idea of introducing the Bill into the Legislative Council with a view to its being enacted into law?

60 *A.*—The Government have decided not to proceed further with the Bill referred to.

Giving effect to the decision of the Privy Council in the Urlam case.

61 *Q.*—Will the Government now be pleased—

(*a*) to give effect to the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the Urlam case by refunding to zamindars and inamdars in the Presidency the irrigation cess or water cess collected from their ryots on the strength of the decision of the Madras High Court; and

(*b*) to issue instructions to Revenue officers to desist from collecting such cess in future?

61 *A.*—Collectors are authorized under Board's Standing Order No. 189 (i) to sanction the refund of all sums to which it is clear that the Government were not originally or have ceased to be entitled and they will deal with all applications in accordance with this Standing Order. The question whether any particular case falls within the decision of the judgment of the Privy Council is a matter to be decided on its merits and cannot therefore be finally disposed of by such general instructions as are contemplated in the question.

A circular of the District Magistrate, Chittoor.

62 *Q.*—(1) Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether their attention has been drawn to the correspondence headed 'A curious circular' published at page 3 of the *Hindu* of the 8th February 1918; and

(*b*) whether the facts stated therein are true?

(2) If the answer be in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to direct the District Magistrate of Chittoor to withdraw that circular?

62 *A.*—(1) (*a*) The Government have seen the extract indicated.

(1) (*b*) & (2) The Government have no information, and see no reason to issue any instructions to the District Magistrate at present.

Office for the Superintending Engineer, Tanjore.

63 *Q.*—With reference to question No. 87 put by the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Council on the 5th April 1916 and the answer thereto and considering the financial stringency due to the war, will the Government be pleased to order the proposal to construct a new building for the office of the Superintending Engineer, VII Circle, to be postponed and cause the same to be located in the spacious buildings of the Tanjore Palace where some other public offices also are being accommodated?

63 *A.*—The scheme for constructing an office for the Superintending Engineer, VII Circle, at Tanjore has been postponed for the present and is not likely to be taken up again till after the war.

3RD APRIL 1918.] *(Mr. Ranga Acharigar ; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)*

64 Q.—(1) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a detailed statement showing— Recruitment of Engineers.

(*a*) the strength at present of the Engineer establishment (Imperial and Provincial services) in the Madras Presidency, and

(*b*) the sanctioned strength for the same services for 1918-19 ?

(2) If the number proposed for 1918-19 exceed the existing strength, will the Government be pleased to state the method of recruitment which they intend following in the next year to fill up the vacancies ?

64 *A*.—(1) (*a*) The present strength of the Engineer establishment is as stated below :—

(i) Number of officers of the Imperial Service is					..	66
Deduct number on military duty	..	..	..	20		
Do. on deputation	..	..	..	3		
Do. on long leave	..	..	..	3		
				26		
Balance actually available	..	..	..	..	..	40
(ii) Number of officers of the Provincial Service				..	..	27
Deduct number on long leave	..	..	..	1		
Balance actually available	..	..	..	..	..	26
				Total	..	66

(*b*) No particular strength has been sanctioned for the year 1918-19 ; but the sanctioned cadre of the permanent establishment which is applicable to the year 1918-19 also provides for the following :—

(i) Number of officers of the Imperial Service	..	..	..	66
(ii) Do. of the Provincial Service	..	..	..	32
		Total	..	98

(2) The deficiency between the sanctioned and the existing strength is .. 32
To make up this deficiency, it has been proposed as usual to continue the 2 temporary Engineers who are already in the department, to promote the existing Assistant Engineers as Executive Engineers and deserving Upper Subordinates as Sub-Engineers to replace the Assistant Engineers referred to above, entertaining temporary Upper Subordinates in the place of the permanent Upper Subordinates promoted in the manner indicated above.

65 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact Recruitment of Engineers.

(*a*) that the percentage of Europeans in the Public Works Department at present is 70 ;

(*b*) that the Royal Commission on the Public Services of India has fixed the low percentage of 43 for Europeans in the Public Works Department ; and

(*c*) that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State has prohibited the recruitment of European candidates for the Public Works Department during the year 1918 ?

65 *A*.—(*a*) The percentage of Europeans at present holding gazetted offices in the department is 64·5.

(*b*) The Royal Commission has not fixed any particular percentage for Europeans in the department, but has recommended a larger number of appointments from the Indian colleges and the Upper Subordinate establishment which will raise the proportion of appointments open to Statutory Natives of India to 50 per cent.

(*c*) No such prohibition as that specified by the Honourable Member has been laid down by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India. What the Secretary of State has stated is that his present intention is not to appoint any Europeans as assistant engineers in 1918.

66 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to provincialize all the Imperial vacancies during 1918-19 and fill up all the vacancies (Imperial and Provincial) by appointing competent Indian candidates from the subordinate service after obtaining the sanction of the Secretary of State, if necessary ? Recruitment of Engineers.

66 *A*.—The Government do not propose to take action in the manner suggested by the Honourable Member.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu.

67 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state what measures, if any, have been taken to control the sale of salt in this Presidency ? Control of sale of salt.

67 *A*.—The Honourable Member is referred to the press communiqué issued by the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue) on the 12th January 1918.

*(1) Mr. M. Swaminathan ; (2) Mr. C. V. Stephen.

Cases tried under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911.

68 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing with reference to each district of the Presidency for the last three years

(*a*) the number of cases tried under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911,

(*b*) the number of such cases defended by vakils, pleaders or others,

(*c*) the number of witnesses examined in those cases (1) for the prosecution and (2) for the defence, and

(*d*) the number of such witnesses who are police officers?

68 *A.*—The Government have no information beyond the figures for the whole Presidency which are given in the statements appended to the annual statistics of criminal courts and the reports on the administration of the Police.

Management of criminal settlements.

69 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the agencies by which and the terms under which the various criminal settlements in the Presidency are being managed?

69 *A.*—A statement* showing the agencies by which the various settlements are being managed is furnished to the Honourable Member.

These agencies receive grants from the Government and in certain cases lands have been alienated in their favour for the benefit of the settlers. The Government have also provided the requisite police staff and facilities for medical relief to settlers and the education of their children. These grants and concessions are liable to revocation at the pleasure of the Government, who exercise general control over the manner in which the settlements are administered and the grants are expended.

Information regarding criminal settlements.

70 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state with reference to each of the criminal settlements in the Presidency

(*a*) the number of criminals,

(*b*) the tribe, class or caste to which they belong,

(*c*) their present occupation, and

(*d*) the number of police officers employed to look after them?

70 *A.*—A statement containing the information is laid on the table.† The figures entered in column (2) with reference to clause (*a*) of the question represent the state of affairs at the end of 1916. Later information is not available with the Government.

Report on the working of criminal settlements.

71 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any reports are annually received from the Collectors as to the working of the criminal settlements within their respective districts?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the reports so received during the last three years?

71 *A.*—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No. The Honourable Member's attention is however invited to the fact that a general summary of the main features in the administration of criminal settlements is published annually in Appendix B of the Police Administration Report which is available to the public.

Lease of an area in the Cuddapah District.

72 *Q.*—(*a*) Is it a fact that there is a plot of land known as 'Rani Vanam' in Yerraguntla village, Cuddapah district, and close to the Yerraguntla railway station?

(*b*) Is it a fact that the said 'Rani Vanam' was planted with trees and converted into a village communal ground in honour of the late Queen Victoria?

(*c*) Is it a fact that the 'Rani Vanam' was being used by the villagers for communal purposes such as annual festivals, annual fairs in honour of village goddess and sports?

(*d*) Is it a fact that the 'Rani Vanam' was subsequently leased to Messrs. Dymes & Co. without the consent of the villagers of Yerraguntla?

(*e*) Is it a fact that some villagers of Yerraguntla presented petitions in 1911 to the Collector, to the Deputy Collector, Jammalamadugu division, and others praying for the restoration of the 'Rani Vanam' to the villagers for communal purposes?

(*f*) Is it a fact that the petitioners were thereupon informed by the Deputy Collector, Jammalamadugu division, as per Endorsement No. 1572, dated 4th November 1911, that the tope had been temporarily leased to Messrs. Dymes & Co. and that their wishes would be considered on the expiry of the lease?

(*g*) Is it a fact that some residents of Yerraguntla village presented a petition to the Collector of Cuddapah in September 1917 or thereabouts praying that the 'Rani Vanam' might be given back to the villagers at a very early date?

(*h*) Is it a fact that the Collector of Cuddapah passed orders in the latter part of January 1918 refusing to give it back to the villagers as before, but directing the subdivision of the land into plots of 10 cents and the auction sale of the yearly occupancy right therein on temporary pattas?

(*i*) Will the Government be pleased to inquire into the matter?

* Printed as Appendix IX on page 413 infra. † Printed as Appendix X on page 413 infra.

3rd April 1918.] *(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Sri Subha Chandra Singh Deo.)*

72 *A.*—The Government have no knowledge of the facts mentioned in the question but it appears to be open to the persons interested to seek redress by moving the Board of Revenue to revise the Collector's order and until this remedy has been resorted to there seems to be no special ground for the interference of the Government in the matter.

Statement regarding plague preventive measures.

73 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to make a statement about the prevalence of plague in this Presidency and about the measures taken by the Government to combat that disease?

73 *A.*—The year 1917–18 has been marked by an unusual prevalence of plague over a great part of India and the Madras Presidency has shared in some extent in the general misfortune. The epidemic has been particularly severe in the Bellary district and Coimbatore, Salem, Kurnool and Anantapur have also been badly infected and in eight other districts there has been an appreciable number of cases. A feature of the epidemic in the past year has been its appearance in places where it was hitherto unknown, such as Vizagapatam, Bezwada, Guntûr, Narasaraopet and recently Chirala.

The measures to be adopted to combating plague are set forth in the Plague Regulations and Standing Orders. The chief means of combating an existing epidemic of plague are inoculation and the evacuation of infected areas. To enable either to be carried out on a large scale, the co-operation of the people is needed and it is impossible for the Government to enforce either by any general order. Collectors and the district staff, generally, do their best to encourage both, and in order to strengthen the hands of Collectors they have recently been given power to spend money in anticipation of sanction for the purpose, among others, of providing bedding materials for people who have to leave their houses.

In order to prevent the importation of infection, the panchayats or headmen of villages and the municipal councils or chairmen of municipalities have been authorized to prevent (1) persons coming from an infected area from entering the village or town unless their clothing and personal effects are disinfected and (2) consignments of grain from being brought in until the bags have been removed from the carts and thoroughly exposed to the sun. Collectors have been empowered to order the exposure in the same way of consignments of grain which are being conveyed by rail, road or in any other way.

Villages where informal panchayats have been formed.

74 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the names of the villages in the various districts of the Presidency where informal panchayats have been formed?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the reports, if any, received from the Collectors of districts on the working of those informal panchayats?

74 *A.*—(*a*) The Honourable Member's attention is invited to the statement laid on the table in reply to question No. 12 asked at the meeting held on the 2nd April 1917 which gives the names of villages in the several districts of the Presidency in which informal panchayats had been formed up to that date. A statement showing the panchayats organized since then and up to the end of September 1917 is now laid on the table.*

(*b*) The Government have not yet received any report.

Special officer to investigate the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine.

75 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state if a special officer has been appointed to investigate the Ayurvedic and the Unani systems of medicine, as per resolution of the Council of the 2nd April 1917?

(*b*) If the answer to the above is in the negative, will the Government be pleased to state

(i) why there has been such delay in the appointment of that officer, and

(ii) whether any attempts have been made to secure the services of a qualified person from among the private medical practitioners in the Presidency?

75 *A.*—The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the answers given to questions Nos. 77 and 131 at the meeting of the Council held on the 20th November 1917. The Government are still endeavouring to find an officer to conduct the investigation.

The Hon'ble Sri Subha Chandra Singh Deo.

Teaching of Uriya in the Vizagapatam College.

76 *Q.*—(1) Are the Government aware—

(*a*) that, in compliance with the representations of the Uriyas, the college authorities of the local college in the Vizagapatam town appointed an Uriya pandit some eight years ago to meet the want of the Uriya students of the college? and

* Printed as Appendix XI on pages 413–416 *infra*.

(5) that owing to the remarks of the Inspector of Schools, First Circle, that the paucity of the Uriya students in the college did not justify the provision for teaching Uriya in the college, the college authorities now propose to dispense with Uriya vernacular teaching in the college at Vizagapatam?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to direct the retention of the existing arrangement regarding the teaching of Uriya in view of the fact that there are 40 Uriya students in the college?

76 *A.*—The Government have no information but will inquire.

Constitution of the Jeypore Agency into a separate district.

77 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to separate the Jeypore Agency completely from the Vizagapatam district and to constitute it into an Uriya district under a separate and independent District Collector or Agent to the Governor?

77 *A.*—The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

Making the Uriya Secondary Training school at Berhampur permanent.

78 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to make the Uriya Secondary Training school at Berhampur a permanent institution with a qualified Uriya headmaster on Rs. 100 according to the original schema?

78 *A.*—The matter is under consideration.

Location of the proposed engineering college for Telugu districts.

79 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of locating the proposed engineering college in some convenient centre in Ganjam instead of in Vizagapatam in the interests of both Uriyas and Telugus?

79 *A.*—Vizagapatam has been selected for the location of a new engineering school (not college as stated by the Honourable Member) in view of the facilities afforded in the country round the town for outdoor surveying, its nearness to large railway workshops and its accessibility from the districts it is intended to serve. The Government see no reason to modify the decision.

Appointment of an Uriya as Deputy Superintendent of Police.

80 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to order the selection of a capable Uriya Police Inspector for Deputy Superintendentship?

80 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 101.

A separate taluk board for Parlakimedi.

81 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the reasons which led them to reject the proposal for the formation of a separate taluk board for Parlakimedi?

81 *A.*—The Chicacole Taluk Board was against the proposal as, in its opinion, the area under the existing board was not unwieldy and the proposal involved additional expenditure on establishments and other items.

A Uriya deputy collector for Ganjam.

82 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to post one of the Uriya deputy collectors of the Madras Presidency to the district of Ganjam?

82 *A.*—The Government have had the subject under consideration. One of the two Uriya deputy collectors has recently been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Court of Wards for employment as a Settlement Officer in the Kallikotta-Attagada estates in the Ganjam district. The other deputy collector is still under training in Guntur. The Honourable Member's suggestion will be kept in view.

Uriya test for clerks in civil courts in Uriya tracts.

83 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to prescribe Uriya tests for clerks in civil courts in the Uriya tracts of the Presidency?

83 *A.*—The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the entries and 'remarks' against 'Translation Test' in the schedule appended to article 18 of the Special Test Notification published at pages 357 to 367 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 24th April 1917, which show the qualifying test prescribed in Uriya for some of the clerical posts in civil courts in Uriya tracts of the Presidency. The Government do not consider it necessary to prescribe any further test in Uriya for such posts.

The Additional Munsif's Court, Berhampur, to be a Uriya court.

84 Q.—Considering that the overwhelming majority of the litigants in the Additional Munsif's Court at Berhampur are Uriyas, will the Government be pleased to convert that court solely into a pure Uriya Munsif's Court as in the case of District Munsif's Court at Aska?

84 *A.*—The Government are not prepared to take up the question at present.

Separate electorate for Uriyas in Berhampur municipality.

85 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to constitute a separate electorate for Uriyas in the Berhampur municipality?

3rd April 1918.] *(Sri Sobha Chandra Singh Deo; Mr. Siva Rao; Sir Alexander Cardew.)*

85 *A.*—On the information at present before them, the Government see no need for constituting a separate electorate for Uriyas in the Berhampur Municipality. Three Uriya gentlemen are now serving as municipal councillors in Berhampur of whom two were appointed by the Government, the third being the elected chairman who is an ex officio councillor.

Raising the status of certain schools, Ganjam district.

86 Q.—Regarding the new secondary schools proposed to be opened in Ganjam, will the Government be pleased to order that—

(i) the Board middle school at Aska be raised to a high school in view of the fact that this centre has no railway facility and it is far from the Berhampur College;

(ii) the Board elementary schools at Bogunda and Shergada be raised to middle schools?

86 *A.*—The suggestion will receive due consideration.

Relief to ryots whose lands have been acquired for Surada reservoir.

87 Q.—(1) Are the Government aware that—

(i) the lands acquired for the reservoir at Surada which are all along under the cultivation of ryots of ten villages are the only source of living for the villagers;

(ii) that these ryots have been charged with the maximum penal assessment and that they have had to leave their lands and possibly emigrate to other places?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to ask the Collector of Ganjam to make some special arrangements in regard to the ryots of the above reservoir villages?

87 *A.*—The Government have no information since that which was furnished to the Honourable Member in September 1917. They will however make a further reference to the Collector on the subject.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao.

Inquiry into the rise in prices.

88 Q.—(i) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have made any inquiry into the abnormal rise of prices of foodstuffs and the other necessaries of life in this Presidency? If so, with what result?

(ii) Whether any report has been received in the matter; if so, will the Government be pleased to lay it on the table?

(iii) Will the Government be pleased to state what remedial measures the Government propose to adopt with a view to relieve the distress caused by the rise of prices?

88 *A.*—Fuller information on this subject than can be supplied in an answer to a question will be given in the course of the debate on Resolutions Nos. V and VI and the Honourable Member is referred to the statement which will then be made.

Grain compensation allowance in Anantapur.

89 Q.—Are the Government aware of the dearness of provisions prevailing in the Anantapur district; if so, will the Government be pleased to extend the compensation for dearness of foodstuffs granted to public servants to this district also?

89 *A.*—Compensation for dearness of food is granted to low-paid Government servants in the Anantapur district whenever the provisions of article 72 of the Civil Account Code are fulfilled.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—With reference to question No. 89 about grain compensation allowance in Anantapur, the answer is, 'Compensation for dearness of food is granted to low-paid Government servants in the Anantapur district whenever the provisions of article 72 of the Civil Account Code are fulfilled.' I wish to know whether these provisions have been fulfilled and whether the benefit would be extended.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew:—In this particular case the provisions have not been fulfilled and therefore as the rule is framed by the Government of India, we are unable to extend the benefit to that district.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—May I know what the provisions in respect of dearness of food are?

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew:—The Honourable Member will find the principles in the article of the Civil Account Code quoted. I have not got the Civil Account Code at hand.

Pay and prospects of registrars and sub-registrars.

90 Q.—(i) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have now received a memorial from the registrars and the sub-registrars regarding their pay and prospects; if so, will the Government be pleased to consider it favourably?

(ii) Will the Government be pleased to call for any memorials that may have been received from these officers by the Inspector-General of Registration and to pass favourable orders thereon?

90 *A.*—(i) No memorial has yet reached the Government.

(ii) It is understood that the Inspector-General of Registration has received memorials from registrars and sub-registrars regarding their pay and prospects. He has been asked to expedite their transmission to the Government.

Arrest of civil sub-assistant surgeons on military duty under the Army Regulations.

91 Q.—(i) Are the Government aware that some civil sub-assistant surgeons have been lent for military service in the Turkish prisoners' hospital at Bellary?

(ii) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any, and if so, how many of them have been arrested within the last two months under the Army Regulations for alleged failure of duty; and under what circumstances?

(iii) Whether any of them are still under arrest or have been since released?

(iv) Will the Government be pleased to issue necessary instructions to the medical officers concerned that the civil sub-assistant surgeons in question are not bound by the Army Regulations?

91 *A.*—(i) It is a fact that many civil sub-assistant surgeons have been transferred to temporary military duty, but the Government have no information as to the institutions to which they are attached while on military employ.

(ii), (iii) & (iv) One case of arrest of a sub-assistant surgeon on military duty has recently been reported to the Government by the Surgeon-General and the Government have the matter under their consideration.

Distribution of gazetted appointments in the Registration department.

92 Q.—(i) With reference to the question No. 15 put by the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tambi Mamkkapur Sahib Bahadur relating to the distribution of gazetted appointments in the Registration department and the reply of the Government thereto at the meeting held on 12th February 1918, will the Government be pleased to state what action has been taken in the matter?

(ii) Will the Government be pleased to declare that seniority, merit and qualifications should be the sole tests of appointment in the higher ranks of the Registration and the other public services, but not the class, the creed or the community of a public servant?

92 *A.*—(i) The matter is still under consideration.

(ii) The Government are not at present prepared to make any declaration on the subject.

Improvements to Kanivelthan channel, Chingleput.

93 Q.—(i) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any memorial has been received on or about 21st February 1918 from the ryots in the matter of the restoration of the silted Kanivelthan channel in Kaliyampundi and the other villages in Uttiramerur division in the Chingleput district?

(ii) If so, will the Government be pleased to consider it favourably?

93 *A.*—(i) Yes.

(ii) The suggestion in the memorial will be duly considered if the execution of the work is decided upon.

Schools for teaching Kanarese in certain areas.

94 Q.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to place on the table the list of taluks and villages with a population of 60 per cent or more of Kanarese-speaking people in the districts specified below with the total population of each of such districts, taluks or villages in the districts of—

(i) Kurnool,	(v) Anantapur,	(ix) Coimbatore,
(ii) Bellary,	(vi) Chittoor,	(x) Trichinopoly,
(iii) South Kanara,	(vii) North Arcot,	(xi) Madura, and
(iv) The Nilgiris,	(viii) Salem,	(xii) Ramnad?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to establish Kannada (Kanarese) schools in such villages and make provision for Kanarese teaching in such places?

94 *A.*—The statistics desired by the Honourable Member are not available.

Arrest of a civil sub-assistant surgeon on military duty under the Indian Articles of War.

95 Q.—(i) Will the Government be pleased to state whether one S. Ramadoss, a civil sub-assistant surgeon working in the Turkish Prisoners' Hospital at Bellary, was arrested at Madras by the Military authorities under instructions from the Senior Medical Officer in charge of the hospital and whether he has been since released?

(ii) Will the Government be pleased to state fully the circumstances under which he was arrested and subsequently released?

(iii) Will the Government be pleased to declare that the civil sub-assistant surgeons lent for military service are not liable to be dealt with under the Indian Articles of War?

95 *A.*—(i) & (ii) The Government have no information.

(iii) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 91.

Acquisition of land in the Tinnevelly district by a German.

96 Q.—(i) (i) Is it a fact that a German has, since the war began, bought up a land on which a forest is growing right on the sea front of Kulasekarapatnam, about 40 miles west of Tuticorin?

(ii) Is it a fact that several Muhammadan traders applied for this land but did not succeed in getting it?

(iii) Will the Government be pleased to state the circumstances under which a German was allowed to acquire a land during the war and as to why he has not been interned hitherto?

(iv) Is it also a fact that this German manages or controls a tramway and that many accidents occur in its length of 30 or 40 miles?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to inquire into the matter fully?

96 *A.*—The Government have no knowledge of any such occurrence and cannot undertake to inquire unless the Honourable Member furnishes the name of the German and is prepared to accept responsibility for the allegations brought forward.

Removal of an explosive magazine.

97 *Q.*—(i) Is it a fact that an explosive magazine has been erected by the Port authorities of Madras close to the High Court and the new Legislative Council Chamber?

(ii) If so, is the erection contrary to the regulations in force that no magazine is allowed within two miles of a Government building?

(iii) Will the Government be pleased to order the removal of this magazine?

97 *A.*—(i) Yes. The magazine is situated on the shore to the south of the Madras harbour at a distance of 650 yards from the High Court and of 1,350 yards from the new Legislative Council Chamber.

(ii) The Government are not aware of any such regulations.

(iii) The site of the magazine was approved of by the Chief Inspector of Explosives in India and its design was scrutinized under his authority. As adequate precautions have been taken to obviate danger, the Government do not consider it necessary to order the removal of the magazine.

Port authorities and small boat owners at Madras.

98 *Q.*—(i) Is it a fact that the interests of small boat owners of Madras harbour have been prejudiced by the action of the Port authorities in giving the only places that can be used to make and repair their boats to two English companies and using a portion of the Basin as a slub?

(ii) Will the Government be pleased to inquire into the matter?

98 *A.*—The Government have no information but will inquire.

Transfer of a land vested in the Port of Madras to the South Indian Railway Company.

99 *Q.*—(i) Is it a fact that recently a long tract of valuable land vested by the Government in the Port of Madras has been given over to the South Indian Railway Company?

(ii) Is it also a fact that the Government have spent large sums of money on this land to bring it up to the requirements of the merchants?

(iii) Will the Government be pleased to state fully the circumstances under which the land in question was handed over to the Railway Company and also whether it is not needed by the port?

99 *A.*—(i) An area of 19·435 acres was transferred to the South Indian Railway Company in 1913.

(ii) The Government had spent no money on the land.

(iii) The land was handed over to the Railway Company at the instance of the Port Trust which pressed for the development of the Beach station. The land was not needed for port purposes.

The appointment of certified auditors.

100 *Q.*—(i) Will the Government be pleased to state what are the rules now in force regarding the appointment of 'certified' auditors in this Presidency?

(ii) Will the Government be pleased to lay down certain qualifications or tests or examinations for the class of 'certified' auditors?

100 *A.*—(i) The rules are published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* (vide notification No. 656, dated 11th September 1915, published at page 865 of Part I of the Gazette, dated 14th September 1915, and notification No. 218, dated 11th March 1916, at page 301 of the Gazette, dated 14th March 1916).

(ii) The question is under consideration.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.

Adequacy of supply of railway wagons.

101 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of wagons applied for by merchants in all the more important stations for traffic in the Railways within the Province of Madras;

(*b*) the number of wagons supplied

(1) within a week,

(2) within two weeks,

(3) within three weeks after such application,

(4) and later

from 1st January 1917 to 31st March 1918

101 *A.*—The Government are unable to supply the information.

(Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar; Mr. Suryanarayana Rao; Mr. Venkatapati Raju.) [3RD APRIL 1918.

Survey of house-sites in villages.

102 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state if they have decided upon or have under consideration a detailed survey of all house-sites in the villages of this Presidency and the levy of assessment thereon, and if so, the principles which may guide them in the fixing of such assessment as also its revision, if any, at successive re-settlements?

102 *A.*—The Government have not decided upon nor have they under consideration any scheme for a detailed survey and assessment of all house-sites in the villages of this Presidency and for the levy of assessment thereon.

Assessment of backyard cultivation.

103 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the reply to the reference to the Board of Revenue regarding the assessment of backyard cultivation has been received by Government and whether the Government has arrived at any decision in the matter, and if so, lay the papers on the table?

103 *A.*—The Government have not yet received the report.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Suryanarayana Rao Pantulu.

Appointment of an Uriya as Deputy Superintendent of Police.

104 *Q.*—(i) Will the Government be pleased to state whether there have been any gentlemen of Uriya birth holding the office of Deputy Superintendent of Police till now?

(ii) Will the Government be pleased to appoint one Uriya gentleman to the post?

104 *A.*—(i) No.

(ii) The Government will bear the suggestion in mind but are not prepared to give any promise.

Non-official president for Vizagapatam District Board.

105 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(1) why a non-official president has not yet been nominated for the District Board of Vizagapatam; and

(2) when the Government proposes to nominate one for the vacant place?

105 *A.*—The Government do not intend for the present to nominate a non-official as President of the Vizagapatam District Board.

Posting of post of district judge recently created.

106 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of appointing a gentleman from the Provincial Civil Service to the newly created judgeship, Anantapur district?

106 *A.*—The appointment referred to has not yet been created. The question whether it should be held by an officer of the Provincial Civil Service will receive due consideration at the proper time.

Statistics of plague-infected areas.

107 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a statement showing the number of districts and places within the districts which are at present infected with plague, as also statements showing the number of attacks and deaths in each district since the last outbreak in the respective districts?

107 *A.*—A statement is laid on the table.*

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju.

Improvement to indigo cultivation.

108 *Q.*—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the urgent necessity of immediate phosphate-manuring for indigo crop as suggested by Mr. Davies, Indigo Research Chemist?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any action was taken by the Agricultural Department for the supply of super phosphate manures to the indigo cultivators to resuscitate the natural indigo industry?

108 *A.*—(a) The Government are not aware that Mr. Davies has drawn attention to the urgent necessity of immediate phosphate manuring for the indigo crop so far as the Madras Presidency is concerned.

(b) A report will be called for.

Disposal of escheated property.

109 *Q.*—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Local Government obtained the sanction of the Governor-General in Council under section 31 of Government of India Act, 1915, regarding power to dispose of escheated property, which was accruing year after year, to make grant in favour of the relative or any connexion of the person from whom the property has accrued?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state the desirability of earmarking the balance of escheated property, after disposing of under section 31 aforesaid, for expenditure in connexion with amelioration of the depressed classes?

109 *A.*—No. The Honourable Member's attention is drawn to section 6 of The Madras Endowments and Escheats Regulation VII of 1817.

* Printed as Appendix XII at page 419 infra.

Income and expenditure of agricultural farms.

110 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to order the publication of the detailed income and expenditure of several agricultural farms especially at Samalkot and Anakapalle so as to afford facilities for the agriculturists to gain knowledge of scientific culture and its advantages?

110 A.—The Government do not consider that statements of accounts such as proposed are likely to serve any useful purpose.

At present a summary of the experiments conducted at the different farms and of the results obtained is given in the annual administration reports of the department and in the annual reports of the work of the agricultural stations. As soon as an experiment has yielded successful and profitable results, the latter are made available to the public by means of leaflets, agricultural calendars, etc.

Statistics of cattle, sheep, etc., in the Presidency.

111 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to place on the Editors' Table the latest statistics of the cattle, sheep, goats, horses, etc., in several districts of this Presidency in detail for comparative study?

111 A.—The last cattle census was taken in 1914 and the statistics relating to it are printed as Appendix G to the Season and Crop Report for 1916–17, which is available for sale at the Government Press. It is not considered necessary to lay them on the Editors' Table.

A cement factory at Vizagapatam.

112 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of opening a cement factory by the Government at Vizagapatam in view of the harbour construction there?

112 A.—The suggestion will be borne in mind.

Reports on Kolleir lake drainage and Thandava project.

113 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to place on the Editors' Table the reports made by the Engineering department on Kolleir lake drainage and Thandava project otherwise known as Tuni river project?

113 A.—A note by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation describing the various suggestions made for the improvement of the Kolleir lake drainage will be placed on the Editors' Table.

The preliminary report on the Thandava project is under consideration and no orders have been passed. No papers on this subject can be published at present.

Scheme report of Vizagapatam re-settlement.

114 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state when will the scheme report regarding the re-settlement of Vizagapatam district be published?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state if any economic inquiry is made in Vizagapatam district for re-settlement purposes, and if so, in what villages?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to publish the details of the aforesaid economic inquiry?

114 A.—(a) The Government have no information.

(b) & (c) They have no reason to doubt that the Special Settlement officer is making the prescribed inquiry into the economic condition of the agricultural population throughout the district but they have no information as to the villages selected by the Special Settlement officer for making detailed inquiries and they cannot at present say whether the details will be published.

Detailed statements of income and expenditure under certain heads.

115 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the detailed income and expenditure statements of heads of revenue and expenditure open to discussion in this Council are available for additional members of this Council for inspection when necessary on application; and

(b) whether facilities would be offered for the members to look into them for effective discussion of those subjects?

115 A.—The meaning of the words 'Detailed income and expenditure statements' which occur in the question is not understood. The civil budget estimates, copies of which are supplied to all Honourable Members of the Legislative Council, contain the details which are submitted to Government by the various heads of departments under the several heads of revenue and expenditure and the Government are not aware of any further detailed figures in their possession that could be made available for the inspection of Additional Members of the Council for more effective discussion of the budget estimates.

Utilization of Provincial balances.

116 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state what was the minimum balance of the Provincial revenue to be budgeted for in our Presidency?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether our Provincial balances are realizing any and what interest, and if so, from what source and at what rate of interest?

(c) In view of the orders of the Government of India, that the budget had to be prepared on the basis that the Provincial balances are not available for expenditure, will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of discharging the Imperial loans and advances to our Provincial Government out of the Provincial balances so as to save yearly payment of interest?

116 *A.*—(a) The minimum Provincial balance prescribed by the Government of India is in the case of this Presidency twenty lakhs of rupees.

(b) The Provincial balances do not realise any interest.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Allowance to sub-registrars for treasury work.

117 *Q.*—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the sub-registrars who have to take charge of treasury work are paid any allowances?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to accord sanction to them the same allowance which was accorded to deputy tahsildars who do the duty of ex officio sub-registrars?

117 *A.*—(a) No.

(b) The Government do not consider it necessary to grant any allowance.

Certain practitioners to pass the Criminal Judicial test.

118 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to consider whether it is desirable to insist upon passing the Criminal Judicial test for all those persons who are not legal practitioners, to permit them to practise in all subordinate criminal courts?

118 *A.*—The Government consider that the restrictions placed on private pleaders by rules 192 and 193 of the Rules of Criminal Practice are sufficient, and they are not prepared to adopt the suggestion.

The Hon'ble Yaqub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.

Educational facilities for Muhammadans at Nellore.

119 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state if they have received a memorial, dated the 19th August 1917, signed by several influential Musalmans of Nellore praying for certain educational facilities and opening of schools for Musalmans, and if so, will the Government be pleased to state what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken in this matter?

119 *A.*—The President, District Board, and the Chairman, Municipal Council, Nellore, to whom the petition was referred, have taken such action as seemed to them practicable on the petition. Nine new boys' and girls' schools for Muhammadans have been opened for Mohammadans within Nellore district and municipality.

A building for Government Muhammadan school, Georgetown.

120 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state if they would give the premises in Broadway, Georgetown, Madras, recently vacated by the Venereal Hospital, to the Government Muhammadan Secondary school, Georgetown, which is badly in need of a suitable building?

120 *A.*—The Government have decided to use the buildings in question for another purpose and regret that they are not available.

Grants for fee concessions to pupils of backward classes.

121 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to give a list of secondary schools and colleges that have received grants in the years 1916-17 and 1917-18 to cover their loss of revenue on account of the collection of reduced fees from Muhammadan and backward class pupils stating the amount of grant paid to each institution in each year?

121 *A.*—A statement is laid on the table.* The full amounts admissible as compensation for the admission of pupils at concession rates have not been paid in cases where such payments would result in an excess of income over expenditure.

Grain compensation to clerks in Madras Collectorate.

122 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the clerks in the income-tax section of the office of the Collector of Madras and of the Collector of Income-tax drawing a salary of Rs. 30 or less are not being given the grain compensation allowance that is usually allowed to clerks of equal status in all Government offices in the City of Madras? If so, will the Government be pleased to order that the said clerks are not treated in this respect differently from other clerks of equal status?

122 *A.*—The clerks referred to do not draw grain compensation allowance because their scale of pay was revised in 1914 and the new rates then fixed took into account the withdrawal of grain compensation allowance which was simultaneously directed.

* Printed as Appendix XIII on pages 417—420 infra.

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 32 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 3rd April 1918, page 390 supra.]

G.O. No. 483, L. & M. (Medical), dated 27th November 1917.

READ—the following papers :—

(i)

G.O. No. 312, *L. & M.* (*Medical*), *dated* 16*th July* 1917.

ABSTRACT.—Sanctioning a revised scale of pay to compounders in Government, local fund and municipal service with effect from 1st March 1918.

(ii)

Letter—from the Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. E. PENNEYMAN, C.S.I., K.H.P., M.D., D.Sc., I.M.S., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

To—the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal (Medical) Department.

Dated—the 7th November 1917.

No.—59-O./692.

I have the honour to solicit reference to paragraph 1 of G.O. No. 312, Medical, dated the 16th July 1917, under which the revised scale of pay sanctioned to compounders is applicable to those compounders only who possess in full the qualifications prescribed in sub-section (vi) of section V of the Civil Medical Code.

2. When an increased scale of pay was sanctioned to compounders in 1911, it was distinctly stated that the new scale will be extended to the existing compounders in case their service has been approved and their professional qualifications undoubted. The compounders who had put in approved service and whose qualifications were undoubted were accordingly promoted to the new scale and this was approved by Government—vide G.O. No. 1053 L., dated 12th June 1913. It therefore appears reasonable that the revised scale of pay now sanctioned should be made applicable to those compounders who were promoted to the new scale in 1911 in accordance with G.O. No. 176, Public, dated 22nd February 1911, and have continued to render approved service. It is impossible for these compounders to pass the Government technical examination in "practical dispensing" now, considering their age and the length of service. I am therefore of opinion they should be given promotion according to the scale now sanctioned if they have rendered approved service and possess undoubted professional qualifications.

Order—*No.* 483, *L. & M.* (*Medical*), *dated* 27*th November* 1917.

The Surgeon-General's proposal is approved.

2. Local boards and municipal councils may also allow the new scale of pay to compounders in their service who have already been promoted to the scale of pay sanctioned in G.O. No. 176, Public, dated 22nd February 1911, if they have rendered approved service and their professional qualifications are certified to by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

(True extract)

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Surgeon-General.
" Accountant-General.
" Local and Municipal (Local) Department.
" Local and Municipal (Municipal) Department.
" Home (Judicial) Department.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 34 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 3rd April 1918, page 890 *supra*.]

Revised rule III of the Process Service Rules

Under section 20 of the Court Fees Act, VII of 1870, the High Court makes the following amendment to the rules for the service and execution of processes issued by the civil courts in the Presidency of Madras, outside the Presidency town, subject to confirmation by the Government of Madras and sanction by the Governor-General of India in Council :—

III (*a*) There shall be four classes of central nazars and their pay shall be—

		Rs.
First class	.. ..	100 a month
Second ,,	.. ..	90 ,,
Third ,,	.. ..	80 ,,
Fourth ,,	.. ..	70 ,,

Provided that no central nazar shall be placed in the first class unless the process establishment to be supervised by him consists of not less than 100 peons and 20 amins; or in the second class unless the establishment consists of not less than 80 peons and 15 amins; or in the third class unless the establishment consists of not less than 60 peons and 10 amins.

Provided also that the pay of a central nazar in a sub-court shall not exceed Rs. 90 a month.

For the purpose of this clause and clause (*c*) below, one amin shall be considered equal to two peons.

(*b*) For each central nazar of the first and second class, an assistant nazar on Rs. 25 a month may be appointed.

(*c*) There shall be three classes of deputy nazars and their pay shall be—

		Rs.
First class	.. ..	50 per mensem
Second ,,	.. ..	45 ,,
Third ,,	.. ..	40 ,,

Provided that no deputy nazar shall be placed in the first class unless the process establishment to be supervised by him consists of more than 15 amins and 50 peons; or in the second class unless the establishment consists of more than 12 amins and 40 peons.

(*d*) There shall be three classes of amins and their pay shall be—

		Rs.
First class	.. ..	25 per mensem
Second ,,	.. ..	20 ,,
Third ,,	.. ..	15 ,,

Not more than one-third of the amins shall receive the pay of the two higher classes and not more than a quarter of that one-third (or one-twelfth of the whole) shall receive the pay of the highest class.

(*e*) There shall be three classes of peons and their pay shall be—

		Rs.
First class	.. ..	10 per mensem
Second ,,	.. ..	9½ ,,
Third ,,	.. ..	9 ,,

Not more than one-fifth of the peons shall receive Rs. 10 a month and not more than two-fifths of the peons Rs. 9-8-0, and the rest Rs. 9 per mensem.

All these charges shall be debited against the "Process Service Fund."

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 37 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 3rd April 1918, page 391 supra.]

Copy of letter from the Collector of Madura, R.O.C. No. 1484-B. & G., dated 19th December 1916.

Adverting to the Government Memorandum No 1818-B/16-1, dated 8th November 1916, and the reminder thereon, dated 13th December 1916, I have the honour to state that, after investigation by the Public Works Department, the Superintending Engineer, VI Circle, Trichinopoly, has expressed his opinion that the formation of Buthipuram tank in Dindigul taluk might be dropped as the supply was precarious and as the work would not pay.

2. The Superintending Engineer has been asked to furnish the data on which he considered that the work cannot pay. As soon as his reply is received a further report will be submitted.

Copy of letter from the Collector of Madura, D. Dis. No. 4906-Rev., dated 24th December 1916.

Adverting to the Government Memorandum No 1818-B/16-1, dated 8th November 1916, and in continuation of this office No. 1484-B. & G., dated 19th December 1916, I have the honour to submit herewith a copy of the Superintending Engineer's letter No 11002, dated 21st December 1916, since received from him explaining his reasons as to why the work of the formation of the Buthipuram tank will not pay.

Enclosure

Letter—from the Superintending Engineer, VI Circle, Trichinopoly.
To—the Collector of Madura,
Dated—the 21st December 1916.
No.—11002.

Referring to your R.O.C. No. 1484-B. & G., dated 11th December 1916, I have the honour to inform you that the minimum amount of an estimate for formation of a new tank at Buthipuram is Rs. 12,600 The estimate is roughly prepared and is likely to be exceeded if prepared in detail.

The supply will always be precarious and there will have to be occasional remission but in good years 120 acres would be irrigated, and the Executive Engineer reports that from Revenue Divisional Officer's No. D. Dis. 1643-Rev., dated 24th August 1916, the net gain from the proposed scheme is only Rs. 478 which is 3·8 per cent on the capital cost. If however maintenance charges amount as usual to about 12 annas per acre, the net return is only 3 per cent.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 41 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 3rd April 1918, page 391 supra.]

Statement of pay and prospects of the Port Light and Coast Light Keepers.

Port light keepers including boat coxswains and signallers.			Coast light keepers.		
Grade.	Number.	Pay per mensem.	Grade.	Number.	Pay per mensem.
		Rs.			Rs.
First grade	3	35	First grade	3	70
Second grade	9	30	Second grade	4	60
Third grade	14	25	Third grade	4	50
Fourth grade	30	20	Fourth grade..	9	50
Fifth grade	14	15	Fifth grade	9	40
Sixth grade	16	12	Sixth grade	13	40
Seventh grade	13	10	Seventh grade	1	35
Eighth grade	10	8	Eighth grade	1	30
Ninth grade	6	7	Ninth grade	1	25
	100			47	

(a) Port light keepers at Badagara, Calangapatam, Manikpatam, Hare Island, Tondi, Goondapur and Malpe are granted local allowance according to the conditions of the locality ranging from Rs. 4 to Rs. 14 per mensem.

(b) Light keeper at Vakalapudi is granted signalling allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem.

(c) Port light keepers at Pamban and Chatram are granted local allowance at 50 per cent of their pay.

(d) Port light keepers are given rent-free quarters.

(e) Thirty-six coast light keepers are granted provision allowance ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 3.

(f) House-rent allowance to eight coast light keepers ranging from Rs. 30 to Rs. 14

(g) Local (charge) allowance of Rs. 15 to thirteen coast light keepers (head light keepers) and Rs. 20 for Madras light house.

(h) Compulsory local allowance to coast light keepers for education of their children at Rs. 15 per mensem.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 42 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 3rd April 1918, page 391 supra.]

Detailed statement of consolidated establishment of the Presidency Port Service for 1918-19.

	Clerical establishment.																
(1)	Manager—Rs. 1,250—10—1,300 (Rs. 200 on 1st April 1918). (2)	Head clerk, Rs. 100. (3)	Rs. 75. (4)	Rs. 70—4—100 (Rs. 100 on 1st April 1918). (5)	Rs. 60. (6)	Rs. 55. (7)	Rs. 45. (8)	Rs. 40. (9)	Rs. 35. (10)	Rs. 30—1—35 (Rs. 35 on 1st April 1918). (11)	Rs. 30. (12)	Rs. 25. (13)	Rs. 20. (14)	Rs. 15. (15)	Rs. 11½. (16)	Rs. 10. (17)	Total of columns (2) to (17). (18)
Presidency Port Office	1	1	1	..	2	2	..	4	..	1	3	..	4	..	..	..	19
Cuddalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 (L.A. 5).	..	..	..	..	..	1
Calingapatam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bimlipatam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Coconada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Masulipatam	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	5
Porto Novo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	4
Cuddalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Negapatam	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
Adirampatnam	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3
Pamban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
							1						2				
Tuticorin	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	(L.A. 3)	..	..	..	..	(L.A. 3)	..	..	..	9
Colombo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	4	..	..	..	14
Cochin	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	..	..	..	7
Vizadam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Lighthouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Cannanore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	6
Mangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Bungarkotta	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total ..	1	1	1	1	3	7	1	4	4	1	28	6	23	0	1	1	73
Total amount per annum	2,100	1,200	900	1,200	2,160	4,200	540	2,400	1,680	420	8,640	2,700	7,084	810	100	80	36,212

(a) { Two for nine months in the year. / One for three months in the year.

(b) For eight months in the year.

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 46 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. T. Richmond at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 3rd April 1918, page 392 supra.]

G.O. No. 876, Home (Education), dated 2nd July 1917.

The resolutions of the Conference held at Simla in July 1912 on the questions connected with the education of the domiciled community in India have been examined in detail in the light of the opinion expressed by the Government of India thereon with a view to seeing what further action is necessary to give effect to the recommendations of the Conference so far as they relate to this Presidency. Effect has already been given to some of the resolutions and only the following remarks are called for :—

(1) *Resolutions No. III—Remuneration of teachers and No. VIII—Examinations.*—The recommendations of the Conference regarding the introduction of a provident fund system for teachers and the policy to be followed in the matter of external examinations are under the consideration of the Government of India. The orders of that Government on these matters are awaited. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to submit proposals for the amendment of the Code of Regulations for European Schools so as to provide for the substitution of the leaving certificates for the existing examinations as soon as the policy in regard to the external examinations referred to above is settled.

(2) *Resolutions No. IV—Training of teachers and No. XI—Hygiene.*—A scheme for the establishment of a training college for the domiciled community in connexion with the Lawrence Memorial school, Ootacamund, and the question of the medical examination of European schools are under consideration and orders thereon will issue separately.

(3) *Resolution No. V—Collegiate education.*—With regard to the suggestion of the Government of India for the introduction of some system of separate boarding and tuition under a special instructor where the numbers are too small for hostels, the Government agree with the Director that the number of Anglo-Indians who take the University course is at present too small to justify them in taking any action in the matter. The Director is, however, requested to watch the effect of the tutorial system introduced under G.O. No. 808, Home (Education), dated the 7th May 1917.

(4) *Resolution No. VI—Grants-in-aid—Audit.*—Article 33 of the Code of Regulations for European Schools provides for the prescription of a regular audit of the accounts of income and expenditure of schools. The attention of the Director is drawn to the remarks of the Government of India on the subject in paragraph 10 of their letter No. 1069, dated the 22nd December 1916, and he is requested to take such action as he deems necessary to obtain reliable data.

(5) *Resolution No. VII—Concentration.*—The carrying out of the suggestion of the Conference in regard to the concentration of schools is beset with serious difficulties. But having regard to the importance which the subject deserves in the interest of European education, the Director is requested to take steps to effect concentration wherever possible and to refuse recognition to new schools where they appear to be superfluous if such a course will not impede the progress of education.

(6) *Resolution No. XIV—Instruction in temperance.*—The Director of Public Instruction is requested to report whether the syllabus of lessons on temperance issued by the English Board of Education has already been introduced in the higher classes in European schools and with what success, and if not, whether it may not now be introduced.

(True extract)

R. RAMACHANDRA RAU,
Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 52 asked by the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 3rd April 1918, page 393 supra.]

Letter—from M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur A. V. Ramalinga Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.C.E., Superintending Engineer, VII Circle.

To—the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

Dated—the 23rd March 1918.

No.—195-E.I./816-C.-8.

With reference to Official Memorandum No. 504/18-A-3, dated 18th February 1918, I have the honour to inform you that the rules of regulation of water in the Cheyyar main channel now in force are those approved in Chief Engineer's (Irrigation) Memorandum No. W.-92-N.A., dated 9th October 1895. The Cheyyar main channel runs through a number of tanks and consequently they have to be filled in to a certain level before water can flow lower down. Vents are provided in the weir of the tanks with sills at some feet below the full tank levels and these are generally kept open till the 1st of December. It sometimes happens that this rule is not followed in a few cases as the ryots close the vents stealthily. Unless the interested ryots also co-operate with the Public Works Department subordinates, this cannot be completely stopped. The present establishment maintained for this purpose by the department is insufficient and even if it is increased, the mischief of the ryots cannot be effectively stopped.

The rules, as they are, cannot be called defective, but its working requires the co-operation and vigilance of the ryots.

With Irrigation Boards formed and worked by the interested ryots, the regulation of water in the system can be effectively improved.

APPENDIX VIII

[Vide answer to question No. 56 asked by the Hon'ble the Raja of Bobbili at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 3rd April 1918, page 393 supra.]

G.O. No. 1398, Home (Education), dated 8th November 1917.

READ—the following paper:—

Letter—from the Director of Public Instruction.
To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.
Dated—the 10th October 1917.
No.—R.O. 3500

With reference to Government Memorandum No. 1506-A-S, dated the 23rd April 1917, the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Northern Circle, proposes the institution of a course of lectures on first aid, hygiene and home-nursing in the Queen Mary High School, Vizagapatam, in the Training School for Mistresses, Rajahmundry, and in the Government Training School for Muhammadan Mistresses at Guntur. It is stated that no lady practitioners are at present able to undertake the delivery of the lectures at Vizagapatam and Rajahmundry but that the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Vizagapatam, and the Civil Surgeon, Rajahmundry, have undertaken to arrange for the delivery of the lectures by one of their assistants. The Inspectress adds that Dr. Eleanor Wolf and Miss P. Paru, physicians in charge of the A.E.L.M. Women Hospital, Guntur, have consented to deliver for the benefit of the students of the Government Training School for Muhammadan Mistresses, Guntur, the lectures in English which the headmistress will be required to translate in Hindustani to the students there and then. It is proposed that the course should extend over 15 lectures and that the lecturer should in each case be paid a remuneration of Rs. 75 at the rate of Rs. 5 per lecture. The proposal commends itself to me and I have the honour to request that Government may be pleased to accord their sanction to the institution of a course of lectures in the three schools mentioned above and to the payment of a remuneration not exceeding Rs. 75 to the lecturer in each case.

Order—No. 1398, *Home* (*Education*), *dated 8th November* 1917.

The Government sanction the institution of a course of 15 lectures on first aid, hygiene and home-nursing in the Queen Mary High School for Indian girls at Vizagapatam, the Training School for Mistresses at Rajahmundry and the Training School for Muhammadan Mistresses at Guntur and the payment to the lecturer selected in each case of a remuneration not exceeding Rs. 75.

(True extract)

K. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to question No. 69 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 3rd April 1918, page 396 supra.]

Statement.

Settlement.	Managing agency.	Remarks.
1. Sitanagaram ..	Salvation Army	....
2. Stuartpuram ..	Do.	....
3. Bhimanagadda.	Do.	....
4. Kalichedu	Official management ..	To be shortly closed. Proposals under consideration.
5. Kavali	American Baptist Mission ..	....
6. Bitragunta ..	Do ..	....
7. Azimnagar	Salvation Army	....
8. Stuartpet	Do.	The closure of this settlement has been ordered: but there are still some 50 families here.
9. Reformatory settlement, Madras.	Do.	....
10. Reformatory settlement, Guntur.	Do.	....
11. Siddhapuram ..	Official management ..	This is not a settlement under the Act.
12. Pallavaram ..	Salvation Army	....
13. Kallu settlement ..	Madura American Mission.	This is not a settlement under the Act.

APPENDIX X.

[Vide answer to question No. 70 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 3rd April 1918, page 396 supra.]

Name of settlements. (1)	(c) Number of criminals. (2)	(d) The tribe or class, or caste to which they belong. (3)	(e) Their present occupations. (4)	(d) The number of police officers employed to look after them. (5)
Kalichedu	1,731	Dommaras and Donga Dasaris.	Mining, road contracts, weaving and mat-making.	2 sergeants, 4 head constables and 18 constables.
Kavali	1,189	Donga Yerukalas and Donga Dasaris	Agriculture, weaving, basket-making and contracts.	2 head constables and 12 constables.
Bitragunta	Started in 1917. No figures available as to its present strength.	Donga Yerukalas and Dasaris.	Agriculture	District Police.
Simripuram	1,191	Donga Yerukalas ..	Agriculture	1 Sub-Inspector, 1 head constable and 18 constables.
Sitanagaram	962	Do ..	Agriculture, quarry work and weaving.	1 Sub-Inspector, 2 head constable and 16 constables.
Bhimanagadda	488	Vaddapal or Kumbapeta Korachas.	Agriculture, weaving and silk production.	10 constables.
Azimnagar	930	Yeppur Pariahs ..	Agriculture	District Police.
Madras Prisoners Home (now a reformatory settlement)	47	Do. ..	Leather work ..	Do
Guntur Prisoners Home (since converted into a reformatory settlement).	143	Donga Yerukalas and Donga Dasaris.	Jute mill, road works, weaving and carpentry and petty contracts.	Do.
Siddhapuram	Started in 1917. No information as to its existing strength.	Donga Waddars ..	Agriculture and tank work.	1 Inspector assisted by the District Police.
Pallavaram	Do. do.	Yeppur Pariahs ..	Quarrying and lime work.	2 constables.
Kallu settlement at Guntur.	Do. do.	Madura Kallas ..	Agriculture	1 Sub-Inspector and 4 head constables.
Kulasekharapatnam ..	31	Uppu Kosavas ..	Employment in the sugar factory.	District Police.

APPENDIX XI.

[Vide answer to question No. 74 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. A. S Krishna Rao Pantulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 3rd April 1918, page 337 supra.]

1. Anantapur District.

Gooty taluk—
1. Hanchanahal.
2. Pedda Vadagur
Tadpatri taluk—
3. Jutur.
4. Peddapolamada.
5. Chinna Polamada.
Penukonda taluk—
6. Sommandipalli.
7. Nagalur.

Hindupur taluk—
8. Chilamathur.
9. Parigi.
Madakasira taluk—
10. Gudibanda.
11. Rolla
Kalyandrug taluk—
12. Chintarlapalli
13. Kheireva.
14. Narasapuram.

Kalyandrug taluk—*cont.*
15. Hulihalla.
16. Vapalaparti.
17. Palavai
18. Mulakaledu.

2. North Arcot District.

Cheyyar taluk—
1. Menallur.
2. Kilnallampalayam.
3. Punaitangal.
4. Velvandal
5. Kalpakkam.
6. Surattal.
7. Mavandal.
8. Sengadu.

Cheyyar taluk—*cont.*
9 Vilaripattu.
10. Sirunavalpattu.
11. Malambanangalam.
12. Navalpakkam.
Wandiwash taluk—
13. Tannangur.
14. Ponnur.
15. Vallam.

Wandiwash taluk—*cont.*
16 Nedunganam.
17. Nellur.
18. Arungunam.
19. Japtikaranai.
20. Teller.
Arkonam taluk—
21. Paraji.

3. South Arcot District.

Tindivanam taluk—
1. Padirapuliyur.
2. Olakkur.
3. Morkanam.
4. Omandur
5. Perikalpat.
6 Perumbakkam.
Gingee taluk—
7. Gingee.
8. Melmalayanur.
9. Menamur.
10. Sathiyamangalam
Villupuram taluk—
11. Rowbakkam.
12. Vidur.
13. Vikravandi.
14. Vanur,
15. Seradamur.

Villupuram taluk—*cont.*
16 Arasamangalam
17. Tiruppachchanur.
18. Pillur ..
19. Panchamadevi.
20 Vadavambalam.
21. Mokshakulam
23 Poovarasankuppam.
23. Radhapuram
24. Siruvallikuppam.
25. Kaveripakkam
26. Pakkam.
27. Parasureddipalayam.
28. Soravur
29. Ayyangraharam.
30. Ayyankoilpattu.
31. Madiyambakkam.
32. Avadivarpatto.

Villupuram taluk—*cont.*
33. Anangur.
34. Nanmathampalayam.
35 Panampattu.
Chidambaram taluk—
36 Kummamangalam.
37. Nattarmangalam and Vicanellur
Vriddhachalam taluk—
38 Kammapuram.
39. Sathiavadi.
40. Toludur.
41. Kaludur.
42. Tolur.
Cuddalore taluk—
43 Melpattambakkam.

4. Bellary District.

Rayadrug taluk—
1. Rakatala.
2. Kudlur
3. Honnur.
4. Palakurthi.
5. Muradi.

Kudligi taluk—
6. Ayyanahalli.
7. Tulahalli.
8. Soladahalli.
9. Hudem.
10. Chornur.

Hospet taluk—
11. Daroji.
12. Ramsagar.
13. Muddapur.
14. Toranagal.

Hadagalli taluk—
15. Tambrahalli.
16. Hampasagar.
17. Moragnei.

Hadagalli taluk—*cont.*
18. Itigi.
19. Kogali
20. Uttangi.
21. Seji.
22. Magalam.

Harpanahalli taluk—
23. Chiratteri.
24. Halwagal.
25. Gojapur.
26. Tavadur.
27. Manur Masalwada.

Bellary taluk—
28. Viraporam (106).
29. Siddammanahalli.
30. Sindhavalam.
31. Kolagal.
32. Rupanagudi.

Siruguppa taluk—
33. Hatcholli.
34. Hariyanam.

Siruguppa taluk—*cont.*
35. Banthakudlur.
36. Baravi.
37. Karur.

Adoni taluk—
38. Halvi.
39. Halahanivi.
40. Madira.
41. Kotakal.

Alur taluk—
42. Peddahotur.
43. Namakal.
44. Asperi.
45. Ramadurgam.
46. Gulyam.
47. Chintakunta.
48. Yerur.
49. Halahervi.
50. Hobbatlam.

5. Chingleput District.

Saidapet taluk—
1. Kannathur.
2. Velamberi.
3. Polal.
4. Paruthipattu.

Poonari taluk—
5. Munjur

Tiruvallur taluk—
6. Ikkadu.
7. Mappedu.

Chingleput taluk—
8 Nimmakarai.
9 Kattankolathur.
10. Nandiveram.

Madaranjakam taluk—
11. Mamandur.

6. Chittoor District.

Vayalpad taluk—
1. Tarigonda.

Chittoor taluk—
2. Kottakota.
3. Irala.
4. Marukambet.
5. Kanipakam.

Palmanér taluk—
6. Baireddipalli.
7. Ramakuppam.

Chandragiri taluk—
8. Ramakrishnarajupet.
9. Vodiyangadu.
10. Tiruvalangadu.

Chandragiri taluk—*cont.*
11. Yerpadu.

7. Coimbatore District.

Gobichettipalaiyam taluk—
1. Chikkarasampalaiyam.

Bhavani taluk—
2. Oddapalaiyam.

Udamalpet taluk—
3. Karattolavu.

Udamalpet taluk—*cont.*
4. Kadathur.
5. Dhali.
6. Pallapalaiyam.

Palladam taluk—
7. Kalangal.

Pollachi taluk—
8. Kaliyapuram.
9. Periyapodu

8. Cuddapah District.

Pulivendla taluk—
1. Balappanur.

9. Ganjam District.

Kudala taluk—
1. Kudala.
2. Vikrampur.

Chinnoda taluk—
3. Buravilli.
4. Katabommali.

10. Godavari District.

Pittapuram division—
1. Mallam.

Tuni division—
2. Hamsavaram.

11. Guntur District.

Bapatla taluk—
1. Kondapatur.

Tenali taluk—
2 Angalakudura.
3. Edlapalli.

Ongole taluk—
4. Desarajapalli Kazavadi.
5. Hanumapuram Nidamanur.
6. Kampatti

Ongole taluk—*cont.*
7. Paidipad.
8. Tangutur.
9. Allur.
10. Kottapatnam.
11. Santanutalapad.

12. South Kanara District.

Karkal taluk—
1. Karkal.

13. Kistna District.

Tsuuku taluk—
1. Aravalli.
2. Polamur.
3. Mamudur.
Bhimavaram taluk—
4. Kummumbikkala.
5. Daggalaru.
6. Cherukumilli.
Bhimavaram taluk—*cont.*
7. Yendaganda.
8. Palakoderu.
Kaikalur taluk—
9. Polukonda.
Bandar taluk—
10. Tarakatur.
Divi taluk—
11. Nagayalanka.
Ellore taluk—
12. Madepalle.
Yernagudem taluk—
13. Tadepalli.

14. Kurnool District.

Nandyal taluk—
1. Bandisimakur.
2. Kandla.
Nandikotkur taluk—
3. Pogidiyala.
Pattikonda taluk—
4. Gönegandla.
5. Jonnagiri.

15. Madura District.

Madura taluk—
1. Vilüchéri.
2. Mangulam.

16. Malabar District.

Calicut taluk—
1. Beypore.
Tellicherry—
2. Taliparamba.
3. Balapatam.
Tellicherry—*cont.*
4. Cullandy.
5. Kuttuparamba.
Ernad taluk—
6. Manjari.
Walavanad taluk—
7. Peruntalmanna.
Wynad taluk—
8 Manantoddy.

17. Nellore District.

Nellore taluk—
1. Guruvindapudi.
2. Brahmadévam.
3. Allipuram.

18. Ramnad District.

Tiruppattur taluk—
1. Kunnakkadi.
Tiruvadanai taluk—
2. Rajasingamangalam.
3. Tiruppaloikkudi.
Paramagudi taluk—
4 Salaigram.
Sivaganga taluk—
5. Idaikkattur.

19. Tanjore District.

Tanjore taluk—
1. Venkatasamudram.
2 Melattiruppantaratti.
Shiyali taluk—
3. Kunnam.
Mannargudi taluk—
4. Edamalaiyur.
5. Tenparai.
6 Vaduvur Agrahâram.
Papanasam taluk—
7. Samamagudi.

20. Tinnevelly District.

Kôilpatti taluk—
1. Kadambur.
2. Vilathikulam.
Sankaranayinarkoyil taluk—
3. Karivalamvandanallur.
4. Sovvalkulam.
Nanguneri taluk—
5. Marudakulam.
6. Thottakudi.
7. Manradnippo.
8. Pulam.
9. Surangudi
10. Idayankulam.
11. Kadamboduvalvu.
12. Padmanéri.
13. Dévanallur.
14. Kavalkinar.
15. Dalapatisamudram.
16. Thenku Valliyur.
17. Vadukkuvajayanarayanam.
18. Pettaikulam
19. Tisayan Vilai
20. Kunnamallur.
21. Sankarangapuram.
Nanguneri taluk—*cont.*
22. Karungulam.
23 Palavur.
24 Kudangulam.
25. Vaduvarpatti.
26. Singaneri.
27. Tennamaneri.
28. Sengikulam.
29. Pallayankulam.
30. Karuppakatti.
31. Sattankulam.
32. Ariyakulam.
33. Ambelam.
34. Kundakulam.
35. Perumpalto.
36. Narambinidappu and Mahaladiporacheris.
37. Koilammalpuram.
38. Kuchewankulam.
39. Vadagachimadil.
40. Kilokkuvalti
41. Udayamartandameri.
42. Nambattalaivanpattayam.
43. Tirumalaipuram.
Nanguneri taluk—*cont.*
44. Kariandi.
45. Kasturirangapuram.
46. Bhattarpuram.
47. Vadugampatti.
48. Chiptamoni.
49. Kalavur.
50. Parameswarapuram.
51. Nakkaneri.
52. Veppilangulam.
53. Irukkanturai.
54. Ambalawarapuram.
55. Sankarapuram.
Ambasamudram taluk—
56 Rangasamudram.
57. Pappakudi.
58. Mukkadal.
59. Sattupati
60. Vellanguli.

21. Trichinopoly District.

Trichinopoly taluk—
1. Allur.
2. Andanallur.
3. Ariyur.
4. Kulumani.
5. Perugamani (excluding its hamlet Minakshipuram).
6. Tiruppalattur (including Minakshipuram, hamlet of Perugamani).
7. Valadi.

Kulittalai taluk—
21. Panjappatti.
22. Pillaipalaiyam.
23. Poyyamani.
24. Rajendram.
25. Ranganathapuram.
26. Sivayam.

Musiri taluk—
27. Kothapalayam.
28. Sikkathambur.
29. Tottiyam.
30. Yeragudi.

Namakkal—
31. Erumaipatti.
32. Kambilimalai.
33. Paramati.
34. Pudupatti.

Perambalur—
35. Anukkur.
36. Esanai.
37. Karai and Kilakkarai.

Udaiyarpalaiyam—
38. Alagiyamanavalam.
39. Andimadam.
40. Annimangalam.
41. Arungal.
42. Elakkurichi.
43. Elandakudam.
44. Kandiradittam.
45. Korayavetti.

Udaiyarpalaiyam—*cont.*
46. Kilayur
47. Kilakkarattamkurichi.
48. Kilakolattur.
49. Kovilosanai.
50. Koyilur
51. Kulamanikkam
52. Majamedu.
53. Melakarappur.
54. Nagamangalam.
55. Palanganattam.
56. Periattirukkonam.
57. Poondi.
58. Sattamangalam.
59. Sennavur.
60. Siruporendan.
61. Sellangudi.
62. Suttamalli.
63. T. Palur.
64. Tirumalaivadi.
65. Tirumanuur.
66. Vadugapalanjam.
67. Vengannur.
68. Vettiyur.
69. Vilandai.
70. Viluppanankurichi.

APPENDIX XII

[Vide answer to question No 107 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. A. Suryanarayana Rao Pantulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 3rd April 1918, page 402 supra.]

Statement showing the number of places in each district now infected with plague and the cases reported since the last outbreak.

Name of district.	Number of places now on the list of infected areas (dated 29th March 1918).	Number of attacks reported from the district since the last outbreak up to 23rd March 1918.	Number of deaths reported from the district since the last outbreak up to 23rd March 1918.
Anantapur	61	9,080	4,465
Arcot, North	6	4,103	2,450
Bellary	91*	21,373	10,543
Chingleput	10	1	1
Chittoor	2	67	32
Coimbatore	47	18,936	10,906
Cuddapah	4	193	111
Guntur	3	9	9
Kanara, South	1	1,933	1,103
Kistna	1	10	7
Kurnool	64	3,283	1,910
Madura	9	96	16
Malabar	3	169	123
Nilgiris, The	1	11	5
Salem	43	3,185	2,106
Vizagapatam	3	484	418

* This figure does not include the infected places in the Alur and Bellary taluks. They are not separately notified in the list of infected areas.

APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 124 asked by the Hon'ble Yaqub Hasan Sahib Bahadur at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 3rd April 1918, page 404 supra.]

Name of school.	Grant given towards fee income foregone from girls, Muhammadans and pupils of backward classes in	
	1916-17.	1917-18.
Boys' schools.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Kallikota College, Berhampur	2,478	2,191
2. Onslow Institute, Chatrapur	397	690
3. Sri Raja's Incomplete Secondary School, Dharakota	574	528
4. B.M. Incomplete Secondary School, Berhampur	633	621
5. Sarangi Raja's Incomplete Secondary School, Ichchhapuram	397	621
6. Mrs. A.V.N. College, Vizagapatam	..	1,535
7. Maharaja's High School, Bobbili	294	330
8. C.B.M. High School, Vizagapatam	86	47
9. C.B.M. Incomplete Secondary School, Bimlipatam	49	35
10. Lutheran Mission Incomplete Secondary School, Salur	64	71
11. A.E.L.M. High School, Peddapuram	920	848
12. McLaurin High School, Cocanada	1,430	773
13. Hindu High School, Masulipatam	..	215
14. Taylor High School, Narasapur	500	550
15. R.R. High School, Nuzvid	129	157
16. C.M.S. High School, Bezwada	748	848
17. Do. Ellore	..	1,328
18. Edward Incomplete Secondary School, Atchanta	26	37
19. Victoria Memorial Incomplete Secondary School, Kotaugi	24	30
20. George Coronation Incomplete Secondary School, Nandigama	32	41
21. Hindu Incomplete Secondary School, Palacole	55	57
22. A.E.L.M. College, Guntur	705	829
23. A.B.M. High School, Ongole	301	136
24. Taluk High School, Tenali	300	328
25. Hindu Incomplete Secondary School, Vetapalem	..	3
26. Edward Incomplete Secondary School, Pennur	..	34
27. George Coronation Incomplete Secondary School, Thurimalla	10	58
28 P.V.R. Incomplete Secondary School, Ongole	249	269
29 A.E.L.M. Incomplete Secondary School, Rentachintla	229	254
30. Coles' Ackirman Memorial High School, Nellore	683	806
31. V.R. High School, Nellore	334	301
32 R.V.M. High School, Venkatagiri	66	72
33 A.B.M. Incomplete Secondary School, Allur	32	259
34. Do. Kaugiri	39	21
35 Do. Kavali	358	272
36. National High School, Proddatur	203	255
37. Campbell Memorial Incomplete Secondary School, Jammalamadugu	48	48
38 S.P.G. High School, Nandyal	1,305	1,395
39. Coles' Memorial High School, Kurnool	946	833
40 Wardlaw High School, Bellary	54	33
41 St. John's Incomplete Secondary School, Bellary	..	56
42. London Mission High School, Gooty	203	196
43. Edward Coronation Incomplete Secondary School, Hindupur	78	56
44 H.E.L.M. High School, Tirupati	135	103
45. Bavara Raja's High School, Punganur	43	65
46. Madanapalle Theosophical College	316	..
47. A.A.M. Secondary School, Madanapalle	830	991
48. C.E.L.M. Incomplete Secondary School, Pulhur	28	76
49. Bangaripalayam Zamindar's Incomplete Secondary School, Chittoor	8	33
50. B.P.B. Garu's Incomplete Secondary School, Kalahasti	38	53
51. Wesley College, Royapetta, Madras	347	352
52. Harris High School, Royapetta, Madras	1,590	1,780
53. St. Thoma's High School, Mylapore, Madras	83	67

	Name of school.	Grant given towards fee income foregone from girls, Muhammadans and pupils of backward classes in	
		1916-17.	1917-18.
		Rs.	Rs.
	Boys' schools—cont.		
54.	St. Gabriel's High School, Georgetown, Madras	6	6
55.	S P.G. High School, Vepery, Madras	231	336
56.	Kellet High School, Triplicane, Madras	279	267
57.	E L.M. Fabricius Secondary School, Purasawalkam	107	194
58.	Pachaiyappa's High School, Madras	77	68
59.	Incomplete Secondary School, Chintadripet, Madras	8	..
60.	Native High School, Chingleput	14	59
61.	Pachayappa's High School, Conjeeveram and its branch ..	21	30
62.	Hindu High School, Madurantakam	35	32
63.	U.F.C.M. High School, Chingleput	299	349
64	Do Conjeeveram and its branch	342	277
65.	Wesleyan Mission High School, Tiruvallur	169	152
66	C.R.C. Secondary School, Perambur	55	123
67.	Hindu Incomplete Secondary School, Tiruvallur	11	19
68	Wesleyan Mission Incomplete Secondary School, Alandur ..	80	138
69	Wesleyan Mission Incomplete Secondary School, Madurantakam.	97	77
70.	U.F.C.M. Incomplete Secondary School, Walajabad	66	165
71.	Voorhes's College, Vellore	1,467	1,475
72.	Danish Mission Secondary School, Tiruvannamalai	143	102
73.	Madrasi Islamiah Secondary School, Vaniyambadi	1,432	1,171
74.	C.S.M. Incomplete Secondary School, Arkonam	172	147
75.	Zamindar's High School, Kaltuppattur	..	26
76.	Islamiah Incomplete Secondary School, Trichinopoly	338	304
77.	A.A.M High School, Tiruvanam	619	548
78.	St. Joseph's Secondary School, Cuddalore, and its branch ..	385	359
79.	S.P.G. Incomplete Secondary School, Cuddalore	121	95
80.	Wesleyan Mission High School, Negapatam	156	196
81.	St Peter's High school, Tanjore, and its four branches ..	30	23
82.	Kalyanasundaram High School, Tanjore	133	113
83.	Town High School, Kumbakonam	74	68
84.	Native High School, Kumbakonam	84	96
85.	Nadu's Secondary School, Porayar	175	16
86.	Central High School, Tiruvadi	60	86
87	National High School, Negapatam	337	362
88.	E.L.M. Incomplete Secondary School, Tanjore	60	32
89.	Do do. Porayar	27	..
90.	St. Antony's Incomplete Secondary School, Tanjore	104	139
91.	Incomplete Secondary School, Umayalpuram	5	6
92.	Mahajana Sabha Incomplete Secondary School, Nannilam ..	3	..
93.	Incomplete Secondary School, Kodavasal	1	6
94.	Veeraraghava Pillai's Incomplete Secondary School, Tanjore ..	46	40
95.	Aryan Incomplete Secondary School, Tiruvadamarudur ..	11	9
96.	A.V. Incomplete Secondary School, Kosai	41	51
97.	Bandurai Incomplete Secondary School, Kumbakonam ..	..	45
98.	S P.G. High School, Ramnad	1,143	1,261
99.	C.M.S. High School, Srivilliputtur	352	352
100.	Raja's High School, Sivaganga	167	121
101.	Raja's Secondary School, Ramnad	48	68
102.	S. B Kshatriya Vidyasala Incomplete Secondary School, Aruppukottai	102	131
103.	Raja Sethupati Incomplete Secondary School, Paramagudi ..	174	192
104.	Victoria Incomplete Secondary School, Sivakasi	54	71
105.	Madura College	..	818
106.	Saurashtra High School, Madura	1,812	1,710
107.	St. Mary's High School, Madura	71	27
108.	A.M. High School, Pasumalai	17	87
109.	Victoria Memorial High School, Periyakulam	156	170
110.	St. Joseph's Incomplete Secondary School, Uttamapalaiyam ..	67	36
111.	Victoria Memorial Incomplete Secondary School, Bodinayakkanur	39	68
112.	Sri Dandapani Incomplete Secondary School, Palni	60	63
113.	C.M.S. College, Tinnevelly	1,254	1,277

	Name of school.	Grant given towards fee income foregone from girls, Muhammadans and pupils of backward classes in	
		1916–17.	1917–18
		Rs.	Rs.
	Boys' schools—cont.		
114.	Caldwell High School, Tuticorin	162	97
115.	St. Francis Xavier's High School, Tuticorin	161	151
116.	Do. Palamcottah	1,220	857
117.	C.M.S. High School, Megnanapuram	29	53
118.	Do. Palamcottah	18	30
119.	High School, Pattamadai	52	73
120.	Hindu High School, Ambâsamudram	101	191
121.	Do. Gopalasamudram	61	73
122.	C.M.S. Incomplete Secondary School, Pannaivalai	67	97
123.	Do. Dohnavur	53	61
124	Do. Surandai	126	148
125.	S.P.G. Incomplete Secondary School, Melur, Tuticorin ..	68	58
126.	C.M.S. Incomplete Secondary School, Tenkasi	156	152
127.	C.M.S. Mary Ardeen Incomplete Secondary School, Palamcottah.	192	188
128	S.A.V. Incomplete Secondary School, Tuticorin	8	10
129.	Gomati Edward Incomplete Secondary School, Sankaranayinarkôyil.	14	15
130.	Hindu Incomplete Secondary School, Alwârtirunagari	54	91
131.	Do. do. Virasemallûr	118	129
132.	Do. do. Alwarkurichi	5	4
133.	Coimbatore College..	..	102
134	Diamond Jubilee High School, Gobichettipalaiyam	107	134
135.	St. Michaels' High School, Coimbatore	346	337
136.	London Mission High School, Coimbatore	218	332
137.	Do. Erode	74	123
138.	Hindu Incomplete Secondary School, Kaniyur	80	77
139.	St. Antony's Incomplete Secondary School, Coonoor	383	320
140.	R.G.M. College, Calicut	..	671
141.	R.G.M. High School, Palghat	432	472
142.	Santa Cruz High School, Cochin	67	80
143.	Raja's High School, Kollengode	70	85
144.	N.E. High School, Alattur	10	21
145.	B.M. Incomplete Secondary School, Quilandi	136	57
146.	Do. Bodagara	..	137
147.	Hindu Middle School, Palghat	7	5
148.	Hindu Incomplete Secondary School, Ponnani	108	131
149.	Hindu Secondary School, Chathapuram, Palghat	28	37
150.	Incomplete Secondary School, Manjapra	93	104
151.	Do. Talipparamba	5	7
152.	Kadattanad Raja's Secondary School, Puramur	42	45
153	B.E.M. High School, Mangalore	1,542	1,295
154.	Christian High School, Udipi	839 *	986
155.	B.M. Incomplete Secondary School, Kasaragod	250 *	304
156.	Do. do. Mulki	..	135
157.	Do do. Bantwal	..	38
158.	Rozario Incomplete Secondary School, Mangalore	149	102
159.	Ganapati Incomplete Secondary School, Mangalore	402	439
	Total ..	40,043	41,556
	Girls' schools.		
1.	A.E.L.M. Sylvanus Hall Girls' Secondary School, Guntur ..	471	588
2.	A.B.M. Girls' High School, Nellore	444	500
3.	A.A.M. Incomplete Girls' Secondary School, Madanapalle ..	276	328
4.	London Mission Girls' Boarding High School, Vepery ..	1,201	1,412
5.	U.F.C.M. Boarding Girls' Secondary School, Rayapuram ..	993	880
6.	Wesleyan Mission Girls' High School, Royapettah	629	873
7.	St. Ebba's Girls' High School, Royapettah	439	397
8.	C.S.M. Girls' Secondary School, Kilpauk	443	583
9.	U.F.C.M. Girls' Day School, Georgetown, Madras	675	637

* Full amount not paid.

Name of school.	Grant given towards fee income foregone from girls, Mahammadans and pupils of backward classes in	
	1916-17.	1917-18.
	Rs.	Rs.
Girls' schools—cont.		
10. E.L.M. Girls' Incomplete Secondary School, Purasawakam, Madras.	287	..
11. A.A.M. Girls' Boarding Incomplete Secondary School, Ranipet	424	447
12. R.C. Fort Girls' High School, Trichinopoly, with its branches at Palakarai and Cantonment.	1,445	1,080
13. Wesleyan Mission Girls' Incomplete Secondary School, Woriyur, Trichinopoly.	462	483
14. E.L.M. Girls' Incomplete Secondary School, Tanjore	307	333
15. Capron Hall Girls' High School, Madura	738	1,010
16. Sarah Tucker College, Palamcottah	1,293	1,128
17. St. John's Girls' High School, Nazareth	618	689
18. R.C. Girls' Incomplete Secondary School, Sattankulam ..	335	306
19. St. Mary's Girls' Boarding Incomplete Secondary School, Sawyerpuram.	460	434
20. C.M.S. Girls' Boarding Incomplete Secondary School, Palamcottah.	651	575
21. Elliot Tuxford Girls' Boarding Incomplete Secondary School, Mêganapuram.	488	546
22. C.E.Z.M. Gell Memorial Girls' Secondary School, Ootacamund..	284	278
23. B.M. Girls' High School, Calicut	788	818
24. Sacred Heart Girls' Secondary School, Tellicherry	82	56
25. Incomplete Secondary Girls' School, Chalapuram, Calicut .	142	60
26. St. Anne's Girls' High School, Mangalore, and its two branches.	654	661
27. B.M. Balmatta Girls' Incomplete Secondary School, Mangalore.	491	447
Total ..	15,675	16,259
Grand total ..	55,718	57,515

[The above statement excludes first-grade colleges.]

3RD APRIL 1918.] *(The Secretary; Sir Alexander Cardew; the President; Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar; Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)*

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

The SECRETARY reported the receipt of a communication, dated 16th March 1918, from M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur N. Krishnaswami Ayyangar Avargal, High Court Vakil, Kumbakonam, on the subject of the Bill to amend the Madras Village Courts Act, 1888.

THE BUDGET FOR 1918-1919

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW presented the Budget for 1918-1919 and in doing so said:—"Your Excellency, under rule 29 of the financial rules I have the honour to formally present to the Council the Budget for 1918-1919. The remarks which I have to make on the subject of the financial arrangements of the year are contained in the memorandum prefixed to the Financial Statement. All Honourable Members have been furnished with printed copies of the memorandum which shews the changes made in the Revised Financial Statement and embodied in the Budget estimates. In these changes, effect was given to all the resolutions passed at the last meeting of the Council. I think there is nothing, therefore, on which I can enlighten the Council at the present stage. I, therefore, formally present the Budget estimates to the Council."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"We will have the debate on the Budget probably the day after to-morrow; it depends upon the resolutions."

THE MADRAS PREVENTION OF ADULTERATION BILL, 1918.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR introduced the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Bill, 1918, and moved that it be read in Council and in doing so said:—

"I beg to introduce the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Bill, 1918.

"Honourable Members are no doubt aware of the history of legislation in India to prevent adulteration of food and drugs. At present the law on this subject in this Presidency is contained in Chapter XXXI of the Madras City Municipal Act (which was inserted in 1904) and the corresponding sections in the Hill Municipalities Act, 1904. It has long been felt that these provisions are inadequate. In 1912 some chairmen of municipal councils and presidents of district boards were consulted on the need for further legislation. Opinion was almost unanimous that the evil of adulteration was growing in magnitude, that it could not be dealt with effectively, and that special legislation was necessary. The present Bill has been prepared in response to this demand. Honourable Members will notice that the Bill does not deal with drugs. The reasons for limiting the scope of the Bill in that respect are that the adulteration of drugs is not common in this Presidency; the analysis of drugs is often difficult and it is likely that the extension of the Bill to drugs would involve an amount of harassment which could not be justified on the ground of public necessity.

"The Statement of Objects and Reasons and the notes on clauses are detailed and it is unnecessary for me to explain the provisions of the Bill at any length. The Bill is drafted on the model of similar legislation in England and the United Provinces and its scheme is simple. The administration of the measure is left to local bodies, it will be applied to particular localities where the need is felt and the local bodies concerned provide the machinery for its working. Secondly, provisions are enacted to enable local executive officers to inspect places in which food is manufactured or sold and power is given to those officers to seize adulterated food. Thirdly, there are clauses regulating the appointment of analysts, the purchase of samples, the procedure to be followed when samples are submitted for analysis, etc. Fourthly, there are special provisions in regard to articles of common consumption such as milk, butter, ghee, etc; power is taken to prescribe standards of purity for these articles and to prohibit the sale of articles which do not conform to the standard except under conditions which would give the purchaser very clear indication of the fact that the articles are not of the prescribed standard of purity. Lastly, the Governor in Council is given power to frame rules for working the Act in areas to which it is extended and the local bodies concerned are given power to frame by-laws.

"I beg to move that the Bill be read in Council."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW seconded the motion.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"My Lord, I have read through the provisions of this Bill and I find that the provisions are such as may be very useful where there is much adulteration going on. There is a clause there enabling the Government to extend it to places where the need arises. There is also another clause empowering local authorities to frame additional by-laws not inconsistent with the Act or the rules that might be framed under the Act. All these provisions I have seen, my Lord, and it is only therefore that I want to place before the Government some views when considering the whole position.

"My submission is that in mufassal parts, so far as I know, the conditions have not arisen which require any special enactment to be made, so that there may be officers appointed who

might have power to prosecute persons and inspect the places referred to in the Act. There are provisions in the Madras City Municipal Act, as has been pointed out; but what was said by the Honourable Member in charge was that some chairmen had expressed an opinion that need for the Act had arisen. My first request will be that the matter may be allowed to be discussed in the several boards themselves, and I would also request that unless two-thirds or three-fourths of the members of the local body administering the local affairs in any particular area join together to make a recommendation to Government that the provisions of the Act may be extended to that area also, it should not be thought fit to extend the provisions to such area. My object in placing such a view before the Government is once this enactment is extended to apply to a particular area where there is very small mischief going on and the consequences are not really serious, the mischief may be rectified, but it would affect the bona fide traders in the locality. It has been found that even in the case of the Hackney Carriages Act, where it has been introduced in the mufassal much good has not resulted, though I am not prepared to say that it was wrong to introduce it to the areas to which that Act has been extended. All that I say is when there is an analyst and articles are purchased and offered for analysis they are divided under the Act into three parts, one part being delivered to the owner of the property and where there is a provision for the person who possesses property to bring before the tribunal the person who was the owner of the property at the commencement much falsehood would result—when there is all this complexity in operation, I submit, my Lord, that it is very proper to consider the position before this Act is extended to any particular local area. I do not say that the Act need not be passed; it may be passed for Madras if the Corporation think so, and to other particular areas in which such mischief is going on it is proper that the provisions of the Act should be made applicable. It is proper in the case of mufassal local areas to give power to a large majority of the members of the local boards to apply to have the Act extended if necessary. That is the principal point I wish to place before the Government. I should certainly like that all these powers given under the City Municipal Act to the Madras Corporation may be given to other municipal areas. There may be a general provision made in the District Municipalities Act that the municipal areas may be given power to apply to the Government for having the rules made under this Act or Bill applicable to their areas. It is only proper that power should be given to local bodies to apply."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"My Lord, I have heard the objections of the Hon'ble Mr Rama Ayyangar to this Bill. At the outset, I must say at once that I generally support the principles of this Bill which seeks to provide control by both local boards and municipalities to prevent adulteration of food. The evil is one that certainly deserves consideration, especially with reference to the adulteration going on of food-stuffs in most of the municipal towns and those outside them, especially where there are places for the adulteration of ghee, I know in the Circars there are two or three places where ghee is stored in large quantities by dealers and adulterated with various other commodities and exported to Rangoon as well as to Calcutta. I know also, my Lord, that in some of these cases the Calcutta authorities have rejected altogether some of these articles imported to Calcutta. The adulterated commodities were afterwards disposed of in places for which they were not intended. There can be no objection to empowering the local authorities to exercise control. I know it is equally necessary to extend this Bill to localities where conditions are suitable. The objection suggested by my Honourable friend is that it might work great hardship and that municipal authorities must be empowered to extend provisions of the measure on their own initiative. All these and other objections may be met by making suitable and proper provisions in the Bill itself if they are necessary. I do not think there is any reason to object to the terms of the Bill which, after all like all other enactments, has to be tested by the way in which it is worked. I therefore generally support the provisions of the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"My Lord, I welcome the introduction of this Bill, and I give my support to the main principles thereof. There are, however, some features of the Bill which I wish to place before the Council for their serious consideration, because they are calculated to affect the discretion of the local authorities or the executive officers to an unnecessary extent. It is only that aspect of it, which I wish to place before this Council to-day. Under clause 3, the local executive officer may delegate his powers and duties under this Act to such person and in such manner as may be prescribed. The local executive officer is defined in clause 2. It means: 'In any municipality in which there is a Commissioner, the Commissioner; in other municipalities the President or Chairman of the Council; and in or for other local areas, such paikar servant as may be designated by the Local Government for the exercise of the functions of a local executive officer under this Act'. Under clause 18 the Local Government have taken power to make rules 'prescribing the classes or qualifications of persons to whom and the conditions on which the local executive officer may under section 3 delegate his powers.' It will be found that in various enactments constituting local bodies there are provisions enabling the local executive officer or the Chairman of the Council to delegate his powers under certain contingencies. I would ask whether there is any justification for fettering the general discretion given to him and saying that he must delegate his powers only to such persons and in such manner as may be fixed by rules framed under clause 18. I find that in the Adulteration Act of the United Provinces, no such powers of delegation have been prescribed. No reason is given in the Statement of Objects and Reasons for making such a provision in the Presidency.

"Another point which I wish to place before this Council is that under clause 4 'the local authority having control over any local area to which any provisions of this Act may be extended may, subject to the approval of Government, appoint a public analyst for such area.' So far as that provision is concerned, there is absolutely no difference of opinion; but sub-clause (2) goes further; and I object to the Government taking further steps in that direction if the local body does not think it fit or necessary to appoint an analyst. Why not allow discretion to the local bodies which, it is admitted on all hands, ought to be developed in a satisfactory manner? The clause goes further than the United Provinces Act when it says that when such an officer is appointed the local body can be called upon to defray in whole or in part, the expenses of the appointment and that such an order can be enforced by proper provisions in the Act itself. That provision is calculated to interfere with the discretion of the local authorities. It is better that these provisions are modified as satisfactorily as possible.

"There is only one other portion of the Bill to be considered—clause 6 dealing with the prosecution of employers. The provision is wider than it should be. Sub-clause (2) says: 'Where an employer is charged with an offence under this Act he shall be entitled on application duly made by him to have any other person whom he charges as the actual offender brought before the court at the time appointed for the hearing, and if, after the commission of the offence has been proved, the employer proves to the satisfaction of the court that he used due diligence to enforce the execution of this Act and that the said other person committed the offence without his knowledge consent or connivance, the said other person shall be convicted and the employer shall be acquitted.' I wish to point out that the responsibility placed upon the employers by this Act is unduly large. It is stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that this goes further than the corresponding provision in the English Act, but it is stated that 'in England the principle has been extended to breach of locomotive regulations and breach of factory regulations. It appears to be susceptible of generalization and has here been generalized.' So far as our Province is concerned, we are taking steps to check adulteration. Everybody supports it because it is in the interests of public health. But we must be cautious in enforcing the penal provisions. It is observed in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that even in England it is restricted to particular foodstuffs though the principle has been extended to breach of locomotive regulations and of factory regulations. Whereas in countries where the Act has been in operation for years, such a drastic provision is not necessary, we must not have it here in the initial stages. With these remarks I support the introduction of the Bill.'

The Hon'ble Mr. YAQUB HASAN.—"My Lord, I am in full sympathy with this Bill. It is a surprise to me that any member of this Council should oppose it. In my opinion this Bill has been long overdue. If this Bill does not do anything more than preventing the adulteration of one article of food, I mean *ghee* it will confer a great boon to the entire community in this Presidency. It is notorious how ghee is adulterated in this Presidency. The Hindus specially should welcome this Bill because the ingredients used in adulterating ghee are particularly obnoxious to them. The provisions of the present Municipal Act for the City of Madras have been found to be not helpful in preventing the adulteration of foodstuffs, and I particularly regard this feature of the Bill satisfactory that it is applicable to the whole Presidency and not to any particular locality. It is contemplated that when the Local Boards Act, the District Municipalities Act and the Madras City Municipal Act are amended some provision for the prevention of adulteration should be embodied in them, but I would nevertheless prefer that there should be a separate Act for this purpose and this Bill is a step in the right direction. No doubt there are certain clauses which would be found to be unworkable and there are others to work which may cause a real hardship. But that is a thing which can be discussed at a later stage clause by clause after the Bill comes from the Select Committee. The Select Committee will, no doubt, modify the Bill to a certain extent, but I do not think that this Bill is on the whole as stringent as it is represented to be. In the matter of adulteration no rules in my opinion can be too stringent. Adulteration must be stopped and there is no use being lenient to those who make a nefarious living at the cost of the health of the whole population of the Presidency, because every one has to take food in some form or another some part of which is more often adulterated than not. I warmly support the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. GORDON FRASER:—"Your Excellency, I should just like to mention that the Bill would be warmly welcomed by all connected with the commercial community. It is unfortunately restricted to foodstuffs, although the general effect will be reflected in connexion with all forms of adulteration which unfortunately is so prevalent throughout the Presidency. I should think it important from the health point of view—the Honourable the Surgeon General will confirm this—it will help to keep down the high death-rate which now prevails from intestinal disorders. I thoroughly approve of the Bill. As to the question whether the Bill is to apply to particular places only, I hope it will not be long before the Bill is extended to all parts of the Presidency."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Secretary read the title of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achariyar moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee for report.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achariyar moved that the Select Committee be constituted of the following gentlemen—the Hon'ble Surgeon-General, the Hon'ble Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao, the Hon'ble Mr. T. Ranga Achariyar, the Hon'ble Mr. A. Subbarayulu Reddiyar, the Hon'ble Mr. Gordon Fraser, the Hon'ble Mr. Higginbotham, the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, the Hon'ble Mr. Graham and the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achariyar.

The motion was put and agreed to.

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS MEDICAL REGISTRATION ACT, 1914.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" I have the honour to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras Medical Registration Act, 1914, and move that it be read in Council. It will be within the recollection of the Council that in the year 1913 a Bill introduced by Dr. Nayar was passed into law about March 1914. In pursuance of that Act, a Medical Council was constituted and medical practitioners were registered. In November of that year it was found that the Medical Council took proceedings against a medical practitioner who is well known in this Presidency, Dr. M. Krishnaswami Ayyar, for his having undertaken the management of a free Ayurvedic dispensary in Triplicane opened by Rao Sahib—now Diwan Bahadur—C. Canniah Chettiyar, and the proceedings were taken against him on the ground that he was guilty of covering. After it was found by the Medical Council that he was guilty of infamous conduct, it was thought necessary that certain provisions in the Medical Registration Act which gave rise to that difficulty should be modified in as satisfactory a manner as possible. It is true that according to section 18 of the Act an appeal can be made by the medical practitioner affected to the Governor in Council, but section 19 of the Act at the same time laid down that the proceedings cannot be questioned in a court of law. Immediately these proceedings were known to the public, opportunity was taken to make motions for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Medical Registration Act, and at the meeting in December 1917 three motions were made—one by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimhaswami Sarma, another by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao and the third by myself. When those motions were made, the Government accepted those motions and stated that they had no objection to the granting of the motion though they would consider the terms of the various Bills when they were published in due course. I think it would be profitable if I read at this stage the remarks made by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew in reply to the first of these motions. He admitted that it was only natural that there should be that feeling in the country in respect of the proceeding against Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar and then said :—

'According to the information which has been published—and Honourable Members must have seen it in the papers—this gentleman has been suspended and his name temporarily removed from the medical register. Section 18 of the Act lays down that an appeal shall lie to the Governor in Council against every decision of the Medical Council under section 13 or section 16. These are the sections under which this action of removal presumably purports to have been taken. I must further draw attention to the next section of the Act. Section 19 of the Act lays down "No act done in the exercise of any power conferred by this Act on the Governor in Council or the Council or the Registrar shall be questioned in any Civil Court." The consequence of that provision is that any person who is prejudiced or affected by an order of the Medical Council is deprived of any of the remedies afforded by the Courts and is obliged to come to the Governor in Council for any remedy that he may desire. The Governor in Council is by this section placed in the position of one exercising a quasi-judicial function. The Government has to consider such case with as much impartiality as can be expected of such an imperfect body.'

"The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew was pleased to give the necessary caution—

'It cannot, of course, be one entirely judicial attitude, but it will endeavour to attain as near that desirable frame of mind as is compatible with its unfortunate executive nature.'

"Having stated that and having also pointed out that there would be some difficulty in defining exactly what is meant by an Ayurvedic practitioner and Unani practitioner, he said that there was no objection to the motion being granted. Accordingly leave was granted to introduce the Bills. After waiting for some time I thought it best to take the next step allowed by the statute to ask for the introduction of this Bill in this Council and I sent a copy of the Bill to the Secretary to the Legislative Council. It was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and it was also communicated to the Additional Members of the Council. It was communicated to the Government of India for their administrative approval, and after some correspondence I was informed by the Secretary of the Council as a result of that communication, on the 17th December 1917 as follows:—

'I am directed to inform you that the Government of India have, by telegram, withdrawn their objections to the introduction of your Bill to amend the Madras Medical Registration Act, 1914, subject to certain remarks which were to follow by letter.'

"The Government of India having withdrawn their objection to the introduction of the Bill, I naturally thought there should be no difficulty whatever in introducing the Bill in this Council and in the Government accepting its principle. No doubt there may be some differences of opinion as regards the exact terms of the Bill or regarding the wording of the Bill. All these difficulties will have to be solved, when the Bill is referred to a Select Committee. I was informed that they sent that telegram subject to certain remarks contained in the letter of the Government of India, but unfortunately I am not in possession of that information. I thought

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that the letter might throw some further light on the subject and that I might have an opportunity of explaining to the Council any difficulties pointed out by the Government of India and of replying to any suggestions made by that Government. I requested the Secretary of the Council to furnish me with a copy of that letter. I was informed that I could not be supplied with it. I am therefore in the dark as to what transpired between the Local Government and the Government of India. But of this at least I am sure, that the Government of India have withdrawn their objections to the introduction of this Bill. I hope this Government also will have no objection to the introduction of the Bill. If they do object to it, I shall be surprised at their attitude.

"So far as the Bill to be introduced in this Council is concerned, it is calculated to remove the apprehensions that naturally exist that the Medical Registration Act might affect the study and practice of indigenous medicines. It will be remembered that during the discussion of the Medical Registration Bill in 1913-1914, it was definitely stated that nothing would be done to interfere with Ayurvedic and other indigenous systems of medicine. The instance, though it is only one specific instance, which I have given naturally created the impression that the provisions of the Act were not quite satisfactory and that it was competent to the Medical Council, in the absence of a definition of either 'covering' or 'infamous conduct in a professional respect,' to pass strictures upon medical gentlemen when they did not really deserve such strictures.

"So far as the various clauses of the Bill are concerned, I shall briefly explain them. They are contained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. It will be found that so far as the first clause is concerned, it is a formal portion. We may pass on to the second clause, which seeks to add one other section, section 11A, after section 11. 'Nothing shall be done under this Act or under the rules made thereunder either by the Governor in Council or the Medical Council or the Registrar, so as to affect, discourage or otherwise interfere with the study or practice of the Ayurvedic, Unani or other indigenous systems of medicine.' At an earlier stage it was found that the Registrar of the Medical Council wrote to the Principal of the Ayurvedic College whether there were any persons practising the allopathic system who were taking part in the teaching in that college. Some of these gentlemen went so far as to resign their posts. I will come to that later on.

"Clause 4 of the Bill which I wish to take up next seeks to explain 'infamous conduct.' It suggests that 'infamous conduct in any professional respect' shall not mean or include (a) study or practice of the Ayurvedic, Unani or other indigenous systems of medicine; or managing, assisting, encouraging or supporting Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries, hospitals and colleges.

"So far as clause 3 is concerned, it is to the effect that the decision of the Medical Council against a medical practitioner must be by a majority of two-thirds of the members present and voting at the meeting. When a similar Medical Registration Bill was before the Bengal Council, a similar amendment was moved and accepted by the Government. Clause 3 which I seek to introduce says that the committee defined in section 17 ought not to have the final voice. Section 17 says that for the purpose of the inquiry 'every medical practitioner of the Council may delegate his power to a committee of three or more and the decision of that committee shall be the decision of the Council.' That is the provision in section 17 of the Medical Registration Act. It is therefore possible for a committee consisting of three members of the Medical Council to pass the final decision regarding questions affecting the conduct of a medical practitioner. The suggestion I make by clause 5 of the Bill is to the effect that that portion of the Act may be omitted and that the committee shall only be called upon to submit its report to the Council which shall be the only body competent to pass such an order.

"Clause 6 suggests that the inquiry under section 13 or 16 shall be with the assistance of a member of the legal profession and that a judicial assessor shall be secured. You find a corresponding provision in the English Act, and it is certainly desirable that in these inquiries which are judicial inquiries, members of the medical profession may be given the assistance of a legal gentleman, because when proceedings are sought to be taken against a medical practitioner in matters which prejudicially affect him, it is right that such satisfactory provision should be made.

"These are some of the main provisions of the Bill which I seek to introduce. I only ask Honourable Members to pause for a while and see whether it is desirable that this permission should be granted. I know after the case of Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar attempts have been made to somewhat smoothen the way of competent medical practitioners in their dealings with the Medical Council. It is true that attempts have been made not to put into operation some rules made by the Medical Council for the guidance of the medical profession. The simple question I ask is, if you find a defect in an enactment, is it not the obvious duty of this Council to remedy that defect by a statute properly passed? Is it proper that we should merely depend upon the mere good will of the Medical Council for the time being either to take proceedings or not in respect of any particular matter? I submit that so long as we are satisfied that the absence of a definition of either 'covering' or 'infamous conduct' has given rise or is likely to give rise to difficulty, there is only one course open to the Council namely, to remedy the defect in the best manner possible. That is what I would specially urge before this motion is considered. There is another aspect of it which may be referred to at present.

"These various portions of the Bill which I am placing before the Council require careful scrutiny in the select committee which is to be appointed if this motion is carried, in the light of

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the criticisms which may be received from the public or the members of the medical profession. This is not the stage at which either the Government or any one else for the matter of that can oppose it. The Council which has already given kind permission for the introduction of the Bill would have no objection to allow the second reading of the Bill. With these remarks I move that the Bill be read in Council."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR:—"My Lord, I second the motion. I do think that it is time that this amending Bill is passed into law subject to such modifications as the Select Committee may make and the Council approve. I feel it my duty to inform the Council and the Government that in accepting this motion they are only complying with a public necessity."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"Your Excellency, I cannot but express my regret that my Hon'ble Friend Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao has thought it incumbent upon him to bring this motion before this Council. The Honourable Member is quite aware that the questions which are involved in this debate are of a very controversial character, and I think it has been generally recognized in this Council that such questions and controversies, especially questions which, as in this case, are likely to trench upon racial grounds, should as far as possible be avoided during this great crisis which we are going through. The Honourable Member has not explained why at this particular juncture he has brought forward this Bill. Notice was first given of it two and a half years ago and the only reason that I can see why he thought it necessary at this stage to bring it on the attention of this Council or the public is the fact that it has day by day become more stale and it has become day by day more clear that no such Bill is necessary. When this Bill was first given notice of, there was, as the Honourable Member has stated, a case against Dr Krishnaswami Ayyar. That case was settled and the whole agitation that grew up around it died down, and the relations between the Medical Council and the rest of the world, as far as I know, are free from all causes of annoyance or excitement, and I cannot imagine anything more injudicious than disturbing this state of peace by bringing forward this Bill at this moment. If the Bill had not been brought forward and we had been allowed to go on in the way we had been, a few years more would have conclusively proved the absence of any necessity for legislation of this kind. Each year which has passed, during which this enactment has been in force without producing any hardship to the class of medical practitioners whose interests are supposed to be served by this Bill has led and will lead to the conclusion that the Act needs no amendment.

"I submit to the Council that this Bill is not only inopportune but unnecessary. I listened with some attention to what the Honourable Member has said, but I failed to see that he made any serious attempt to prove that the Bill was necessary. It was said that when the Act was passed it would not affect the Ayurvedic practitioners. That remains perfectly true. The Ayurvedic practitioner who is not a registered medical practitioner is not affected by the decisions of the Medical Council. He is entirely outside the Act. If he is not content with it and if he wants to come under registration, it is open to him to take steps to render that possible. It would be open to those who have the interests of Ayurvedic practitioners at heart to have their own council, their own system of registration and their own members to control the special practices which degrade those practitioners, such practices as advertising, use of secret remedies, and canvassing, and generally to put their house in order. That is the true line which those Honourable Members of this Council who are interested in the Ayurvedic profession should follow. This Bill does not propose to do that. Its proposal is to make certain declarations regarding the existing Act.

"The first main provision in the Bill is 'nothing shall be done under this Act or under the rules made thereunder either by the Governor in Council or the Medical Council or the Registrar so as to affect, discourage or otherwise interfere with the study or practice of the Ayurvedic, Unani or other indigenous systems of medicine.' The vagueness of that phrase is so great that no one can possibly tell what it means. Suppose disciplinary action is taken against some registered practitioner under the Act. It may be pleaded that this gentleman had the interest of Ayurvedic medicine in view and he wanted to advance it and so he cannot be touched because of section 1-A of the Act. That would knock the whole bottom of the Act of 1914, that would destroy the effect of that Act in raising the standard or conduct and in improving the professional morals of registered practitioners. It would be open to the registered practitioners to enter into a league with Ayurvedic practitioners to allow advertisement, use of secret remedies, canvassing about for customers which it is the object of this Act of 1914 to prevent. It is in the highest degree undesirable that such a wide and dangerous loophole should be opened in the Act of 1914. Of course section 4 also says 'study and practice of the Ayurvedic or other indigenous systems.' That appears to be a surplusage; nobody prevents their study. Any registered practitioner can study them and the Government have themselves undertaken to give assistance to the publication of Ayurvedic works. No proposals have reached the Government in that direction. The Government are prepared to consider well drawn up proposals for the publication of standard Ayurvedic works in order that the texts upon which this 'system' rests may be thoroughly examined and brought to the light of day. The Government have also expressed the desire to undertake an investigation of the drugs used in that 'system.' In all these directions the Government are prepared to assist those who are working on Ayurvedic methods both in the publication of books and in the examination of drugs, but they are not able to go further.

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"This Bill would unduly impair the present boundaries that exist between the registered practitioners and other practitioners. Therefore the Government are quite unable to accept this motion and must oppose it. Though in 1915 when it was first moved, the Government said 'we do not object to the motion for leave to introduce the Bill,' the Bill had not then been published and it was not known what course the Honourable Member would take. It was expressly stated that the Government would reserve their further attitude in regard to any measure that might be sent in. It seems to me that this measure, as it has been framed, is calculated to do vast possible mischief, that it will make the existing Act inoperative, and that no benefit will be done to the Ayurvedic practitioner, while, on the other hand, it has not been shown that the Ayurvedic practitioner has been prejudiced or that there is any real grievance which this Bill seeks to redress."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—"Your Excellency, I very much regret that the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew has opposed this motion. Honourable Members will remember that the previous discussion in this Council and the object of the present measure is to safeguard the interests of the public in regard to the medical treatment in areas where the western methods are not still adopted. It will be remembered that the immediate cause of the action against Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar in 1915 was his association with the Ayurvedic dispensary at Triplicane and the whole object of the present motion is to declare that the association of a registered practitioner with an Ayurvedic physician is not infamous conduct within the meaning of the Medical Registration Act.

"My Lord, it is within the experience of many Honourable Members that medical relief in the mufussil is very inadequate and sometimes the Ayurvedic physician and the registered practitioner have to co-operate in the treatment of their patients. It is now impossible to do so, and the object of my Hon'ble Friend Mr. Keshava Rao is not either to confer a special benefit upon the Ayurvedic physician or upon the allopathic physician, but simply to further the interests of the public in permitting this association for the relief of the sick and poor. That is the chief point with reference to clause 1 of this Bill, namely that it should not be considered infamous conduct for a registered practitioner to associate with an Ayurvedic practitioner.

"My Lord, I have on previous occasions brought to the notice of Honourable Members how these words 'infamous conduct' have been interpreted in the English Act, how those words have been incorporated in the Madras Medical Registration Act and how they should be interpreted. I should like to know of any case under the English law where the mere association with a practitioner of any other system has been considered infamous conduct, or under any Medical Registration Act in India. I have brought to the notice of Honourable Members various reported cases where the question was considered as to what should be considered to be infamous conduct in a professional respect. This matter has been the subject of judicial interpretation in various reported decisions where it was held and this is what the Master of the Rolls, one of the Judges of the High Court has enunciated : 'if it is shown that a medical man, in the pursuit of his profession, has done something with regard to it which would be reasonably regarded as disgraceful or dishonourable by his professional brethren of good repute and competency, then it is open to the General Medical Council to say that he has been guilty of infamous conduct in a professional respect.'

"My Lord, it has been stated, of course it must be assumed that under the Madras Medical Registration Act it is considered to be infamous conduct for a registered practitioner to associate with a practitioner of the Ayurvedic or Unani system. In regard to this matter, I must again invite the attention of Honourable Members to various English cases where the question for consideration was whether the conduct of the practitioner was dishonourable—not merely whether he has associated with a practitioner of another system. There the question was about advertisements, writing books which were considered to be objectionable and various other practices as also imputations made by a medical man against his own brethren. All these cases have been reported in the Law Reports. It seems to me from that that these words ought to be interpreted in the same way under the enactments in India. I will put it to the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew whether he would apply these words to practitioners of the Ayurvedic system. Perhaps Honourable Members are aware that the Government have recognized the merit of these men by conferring the title of Vaidya Ratna and other titles on practitioners of these systems. Probably it is also within the knowledge of Honourable Members that in America practitioners of various systems are grouped together to form members of the same Medical Council. For example, in America there seem to be some four or five schools of medicine. Representatives of the various schools form the Medical Council. For example, there is the allopathic system which is known as the old school of medicine ; then there are other schools consisting of homeopathy, eclectic and physio-medical schools of medicine. The practitioners of the various schools are represented on a single medical board. I am anxious that Your Excellency's Government should do something to encourage the indigenous systems which have survived all these years and even at the present day are ministering to the needs of large communities and affording efficient medical relief which is at present very inadequate. It seems to me that such a declaratory Bill will remove the legitimate fears that are entertained at present.

"As pointed out by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew, since 1915 the atmosphere has settled down a great deal. He thinks that this is a controversial measure of the kind which prevents this Council from considering it at present. In fact, Honourable Members who have perused the proceedings of the Legislative Councils of the various provinces would have

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noticed that all the Medical Registration Acts were passed after the war. If the subject is controversial, the very consideration of the Medical Registration Acts must be much more controversial. I know, my Lord, that this question of controversial measures seems to be interpreted in various ways in various provinces. Only the other day the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew wished to introduce the most controversial measure of the present generation, the Irrigation Cess Bill which has been now dropped by the Government. It seems to me that having made that attempt—"

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW *(interrupting)*:—"I rise to a point of order. I did not seek to introduce the Bill; the Honourable Member himself is quite alive to the fact that the Bill was dropped. When the Bill was dropped it was not sought to be introduced."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"We know the facts; what are matters of controversy are matters of judgment."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I only meant that the Bill was published for introduction. I should not have said this if the Bill was locked up in the archives of the Secretariat, but when it is published I am right in assuming that the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew had the intention to introduce it in the Council; otherwise I should not have said anything about it. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew did not say that he would welcome any measure for the separate constitution of another board for practitioners of the Ayurvedic system. I can really understand that attitude of mind. If he had said that —besides merely permitting the publication of books on Ayurvedic treatment, if the Government have shown any inclination to subsidise Ayurvedic dispensaries or encourage the treatment by means of Ayurvedic or Unani physicians—, I could really understand his point of view.

"I am also quite alive to the fact that there are difficulties in the association of Ayurvedic and allopathic physicians, but these difficulties will continue to exist so long as there are two medical schools in this Presidency, the one patronised by the Government and the other without any State aid or patronage. Therefore if the main essential point in the Bill, a statutory declaration that the mere association with physicians on whom titles are bestowed by the Government for their professional skill is not dishonourable association, were accepted, I think the object of the Bill would be attained. As regards two other points touched upon in the Bill it seems to me they are subsidiary questions. It is not necessary to examine them at present. I am sure there will be a suitable opportunity of examining the provisions about a two-thirds majority in the decisions of the Medical Council. The essential principle of this Bill is to obtain a declaration in the form of a statutory enactment that this association of the practitioners of the two systems is not infamous conduct and it is that essential point which I trust Honourable Members will remember.

"My Lord, I would in this connexion appeal to Your Excellency not to reject this motion purely as a motion which the Government are bound to oppose. It seems to me that it does not endanger in the slightest degree any medical institutions which are now under the control of the Government. What is asked is merely a declaration that co-operation is not dishonourable conduct. The object of the whole Act is that declaration. With these words I support this motion. I trust that the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew would have the Bill examined in the Select Committee. I am perfectly certain that my Hon'ble Friend Mr. Krishna Rao would be agreeable to suitable modifications which, while maintaining, as the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew put it, the good that has been produced by the Act will take away this legitimate ground for public complaint, which practitioners of other systems have with regard to that association. I am told, my Lord, that the Medical Council have passed a resolution to the effect that they have no objection to this association provided it is in the interests of the poor and the sick, and if that is so, I am not at all satisfied as to why the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew should oppose this motion. The medical profession has declared in that resolution that there is no objection to that association provided it is in the interests of the poor sick, but there is nothing to prevent a modification of that resolution at any time. It is only to prevent any such step being taken that my Honourable Friend has introduced this motion.

The Hon'ble Mr. YAQUB HASAN SAHIB:—"I am sorry that the Government do not see their way to accept this motion. I have closely followed the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew's speech. I regret I do not see in it any strong reason that would justify the Government in throwing out this Bill. It is a very simple Bill. To clauses 3, 5 and 6 the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew could not possibly have any objection. The only clause to which serious objection is taken is clause 4, which relates to infamous conduct. In this clause a sort of negative definition is given of the infamous conduct, viz., that certain actions of the registered medical practitioners shall not be considered infamous conduct. That clause may perhaps be too vague and too wide, but the Select Committee in revising it may possibly narrow it down or make it more definite. Beyond that I do not see what objection there can be to accepting this Bill.

"In the present times, when the number of the practitioners of western system is not large enough to cope with the medical requirements of the whole country, thousands and thousands of people have to be content with the Unani and Ayurvedic systems of treatment. This Registration Act has, it cannot be denied, done a very great harm to the systems of medicines long in vogue in this country. It has created a distrust of the whole indigenous

systems of medicine. The registered practitioners now fight shy of all association with the practitioners of the indigenous systems. I am aware of a case in which a Hakim sought the help of a doctor, but the doctor refused to see the patient simply because he would be considered as associating with a Unani Hakim. I have known other instances where doctors found it necessary to use certain Indian medicines which Hakims used to prescribe. Many of them now hesitate to use these medicines because they are afraid that their action will be mistaken for association with the native system of treatment. So, the Act has brought about a complete separation of these two classes of medical practitioners, with the result that instead of co-operation there is a sort of conflict between the two, which is very undesirable. Therefore, I thought, if anything of the nature of this Bill were introduced which without interfering with the legitimate object of the original Act removes the cause of friction, it would be welcome. It is quite reasonable to lay down that the decision as to what is and what is not infamous conduct shall be arrived at by a certain majority of the Council and not by a committee of two or three persons. A Bill like this ought to have commended itself to the Government especially as the Government of India had no objection to it. The Government of India deal with the whole country at large and many a time there were resolutions brought forward in that Council, in discussing which the Government of India have expressed their sympathy with the Unani and Ayurvedic systems of medicine and they have also promised to support them. Even Your Excellency's Government have promised to give some support to the indigenous systems of medicine. Therefore I do not see why, when a practical suggestion is made in connexion with the Registration Act which will make it less harmful to other systems, the Government should not see their way to accept the motion. I hope they will reconsider their attitude and allow the Bill to go to a Select Committee so that it may with some modification be passed to the satisfaction of all concerned."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"My Lord, I must confess to a feeling of keen disappointment at the attitude taken up by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew towards this motion. The Honourable Member at the outset started by saying that it was a matter of a highly controversial nature and that the present time was very inopportune for ushering in a discussion of this kind. So far as I can see, my Lord, there is absolutely nothing so objectionable or controversial in this Bill that all discussion of this measure should be dropped at the present time. Then it was also hinted by the Honourable Member that it was unnecessary. I wished to hear more about this aspect of the matter that it was unnecessary. It was also said that the relations between the Medical Council and the members of the profession were very cordial and it was unfortunate that anything should be done that would disturb these harmonious relations.

"The main principle of this amending Bill is that it seeks to explain what is 'infamous conduct'. I have read the voluminous literature which has grown round it in 1914 when the Act was passed by this Council and also when action was taken against Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar, and when motions for introducing Bills were put forward in this Council to rectify this state of things. I remember also that when the Medical Registration Bill was introduced into this Council there was an outburst of opposition; and to make matters easy and to make the passage of the Bill smooth, the then Surgeon-General gave out to the Council—these are his words—'I think it might perhaps avoid a good deal of opposition to this Bill if it were made quite clear in the preamble that the Bill applies only to those who practise the methods of medicine which are approved by the General Medical Council in England.' In other words, my Lord, the promise was held out or the pledge was given that the present Medical Registration Act shall not affect any other system of medicine, Ayurvedic or Unani. Then it was seriously thought out whether some such declaration was necessary and should be made in the preamble itself, but unfortunately when the Medical Registration Bill came to the final stages, the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar said it was unnecessary to make any such provision, because there was absolutely nothing in the Act to affect the Ayurvedic or Unani System. Now, my Lord, the question before us is extremely simple. The Medical Registration Act was never intended to affect any other system of medicine that was in vogue. The simplest question for us to decide is whether this action taken by the Medical Council against Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar for having declared his association with the management of an Ayurvedic dispensary as infamous conduct, whether that declaration would or would not affect the Ayurvedic system which is now in vogue. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew asked where are the other systems affected, it only brings certain followers of one system under disciplinary regulation. But it has seriously affected those systems. It means that the other systems, the Ayurvedic and Unani systems, have not yet received State recognition, but on the other hand are branded with infamy. If it is an offence on the part of a registered medical practitioner to associate himself with an Ayurvedic doctor or manage any Ayurvedic dispensary, if that rule were to prevail—in regard to which the Government have not committed themselves to any position—does it not go to stigmatise other systems as being quackery and as not deserving any recognition?

"If this Bill is unnecessary, then I would ask where is any harm in making the terms of this Act plain and in explaining what 'infamous conduct' is so as to exclude cases of association of a registered practitioner with an Ayurvedic institution. Now it is also stated, my Lord, that the Ayurvedic and Unani systems are grandiloquent terms. It is asked, where are the systems? When we ask that these should be examined by a scientific authority and placed on a scientific basis we get a very poor response. When we ask that some Ayurvedic dispensaries should be started and that local bodies should be allowed to give them grants, our request is not

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complied with. It is the duty of the Government to translate all ancient works on medicine and institute an examination of the Ayurvedic and Unani systems and to bring them to a scientific level and basis. Not having done so the Government have no reason to say that these systems are not the latest science and have no basis. I therefore give my support to this motion. The Bill may go to the Select Committee and the Select Committee may amend it suitably.

"The principle ought to be upheld that the association of a registered medical practitioner with a practitioner of the Ayurvedic or Unani system of medicine is no offence and no infamous conduct, because if it is left in a vague manner, so long as the present officers continue, there may not be any trouble, but there is a lurking danger in the Act or the rules and it is difficult to know to what abuse they may be turned some day. It is therefore best to have a satisfactory explanation once for all of what infamous conduct means."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Raja Ayyangar:—"My Lord, the only point that arises is whether the Ayurvedic and Unani systems ought to exist in this land or whether they ought to be practically pulled out. It is suggested that the foundations of the western systems would be shaken by the introduction of a Bill like this. My Lord, we know some very eminent western practitioners practising the western systems that use a suitable combination of drugs available under other systems which cure chronic diseases and improve the health of the people more effectively than the western system. I do not speak of surgery. We, non-official Members, who represent the public, feel in this matter, whether we do or do not represent them in other matters, that we must see that these systems cannot be put an end to and will be continued whatever may be the attitude taken by the Government. With great deference to western practitioners, I must say that even some of us approach the Unani and Ayurvedic practitioners with great prejudice, but we do find that in the case of complex diseases they do afford better relief than the western systems. In the case of children we find that what cannot be done by the western system is easily effected by the other system. It is my practical experience, and any amount of words or discussion cannot eradicate that impression. The best among us may be consulted and the people that contribute to our western practitioners may be asked as to the effect of this system of medicine on the actual cure of complicated diseases. The child very soon gets over complicated diseases and we find that an application of a drug or pill by an Ayurvedic practitioner actually heals and cures all these complexities, whereas in the case of the practitioner of the western system while he cures one particular complication other complications develop. The best thing to do in the circumstances is to hand over the child to a person who derives his medicine from his ancestors even though he does not know the nature of the medicines. The Government can relieve us and help us to see that these medicines are properly examined and recommended for diseases to which they can be successfully applied. In these circumstances the question is whether medical practitioners who have taken the western degree should think there is much in the indigenous system, they should be allowed to encourage the system or study that system themselves so that they may combine their knowledge of both the systems and utilise that to the benefit of the world at large or whether they should be confined by this enactment to following the western system alone and eschew the eastern system.

"It was suggested that once this latitude is given—I take it that is what is meant to be said—the result will be that racial question will be raked up by the provision in the Bill. Once latitude is given, the Indian practitioners who have taken degrees in western science will probably encourage this system and would like to practise it and that would help the practise of it considerably. The only question is what should be the Government's attitude. When the Medical Registration Act was passed, did they not practically undertake that it would not affect the indigenous systems? Did they not give a promise that nobody practising the indigenous systems would be affected, whether he be registered under this Act or not. That was the express understanding; I do not think it is necessary to go through all the statements made by Dr. Nair, Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar and the Surgeon-General during the course of the introduction of that Bill which was subsequently passed into an Act. There was no hesitation or doubt that it was not intended to affect the practice of the western system either by the members of that medical association or strangers. What is now asked by this Bill is to make a clear provision for that purpose and let there not be any such room for the Medical Council under the cover of that Act to say that the association with the eastern system is condemned. I do not think, my Lord, it requires much more than this to impress upon the Government that they should at least be bound by the previous statement, even if they are not prepared to give considerable weight to the system of medicine which has been in existence for centuries or to uphold the medical science that Dhanwanthi practised. If what is stated in the system is followed, it may produce most beneficial results in the case of complicated diseases. What was stated by the Government in the course of the discussion of the original Registration Bill may be redeemed now.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar:—"My Lord, I agree with my Honourable Friends in expressing my regret at the attitude taken up regarding this Bill. It was clearly understood at the time when this Act was passed that there would be nothing in the Act which would affect in any way the Ayurvedic or Unani system of medicine or those that follow these systems. Now there is a clear case before us, the case of Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar. This Act has given room for the Medical Council to interfere and say that by the mere fact of his associating himself with an Ayurvedic dispensary his conduct has become infamous. This Bill merely aims at making it clear that such conduct cannot come under the provisions of the

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Act, however clear it may be otherwise I fail to see how the Government can call this measure unnecessary or inopportune If anything, it is really necessary. The mere fact that it is utilized for a purpose like the case of Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar is proof enough to show that it does need a remedy. As the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew put it, in the interests of the popularity of that Act itself I believe this Bill is necessary and will contribute materially to its efficient and popular working.

"Your Excellency, I do not see how it can be said to be inopportune, as it will go a great way to prevent similar instances in future. I heartily give my support to this Bill and sincerely hope that the Government will reconsider their attitude and see their way to allow it to go to the stage of Select Committee and see that it is passed in this or any other shape so that this difficulty which is really felt and this disadvantage which really accrues from that Act to the Ayurvedic and Unani systems is remedied."

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel GIFFARD:—"Your Excellency, I find myself in a difficult position as I am the only doctor in this hall and it will probably be difficult for me to make you understand how the Profession feel in these matters. Perhaps it would clear the air a little if I stated that in England, as in India, a doctor who has been once registered may practise in any way that he likes. He may practise any known system of medicine, and that accounts for the fact that in America they are said to have hundreds of branches and new channels of practice.

"By Registration you do not cripple a man's intellectual advancement or his practising in any way he likes. What registration and the taking of recognized degrees in Medicine means is that the practitioner has had a certain definite education and that he is a person who is capable of practising the profession of Medicine. We hear constantly in this hall and outside it men talking of Unani and Ayurvedic practitioners. I personally during the past two months have taken some trouble to inquire from recognized Unani and Ayurvedic practitioners what their feelings are on the subject, and their feelings on the subject are very much those which we had on this subject before we had the Medical Registration Act in India. It is very much what the doctors in England *felt* before the days of the Registration Act, that it is necessary to have some form of professional discipline. So long as a man belongs to the Profession, the Profession must be in a position to enforce certain definite rules of conduct. The same thing applies, I believe, to Law and it has applied for a much longer period to the Church and all other organized professions. If this Bill is passed, it would mean, apparently, that anybody who chooses to call himself an Ayurvedic or Unani practitioner would be able to call in, as an equal, a registered practitioner. How are we to meet such a case as that? Am I to be expected, by law, to meet the absolutely uneducated and completely degenerated quacks of the bazaar who choose to call themselves Ayurvedic or Unani practitioners. Whatever law you may pass you will not affect the conduct of a medical man, at any rate, a properly behaved decent medical man.

"The great flaw in (if you look at paragraph 4) the word 'infamous conduct' still used in regard to the study and practice of the Ayurvedic system. What is *infamous* conduct? It is unfortunate that we should struggle with this word. It means conduct which would be likely to spoil the fair fame or name of any practitioner. 'Infamy' from which 'infamous' is derived has come to obtain a quite different meaning in ordinary English. This is a very old word. We very much prefer to call it unprofessional conduct. No one who is—I am not speaking as the head of the department—a registered practitioner has the least objection to the study of the Ayurvedic or Unani or any other system of medicine. In fact, it is definitely proposed in various parts of India and it is also proposed in Madras that a definite inquiry should be made into the Unani and Ayurvedic systems to find out, if it is possible, that some good exists in them. I personally have no doubt that there is some good; on the other hand it is impossible to believe that a system of medicine that has lasted thousands of years can have no good in it. I am told by men, by practitioners who know the language of the people better than myself, that quite a considerable success is often gained by Unani and Ayurvedic practitioners in their treatment of sick people, but please let me remind you that an inquiry of this kind should be a scientific inquiry. I do not know if there is any one in this Presidency or in India capable of doing it. In order to inquire into the effect of these medicines you must use experienced chemists, biologists, physiologists and also toxicologists. Therefore the study of the Ayurvedic system will be a difficult one, although I do not see any reason why it should not be undertaken. Next take practice. That is why the doctors object to this Bill because this Bill is not as the mover has suggested, a remedy for the defects of the old Bill, but it is a denial of it or a tearing up of it. Why we object to the word practice is this, that if all men were honest, there would be no need for a law; if all doctors were honest there will be no need for registration; it is the dishonest or the people who may be so shaky that they may easily become dishonest or those who are on the verge of dishonesty, who will be caught by the Act. As lawyers say 'hard cases make bad law', I must say that Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar's case will make extremely bad law. I entirely agree with the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew that this is a very inopportune moment in which to begin to introduce a Bill to amend the Act for the registration of doctors. We have just settled down comfortably and are beginning to understand each other, and it is very unlikely indeed that we should quarrel again. I have told the mover both personally and by communication what I desired to say, but I have not been able to stop him from bringing it up. I first pointed out to him that as President of the Council I called together a meeting of the Council and there was a full Council meeting in which we had quite as many Indians present as Europeans, and after a short discussion I saw that the feeling of the meeting was, 'do not let us have any more of the Krishnaswami Ayyar incident, do not let us have any

more quarrels, let sleeping dogs lie, and let us get on'. They passed a resolution that though they were not able to countenance the association of western practitioners with these Ayurvedic and Unani practitioners, they were not willing to enforce the penal clauses of the Act to the detriment of patients. Doctors want registration for purposes of professional discipline, they do not want it to do harm to Ayurvedic medicine and they are quite prepared to even allow their registered practitioners to associate with Ayurvedic practitioners, provided that it is done as an exceptional act and that it is done solely in the interests of patients. The danger of allowing it by law would be that the association would soon turn into partnership, and that into covering; covering meaning that the man who is covered does things in the name of the coverer which he would not dare to do if he could not shelter his name under a greater name, the registered practitioner in this case. I most certainly believe and most honestly think that bringing in this Bill now is to throw the apple of discord among us once more. It will do no good to the Ayurvedic practitioners and it would stir up bad feeling among everybody, which is entirely wrong. I earnestly hope that this Council containing both Europeans and Indians will take it from me as the only medical man present and standing in the same sort of position as a bishop would be before the High Court on matters of Church discipline, I may not be able to persuade you, but not only myself but Indian practitioners whom I have consulted agree with me that it would be a good thing to leave things alone. There is no hostility, there is no likelihood of any hostility under the old Act, you can take it from me. Unless your stir up hostility, Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar's case will not occur again."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I propose first to refer to a few observations made by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew. I must confess to a sense of disappointment that he has not approached the question from the standpoint that it deserves. At this stage, there is no one in this Council or outside it who would do anything whatever to throw any apple of discord among the happy and contented members of the medical profession. It is not the object of this Bill to produce any such result, nor is it calculated to effect any such object. The only point for Honourable Members of this House to consider at this stage is whether sufficient reasons have been shown on behalf of Government for refusing a detailed and careful discussion of the provisions of the Bill or whether it has been shown satisfactorily why it should be strangled and nipped in the bud.

"The first objection of the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew is that it is a measure which will create race prejudice. I am very sorry to hear that expression from him. I may assure him that this Bill is not really calculated to raise any such spirit. My Lord, if it is only borne in mind that the provisions of the Medical Registration Act in the United Provinces, in Bengal and in the Punjab, where also there was any amount of discussion and trouble, were passed at a time of war, is there any justification for suggesting that we, in the Madras Council, ought not to consider it, on the ground that it is a controversial topic? I fail to appreciate that position. It was only at the end of last year that a similar amendment to the Bill was proposed in the Bombay Legislative Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Patel and considered. I do not think it was ever suggested that it ought not to be discussed because it is a controversial measure, or because it was likely to create any feelings of race prejudice. I therefore request Honourable Members of this Council to consider the Bill on its merits and not to view it from the standpoint that it is controversial, in view of the fact that similar Bills have been discussed throughout the country. There are no circumstances peculiar to this province to justify a different treatment; much less justification is there for suggesting that this Bill is likely to create race feeling. Most of the registered practitioners are Indians and most of us are interested in the welfare and well-being of the medical profession as any one can possibly be. What this Bill seeks to do is that while we are perfectly willing that persons practising these systems should have a regulation of their own to protect themselves, we should make it clear that it will not affect those practising other systems of medicine.

"The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew, while considering the provisions of this Bill apart from those general objections which I fail to appreciate, read clause 2 of the Bill and pointed out that the provisions are very wide and vague, that if it is accepted it is likely to take away the bottom from the original Act and that it is dangerous to accept it. Can anybody who introduces this Bill or any other Bill commit himself to the language of the Bill when it is taken into consideration. If, after further consideration, the provisions can be made more definite so as not to affect other provisions, there is no one in this House who would suggest to the contrary. Is the reason suggested that this clause is vague sufficient to induce this Council to reject this motion. I am sure it is not so. The only other point which has been suggested is the association of one registered practitioner with those other than registered medical practitioners. We feel thankful to the Hon'ble Surgeon-General for the attempt which he has been making to restore peace and contentment among the members of the profession. We are glad to have been told that a resolution was passed in the Medical Council to the effect that some of the penal provisions of the Act will not be enforced when they work hardship upon the patient. We are glad so far, but does this Bill seek to do anything to affect their position. If once that principle is accepted, what deters him or anyone else from allowing that being made a provision of law? He suggested in the course of his remarks that association might lead on to partnership and that partnership might lead on to covering. There is that danger in its being passed into law. Is there any difficulty in making clear provisions when the Bill goes through the Select Committee to minimise that evil? I do not find any difficulty in taking up the course which has been suggested. The Hon'ble the Surgeon-General has told this Council that he also feels it inopportune that it should be taken up at this time and that he

3RD APRIL 1918.] *[Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; the President; Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar; Mr. Yaqub Hasan.]*

wrote to me in the hope that I might not introduce it. As he has referred to it, I think it is my duty to say a word about it. It is true that I received a demi-official note. But after coming here, I thought it my duty to consult certain members of the medical profession. Let me assure this House that I had very great hesitation in coming to a conclusion after the letter of the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General was received, but after coming here and consulting some interested in the subject, I have thought it best to introduce the Bill having been convinced that as it is calculated to do them good and that there is absolutely no reason for alarm in the minds of medical practitioners. It is after I was satisfied about it that I have thought it fit to introduce this Bill into the Council. I have nothing more to add to what has been said already about the various provisions of the Bill. The present motion is to consider the general principles. If that motion is carried, it will be time enough to consider in detail the various provisions of the Bill."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Before a division is taken, allow me to employ two minutes in offering one observation to the Council. I am sure that it cannot be said that the attitude of the Government towards Ayurvedic medicine is in any way hostile. The Honourable the Surgeon-General in his admirable address has made that perfectly plain. It is already within the knowledge of members of this Council that the Government have undertaken to appoint an officer to study the drugs used by the Unani and Ayurvedic practitioners and have also given an undertaking to publish any manuscripts or books on the subject. This really brings us to what I think is a point that has been overlooked in this whole discussion. It is not true or correct to say that there are Ayurvedic or Unani systems of medicine. There are isolated practitioners using hereditary and traditional remedies, but there is no system. There is no common discipline such as that which the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General pointed out. It has been found by experience that it is desirable to exercise some sort of discipline over practitioners practising the western system of medicine, and one very strong objection that must be entertained to this measure lies in this: the test of all these efforts must be to do good to the patient. We have to consider public interest. One of the gravest objections which the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General pointed out to this proposed measure is that it will tend to break down that discipline which we are endeavouring through the Medical Council to exercise over western practitioners. It is true there is no such discipline or organization in regard to Ayurvedic and Unani practitioners—and as I have already pointed out, it is better not to use the word 'system,' though such encouragement as has been possible, has been offered by the Madras Government—and it is for those practitioners and for those who support that system of medicine to let it grow, let it be organized and let it come to such a pitch of organization that it will come under a regulation such as that found necessary for the western system. The real fact is, there is no antipathy to Ayurvedic and Unani medicine. I want to make that perfectly clear, either in the minds of Government or in their intentions or in what they have done. They are obliged to recognize the fact and generations of experience, as the Surgeon-General pointed out, have brought up the point, that you must exercise discipline, in the interests of the public over the medical profession and that discipline is best exercised internally by the profession itself. The great danger that this Bill exposes itself to is that in relation to purely Ayurvedic and Unani 'systems' of medicine, it will tend to break down that discipline which we are endeavouring to exercise through the existing organization upon western systems of medicine as practised in India. I would appeal to the Council to consider that the interests of western medicine in India are committed to their charge equally with the interests of any other system and if any harm is done to the attempt to fortify and strengthen the existing system by any measure in this or any other Council, every member must share his responsibility. I now propose to take division, I now put it to vote."

The motion was then put to vote and lost.

THE MAPPILLA SUCCESSION BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR:—"Your Excellency, I beg to present the report of the Select Committee on the Mappilla Succession Bill to amend and define the laws of intestate succession among Mappillas governed by the Marumakkattayam or the Aliyasantana Laws of Inheritance. The copies of the report and the Bills are placed on the table of the Honourable Members and I wish to bring to the Honourable Members' notice the last paragraph of the Select Committee's report reading:—

'8. As we have not made any substantial amendment in the Bill, we think it unnecessary to publish the report and the amended Bill in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. We recommend that they may be taken into consideration at the meeting of the Council to be held on the 3rd April 1918 and that the Bill as amended by us be passed into law.'

"I therefore beg to move, Your Excellency, that the Bill and report be taken into consideration at once and passed into law."

The Hon'ble Mr. YAQUB HASAN SAHIB:—"Your Excellency, I beg to second the motion. The Select Committee has considered this Bill very thoroughly. The Government of India drew their attention to the fact that there were several schools of Muhammadan Law and whether it was not necessary to make the reference to 'the rules of Muhammadan Law' more definite. We considered that aspect of the question also and came to the conclusion that no alteration was necessary in this respect. The people who will be affected by this

(Mr. Yaqub Hasan; Mr. Gillman; Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar; Mr. Rama Ayyangar.) [3RD APRIL 1918.

Bill will be governed by that particular branch of Muhammadan Law that is consonant with their religious beliefs, but as Mappillas are all Sunnis, there is no fear of any complication in this respect. I second the motion and hope the Council will pass this Bill into law."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"Your Excellency, Government accept the motion."

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"My Lord, I propose to slightly amend sub-clause 3. I have given notice of an amendment to clause 1, but after discussion with the Honourable Mover and the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, I propose a slight amendment to add certain words at the end of sub-clause 3. The object of the amendment is merely to make it quite plain that the Bill applies only to those Mappillas who are governed by Marumakkattayam or the Aliyasantana Law, whether domiciled in the Presidency or outside it. I propose to add at the end of sub-clause 3 the words 'who are so governed.'"

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General seconded it.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

Clauses 1 and 2 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I do not propose any amendment to clause 3."

Clause 3 was also allowed to stand part of the Bill.

The preamble was also put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR:—"Your Excellency, I beg to move that the Bill as amended be passed into law."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao seconded the motion.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

Resolutions on matters of general public interest.

RESOLUTION *RE* RECRUITMENT OF STATIONARY SUB-MAGISTRATES.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Your Excellency, the proposition I have the honour to move runs as follows:—

'I. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the Government do take steps to recruit stationary sub-magistrates directly from the Bar or from other specially qualified persons by a combined system of competitive examination and nomination.'

"Your Excellency, I shall first explain what I mean by this. It will be seen by a reference to page 30 of the Civil Budget Estimate that we have got about 130 deputy tahsildars, 49 of whom are placed on Rs. 150 and 90 of whom are on Rs. 125. Again, when we go to page 86 of the Civil Budget Estimate, we find that we have got 152 stationary sub-magistrates, 33 of whom are on a pay of Rs. 150 and 119 are on a pay of Rs. 125. I propose by this resolution that these stationary sub-magistrates amounting to 152 may be recruited by the process that I have asked for. As I said, I do not want just now to touch the other deputy tahsildars who are also magistrates in some places, because I do not want that the prospects of a certain set of officers that have been entertained under other circumstances, should be interfered with. The main object of the resolution can be seen to be that stationary sub-magistrates, who, more or less, do purely magisterial duty, may be recruited in a way that they may be quite competent to discharge the duties of their office and they will be quite efficient and possess the character needed for that purpose. This will require a recruitment according to the principles laid down by the Public Services Commission in their recent report, at page 171 of the Majority report—this will require a recruitment of about thirteen sub-magistrates per annum. The percentage taken there works out like that. This subject was before this Council at a meeting on the 5th April 1916, but I do not propose to go into the details that we discussed at that meeting, because, I do not think that much of what was said is necessary to consider this resolution as I have placed it before the Council. As I said, it is only about half the number of magistrates that I ask, should be recruited like that for the present. Recruitment of a half like that will naturally raise the tone of the other half also and will enable them to emulate each other to be equal to the discharge of the duties which devolve on them. The most formidable objection to this is the question of the prospects of about 400 graduates who have entered the department on Rs. 15 and Rs. 20 and about 920 revenue inspectors—I take the figures as in 1916—as also about 110 revenue inspectors, new people, that have been recruited as revenue inspectors on Rs. 35; some of these have been confirmed and others have not been. It might be urged that it would be wrong on principle to interfere with the prospects of these people. I have only to point out in connexion with this matter that the revenue inspectors that have been so promoted have, for promotion, about 560 places with a pay of more than Rs. 40 namely, 182 taluk

sarishtadars, 25 Collectors' sarishtadars, 80 accountants' places, 23 clerks in the Records office, 64 shroffs, 63 Indian judicial officers' clerks, etc., in all making about 180 accountants besides the 139 deputy tahsildars' posts and other posts that may be referred to. It will be seen from this that they have prospects sufficiently wide if they are competent, and if they prove their merit they can also become divisional officers and go up further. Therefore, in the proposal I make, I do not really interfere with the prospects of this class of officers. But why I am very particular about placing a resolution of this kind is that we find that a graduate who entered the department on Rs. 20 or on Rs. 35 takes on an average 14 to 20 years before he becomes a sub-magistrate, and in the case of a revenue inspector recruited in the superior grade we find from the statement made in 1916 that not one of them was acting as sub-magistrate before a period of five or six years, so that it may be taken that it takes seven to ten years for those who enter the service on Rs. 35 to become qualified to become stationary sub-magistrates. In fact, taking it as an average, and taking that the average age of gentlemen who entered the department is 20 to 23, he has to get through the lower ranks and if he is a graduate he is able to reach the sub-magistrate's place only in the 35th or the 38th year of his age; in the case of revenue inspectors recruited on the Rs. 35 grade, he will be in his 30th or 32nd year when he becomes a stationary sub-magistrate. All these ages are such as would not give them the necessary grit, capacity and intelligence to cope with the duties of this responsible office. We know that a punishment that a second-class magistrate can award—most of our stationary sub-magistrates in a few months become second-class magistrates and they can try most offences and they can inflict punishment—is up to six months' imprisonment besides levying fine. That kind of position necessarily involves the possession of everything that will be necessary to constitute one an efficient man of character. It might be well said that these men who rise from the lower rungs can also be that. I do not want to dispute that fact except for the fact that practical experience does not show it to be so. It is always better that we have a set of officers who are directly recruited and who would discharge their duties without fear or favour to the satisfaction of the public. If it were not for any other reason, I should say that the Government would be well advised to see that public feeling in the matter is satisfied, that they should have persons fairly efficient and above suspicion and above complaint, that persons that would not become tools or led by the nose by officials around them; if people recruited like that are placed in charge of that business, the public will have in their minds the confidence that is necessary for the due appreciation of the discharge of these duties. Therefore it is that I have come forward with this proposal. I have put in the latter two clauses and they probably create some difficulty—' stationary sub-magistrates directly from the bar or from other specially qualified persons by a combined system of competitive examination and nomination.' In fact, this combined system that I refer to I have been recommending for all appointments of worth under Government. I have asked for such recruitment in the case of sub-inspectors, in the case of deputy superintendents of police; in the case of Provincial Civil Service, Government themselves have adopted it; in the case of the accounts branch it has been pursued. It is only in that way that I ask for this recruitment. The combined system of competition and nomination deserves to be explained. I do not mean to submit, my Lord, that this should be a covert way of placing before this Council a resolution for any particular intelligent advanced community to take advantage of the position. I should first submit to the Government that it has been felt and should be felt that that ought not to weigh with the Government in the matter of competitive examinations that I ask for; but if the circumstances in the opinion of Government do require an exercise of their discretion, I am quite willing that Brahmans who have passed in larger numbers than other communities need not be asked to stand at all. There may be one or two places given to such men, or there may be none given, because there are already very many people who are sub-magistrates. I am entirely willing to leave it to the Government. But let there be proper recruitments by selecting meritorious and well-placed persons by a proper competitive examination; in fact, viva voce examination, personal appearance, the respectability of the family from which the particular candidate comes, may all be given special marks in the consideration and the body or the board that sits to do this work may give special marks on that score. But what I do want is that people that are really efficient and have worked their way to come up to the higher rungs of the ladder and who have passed these examinations,—most of these among non-Brahmans and Muhammadans that have passed these examinations—have done so under circumstances which require to be admired by Government. In such cases, I submit, my Lord, such of them as have come up like that should be given a chance of being selected without being vetoed by the nomination board. They will be able to compete freely at the competitive examination and show to the Government that they are fit to be taken up. In the exercise of that discretion, that I referred to, among the 20 or 30 or 40 persons selected like that Government might choose the people that may be required to be recruited for the 13 places per annum and I submit that such recruitment will secure for the magistracy a body of persons who will reflect great credit on the administration and who will react on the other portion of the staff of a similar grade and add to the prestige of Government and the administration. That is the main point I wish to place before the Government.

"One suggestion relating to nomination might also be made. If it is a question of nomination of members of the bar, it may be done, as I suggested, by competitive examination even there, or it may be that Their Lordships of the High Court who are now selecting district munsifs for the places which they are so creditably occupying may be asked to select the persons for these posts also to be put in charge of stationary sub-magistrates' posts. I do not want to put any restriction on the method of recruitment, but I do want that the main principle that should be recognized in a matter of this kind is that all persons should feel that they have

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a chance of reaching posts of this kind irrespective of the circumstances they could command. The people who have to nominate should take into consideration the circumstances which every capable candidate cannot command. It so happens, my Lord,—and I dare say your Lordship's experience in England of the I.C.S. and other competitive examinations will bear me out—that people who make the greatest name and become very great in after life are persons that come from comparatively insignificant quarters as a general rule, but they preserve and maintain and promote the prestige of the positions which they are called upon to take charge of as a result of these competitive examinations. It is unnecessary to point out that the brilliant set of young men that have gone out of Madras in connexion with the accounts examination will be a standing monument of the importance of this kind of recruitment and the Provincial Civil Service men who some years back were recruited by competitive examination have now proved themselves to be gems of that service and in fact they have been able to commend themselves to the Government in a number of ways that it is unnecessary for me to detail. Therefore, I submit that no wrong view will be placed on the proposition I have placed before the Council. I only want to see that recruitment of these stationary sub-magistrates is made properly. I do not want that any specially trained intelligent community should be benefited, but I want that the persons that are selected and put in charge of these appointments should be persons who will command the confidence of the public and who will discharge their duties efficiently without fear or favour. With these remarks, I commend the resolution to the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"Your Excellency, I beg to second this resolution. The resolution, as has been explained by the Honourable Mover, relates to the recruitment of the class of officers known as stationary sub-magistrates. The Honourable Members of this Council are aware that this class of sub-magistrates wield enormous powers. They are magistrates of the second class; they try various offences under the Indian Penal Code and they have powers of sentencing a man up to six months' imprisonment. Therefore, it is but necessary that attempts should be made to improve this class of officers. At present, most of them are clerk-made, to use a hackneyed phrase; the sub-magistrates rise from the lowest rungs; they are entertained as clerks on Rs. 20, then they become revenue inspectors, then head accountants of taluk offices and then they are installed as sub-magistrates. There is something faulty at the outset in the present system that it enervates a man when he reaches the sub-magistrate's place. It takes nearly 15 years and he would not have a fresh mind. The principle involved in this resolution is to see that we resort to direct recruitment as far as possible. That is the first principle which this resolution implies.

"Before I proceed further, I should state the difficulties in the present system. At the outset, I brought to the notice of the Council that these stationary sub-magistrates exercise formidable powers and draw rich salaries of Rs. 150 and Government are contemplating to improve their prospects and raise them to Rs. 200. There is an impression that they are hard-worked and their pay is likely to be improved. When every attempt is made to improve the qualifications of the bar, I see no attempt to improve the qualifications of the subordinate judiciary in this country. I must say that the purity of the administration of criminal justice depends on a large scale upon this class of sub-magistrates. Every care must be taken to supply these offices with as competent material as possible. Direct recruitment seems to be the only remedy. It seems to have been adopted by this Government very recently in ordering the selection of seven men for filling up deputy tahsildars' posts.

"The next recommendation which this resolution contains is that they may be drawn from the bar. Recruitment from the bar is approved by universal experience which is the system in vogue in other countries and it is also partially in force in this country in the case of district munsifs; and there is absolutely no reason why the same system should not be tried in the case of sub-magistrates as well. It is conceded on all hands that munsifs recruited directly from the bar have been doing excellent work and have been turning out very honest and efficient work. Now, a member of the bar, under the present conditions, will at least be a graduate and he is expected to have some strong grounding in law, and he is expected to be independent also. What is the present state of things as disclosed? The present-day sub-magistrate is given to knee-crooking too much, mortally afraid of the police and he cannot be expected to do impartial justice between the Crown and the accused. He always looks up to the good opinion of the police superintendents and having risen from the lowest rank of clerkship, he will have naturally cultivated and developed that sort of unfortunate 'executive temper' with which we had to deal in some other connexion. He has hardly got a judicial temperament to bring to bear upon the trial of these cases. No doubt he passes some tests, but these criminal tests, the criminal higher and criminal lower, are not expected to give him a sound training in the principles of law, which is necessary for the efficient exercise of the functions of the these sub-magistrates.

"So, my Lord, the resolution asks that the recruitment may be directly from the bar or, in the alternative, a combined system of competition and nomination. I am sure nomination is condemned on all sides as a most unsatisfactory method of filling appointments. There might be something very special in the circumstances of this country to have induced the members of the Public Services Commission to say something in favour of nomination in this country, but, so far as I am concerned, I believe nomination is a very unsatisfactory way of filling up posts. Instead of that, the Honourable Member wants a combined system of competition and nomination. Nomination, he has taken care to provide for, to safeguard the interests of those who cannot safeguard their own interests themselves. I do not think there is anything in this resolution which will trench upon the interests of any class or community which calls for special treatment. The gist of the resolution is: provide yourself with higher qualified men

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and draw the material from the bar as much as possible and also whomsoever you select, do it by the open test of competition and not by the rather backdoor method of nomination."

With these words, Your Excellency, I second the resolution.

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"YOUR EXCELLENCY, I do not think the Honourable Member who moved this resolution has made up his mind as to what he does really propose. His resolution says that steps be taken to recruit stationary sub-magistrates directly from the bar or from other specially qualified persons by a combined system of competitive examination and nomination. If these people do come from the bar, are they to come by nomination or by competitive examination and is it to be a competitive examination open only to the members of the bar or open to other persons also who have reached some standard of education? If it is to be by nomination, which has been condemned by the last speaker, then it is possible to confine it to the bar. But surely, Your Excellency, it is an unwarranted assumption that the bar produces any higher standard of candidates than is to be found elsewhere. The young men who come and ask me to recommend them for the post of district munsifs are all of them, or seem to be remarkably like those young men who want to be recommended for the posts of deputy tahsildars, with this difference that the one class has gone through a training of two years in the Law College. They are drawn from the same rank of life and they are practically equal with the advantage on the part of the vakil—all of them have taken the B.A. degree—that he has taken two years' course at the Law College. I do not say that it is not an advantage; if they are going to be nothing but sub-magistrates, it would be an advantage. But they have to be not only sub-magistrates, they do not want the whole of their lives to be magistrates, but they hope some day to be tahsildars and deputy collectors. If they have this two years' training at the Law College, I do not see how they can have the experience to fit them to be tahsildars and deputy collectors. There is a great advantage in the early executive training. Government attempted a few years ago to meet the objection by selecting a certain number to be appointed to the grade of revenue inspectors having the minimum qualification of the B.A. degree. That experiment has only been in force since 1911 and I am not sure that it was introduced even in 1911. The scheme was put forward in 1911 and I am not sure whether the first selections were not made a year later. In the course of these five or six years, the scheme has not yet had full trial so far as it has gone, though Government are advised that it is working well and that a good class of candidates is coming forward and that they are satisfactory; and I think the Council will be well advised, as I told the Council when this question was raised two years ago, or in still more recent times, to allow that experiment to go on at present. It is impossible to recruit the whole of the sub-magistrates direct, because there is a very large number, as the Honourable Member has himself pointed out some 920 revenue inspectors and those 920 revenue inspectors are, many of them, graduates, who have been unable to enter on a higher pay and who look forward to promotion to taluk head accountants and sub-magistrates. It would be fatal to the interests of these men to adopt this resolution and to recruit stationary sub-magistrates either by competition or otherwise. Even the small measure which the Government took this year of the direct recruitment of deputy tahsildars has undoubtedly prejudiced, to some extent, the men already in the service. I could not, therefore, recommend the Council to adopt a proposal which will seriously affect all the men who are now serving in the ranks of revenue inspectors. Any change must be introduced gradually. It will be quite impossible to accept the resolution. I would add that the work of the magistracy has apparently stood the test of experience extremely well. The number of sentences reversed on appeal is only about 6 or 7 per cent. In civil courts, a very much larger number of decisions is altered. At any rate, we must assume that the courts before whom appeals come are satisfied with their work. Otherwise, there would be a larger percentage of cases which would be reversed. I think the Council will, on the whole, be well advised not to accept the resolution but to watch the further progress of this scheme of probationary revenue inspectors. It will gradually leaven the service. Those that enter the higher grades will rise much more rapidly to the position of sub-magistrates and those in the lower division will not be promoted except in rare instances. We are moving in the direction the Honourable Member wants, but the adoption of his proposal would create dissatisfaction in the service and would produce heart-burning among those who are already in the service. In fact, it would be very hard on them and very unfair to accept this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"YOUR EXCELLENCY, I would like to say a word in answer to one or two questions which were put by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew about the bar. I thought I made my position clear, whether it is to be from the bar or other special candidates that it must be by competition, except it be that the High Court is asked to nominate from amongst the members practising before them, from their knowledge and experience of the persons appearing before them and send up their names. That is a case that must be considered by the Government. If a practitioner appears before their lordships and they observe an young man arguing cases before them, and if they make a selection, that might be allowed as a special case. The selection that they have been making with this experience is very good in the case of district munsifs. If it was a recruitment of a B.A. and B.L., who just took his degree, I do not want to make a distinction between him and another honours graduate. The honours graduate might have to pass the criminal, civil and judicial tests and he may be able to compete on a common platform with the other B.A. B.L. candidates and satisfy the Government that he is equally competent. In such cases, where experience is not the criterion, competition alone shall be the test.

"What is the combined system of competition and nomination is a question put by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew. I only said that this competitive examination is one in which much more than the number required would be arranged to sit, selection will then be made from

amongst the whole lot. In that case, no other consideration arises than that of the most competent men; those men who will be able to discharge the duties most successfully. In a few years, they will be able to show exceptional skill in the discharge of the duties entrusted to them. In various lines they have proved themselves to be competent to improve the department in their charge considerably better than ordinary officers. So far as that goes, I did not make any doubt, I do not want any nomination pure and simple, except in the case of practising lawyers and barristers, who by their knowledge and experience of High Court Judges are found to be quite competent for the posts for which they are selected.

"As regards the other point, which the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew told me about, he said that I had not shown whether these men were to remain as sub-magistrates all their lives or whether they should not become deputy collectors. I specially pointed out that 580 appointments will be open to these revenue inspectors and therein I mentioned the Collectors' office posts as also head-accountants' and deputy tahsildars' places as well as the higher ranks. So far as the stationary sub-magistrates go, I did not include in the number I gave the tahsildars' places drawing over Rs. 150 and Rs. 175 and Rs. 200, nor the deputy collectors' places which will be open to both classes. If he proves himself competent to discharge the duties, the Collector will promote him. One of the rules requires that before a man becomes a deputy collector, he should have been a tahsildar; if the sub-magistrate has given satisfaction, he will be made a tahsildar for two years and that training will be quite sufficient for a man of this kind that we select to enable him to discharge his duties as divisional officer much better than the divisional officers whom we are now getting at the age of 50 or 52, having entered the department on Rs. 20. I have no doubt that the system that I recommend will have to be adopted sooner or later and the earlier it is taken up the better. In a previous resolution by the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiyar to have these subordinate service posts taken on Rs. 70 instead of on Rs. 35, this question was threshed out; those persons that are prepared to take up an appointment in the superior posts on Rs. 35 will have sufficient posts thrown open to them for promotion. My Lord, I do not think that the number of assistant collectors and sub-collectors who are entertained by the Indian Civil Service competition for the number of posts that we are filling up, or the number of assistant superintendents of police is much larger in proportion than the number of higher officers available to these 920 Revenue Inspectors referred to by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew. I had found that the proportion is much greater, the proportion of superior posts available to them. I gave figures myself and I also referred to the report of the Public Services Commission because I was satisfied that there was good scope for people entering on Rs. 35 while the administration of criminal justice would have been placed on a much more satisfactory footing.

"The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew, though he did not pointedly refer to it, referred to the reversals of the decisions of sub-magistrates as though it was a point which he wanted to mention without pressing it was a question of great consequence. He said that the appellate courts before whom such appeals came were satisfied with the character of the work done by them. My Lord, much is known of these appellate courts and it will be acrimonious to start a discussion on that. I do not propose to do it. It will be sufficient for me to say that the previous discussion has dealt with it. Whatever that may be, it has been said even by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew that they are moving in the direction that I want. I am quite satisfied that unless we place as officers in charge of the posts of sub-magistrates, men of intelligence, capacity, respectability and character, many Collectors would continue to say that unless the whole system of recruitment of sub-magistrates is modified, it will not be possible to bring a satisfactory state of things in criminal administration. I have not asked for all the posts being thrown open to them, but I only ask for half the posts—it may be even 100. I do want that we should move in the direction and this Government will be only adding to its important items of advance by introducing this. I was never satisfied with nomination and I never said that nomination is a good method; without competition nomination is hopeless and useless. That has been my contention in respect of all appointments. I only want to take a long range of competent men by a competitive examination and make a selection from them; Government can exercise that right very well. I only submit that that is the course I wish should be adopted by the Government."

The resolution was put and lost.

The Council then adjourned for a short interval.

The Council reassembled at 3 p.m. when the discussion on resolutions was resumed.

RESOLUTION *RE* CONTROL OF MUFASSAL HOSPITALS TO BE MAINTAINED FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Your Excellency, the resolution that stands in my name runs as follows:—

'II. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that in the case of mufassal hospitals to be maintained hereafter from Provincial funds, control may continue to remain with the local municipality or a sub-committee to be appointed by that body with the chairman as ex officio member.'

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"Your Excellency, up to now, the control over the hospitals has remained with the local bodies concerned. We find in the administration report relating to civil hospitals and dispensaries for 1916 that the following passage occurs at page 15, paragraph 53, sub-clause 4: 'I am glad to note that at Bezwada a committee consisting of the Collector, District Surgeon, the Municipal Chairman and the Assistant Surgeon met and discussed the suggestions made by me at my last inspection. The District Surgeon, Chittoor, also reports the good work done by the hospital committees in this district. A very energetic ladies' committee is in existence at Palamcottah and Tinnevelly which has done excellent work in collecting money for the Women's hospital at Vannarpet and in looking after the internal arrangements of the institution. I should like to see similar hospital committees organized all over the country and the members thereof taking a personal interest in their own local medical institutions.' This was the report of the Surgeon General to the Government in 1916

"The first point that I wish to place before the Government is this; local bodies have, as a fact, exercised control over these hospitals; their bills have to be sanctioned by them. Mostly it was a matter of course and the Surgeon-General was occasionally instructing them also and inspecting them. Under the present arrangements we find G.O No. 54, dated 8th February 1918, which gives the cost to be paid by the several local bodies and says that one-third of the average expenditure of the previous three years should be contributed by these local bodies and the figures are given. It is found that Madura, for example, has to contribute Rs. 11,500, Anantapur Rs 3,000, Cocanada Rs 4,000, Vellore Rs. 4,000, Mangalapuram Rs. 4,000, Guntur Rs 6,000, etc. That is how it stands. The Government have stated in their order that the Collector of the district the Executive Engineer and the Chairman of the Municipal Council shall be the persons who shall have anything to do with this. The wording runs as follows:— 'The Government have agreed, in the case of Madura and Bellary, to the constitution of advisory committees, consisting in each case of the Collector, the Chairman of the Municipal Council and the Executive Engineer, and they will be prepared to consider the question of appointing similar committees elsewhere.' That is the wording of the order For various reasons, I submit, my Lord, that the control which local bodies have been exercising ought not to be completely done away with. In fact, it will not be possible to expect the people to go to one of the three persons referred to in the Government order with any complaint.

"The officers concerned are all overworked officers and no one could certainly spare the time to attend to the wants of the various persons who resort to these hospitals Supervision ought not to be transferred is my request to the Government. It is not that there shall be no supervision by Government. Practically Government exercise supervision even now in the matter of assistant surgeons under these district boards and district surgeons under these municipalities. As a fact, it is under the advice of the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General that transfers are made and the Surgeon-General is responsible for the efficient and proper upkeep of these hospitals. He asks the district surgeons concerned to go round the rural areas and he generally goes round and assistant surgeons and sub-assistant surgeons are transferred at the instance of the Surgeon-General. Practically it does not affect the control which the Government exercise over these hospitals. The real point that I want to place before the Government is that it ought not to be left solely to a highly centralised authority. Of course, the Government and the Surgeon-General will have to be the only persons that supervise and control these institutions It is better that people nearer home are made to attend to what is to be done there. The Collector, no doubt, even now has got the authority to inspect these hospitals and represent to the Government also and write to the local bodies to do what is necessary in connexion with them. So the Collector being put on as one of the officers to be there to control is, in fact, nothing new. It is a fact that the Collector cannot spare time, nor can he be hearing complaints in respect of anything not done properly in these institutions.

"The next point that I want to urge is that the responsibility ought not to be taken away from the persons near the hospitals. It is in that connexion that the reference that I made to the paragraph in the report of civil hospitals comes in They are taking some interest now. They have been finding that these institutions are becoming more and more useful and therefore they also ought to contribute their mite in times of good and auspicious and inauspicious occasions in their houses in memory of some deceased relation or in memory of some festival occasion when they endow these hospitals. They are also taking some interest. Your Excellency might remember that, in connexion with a proposal some years back to transfer the existing Madura hospital to the other side of the river, at a public meeting at which the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General presided, we were able to have a subscription of Rs 1,20,000 raised on the spot on a single occasion. In fact, it was expected to spend more than Rs. 5 lakhs on the new hospital. But the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew has recently decided that the present spot might be continued and the municipality ought to hand over the spot with all the appliances to the Government I do not want that bills should all be passed through the municipalities, but certainly they should have a voice in making representations to the Government that particular additions should be made to hospitals or that complaints and grievances should be redressed. If they are not persons who are vested with such authority they will lose touch with it altogether and it is very rarely that we are able to find in the mufassal that we can take any action in respect of grievances which exist It is unnecessary for me to point out that it was found that in the case of some assistant surgeons in mufassal stations like Paramakudi and other places they behaved rather imperiously towards the people who attended the hospital and complaints were made, but it was with great difficulty that these complaints were heard and redressed. In big towns like this, where the

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population ranges from 80,000 to 130 000 or 140,000, it is only appropriate that there should be a feeling in the officer there that the people have a voice in the management and control over these institutions to have a common understanding that they are subject to any complaint that will be made by a local body of that type. In fact, it will be hard to cut away all the powers which these local bodies have been exercising. The Executive Engineer and the Collector cannot properly represent what could be done by the local body itself—I mean by the municipal council or by a sub-committee thereof elected by the municipal council for this business. If they are made responsible to some extent, to attend to the convenience of patients and others, they will also take an interest in providing the necessary funds for aiding the institution. I do not say that the Government will stand any contribution that may be made or otherwise. But my submission is that if their sympathy is always there, there is nothing wrong in the people of the locality having some voice. It is not that they do not contribute anything. They contribute one-third of the cost of the previous three years and it is only proper that they should have some control. The control might consist in their making some references to Government and in their appealing to the authorities for proper grievances being redressed. It will be not on the officer in charge of the hospital also in that he would not allow things to get into a bad condition. He will be on the alert to see that he does not give room for complaint. If anything like that exists, it may be said that any complaint will be immediately heard and settled. We know the difficulties of the department work, my Lord. Our experience has been long and it will be very difficult to get proper persons to know the facts and it is only the common talk that find the difficulty and having grievances, and their words are not heeded at all. It is not the leading men that feel the difficulty. If there is a body elected by the municipality or the municipal body itself which can be communicated with, we can find that the rate-payers, the voters and others will be known to have touch with the corporation and in that case the officer himself without any further difficulty would behave as he ought to. If these committees do take interest, considerable good will follow in the shape of pecuniary contributions also.

"I do not think my request is unfounded. It is generally said that once the Government pay for it nobody ought to interfere. But here it is not a question of that kind. Instead of the Government making a contribution to the local body, it is a case of a local body making a contribution to the Government, and the Government taking up the institution and making it a model. It is for that reason that it is taken. It is only proper that in the spirit in which it is taken up it should be also properly controlled and a slightly controlling control is not likely to have the effect needed. I, therefore, submit that in every view the local body is entitled to have the control and it will be to the interests of the institution itself that the local bodies should have control.

"One other point I will mention and it is this: at present the District Surgeon is the officer who is to help in supervising the other hospitals of the district board and the institutions in rural areas. If he is quite free from any control by these bodies, they cannot expect him to go round to the various parts and help them and instruct them. No doubt, he may do it himself, but it is possible he would refuse the request of the municipal chairman or the district board president; if they have no voice in it, he might not so readily comply with their request, but he might plead excuses. Whereas if these bodies had certain control, they could expect him at a fixed portion of the year to go round and do his duty. There the control of the district surgeon will exist to the extent of the control which the local bodies exercise over other medical institutions in the district and to that extent they will be right in exercising the control over him. There is no reason to go behind that order. Government say that they will be prepared to consider the question of the formation of similar committees elsewhere. I want it to be modified like that. The Government may be pleased to issue orders that in these cases either the municipal bodies or the select committees may have the control. Even the Decentralisation Commission recommended that Provincial Governments should take charge of the central hospitals in each district and provide the cost from Provincial funds. Here a contribution is levied from them very properly and it is only right that all these other conveniences are also provided."

With these words, I submit, my Lord, that my resolution may be accepted.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I second this resolution. When the resolution was proposed, I did not exactly know what the Honourable Member wanted, whether he wanted some control or a partial control or even a full control. Now, I understand that the Honourable Mover is satisfied if some control is given. If that is the object of the Honourable Mover, I have no objection. Because they contribute money, they should have some share of the control, in the way suggested by the Honourable Mover. I submit that it is only fair. I therefore second the resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"Your Excellency, I think that the Council will find that this resolution is somewhat of an academical question. Is it a fact that hitherto municipal councils have done all that the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar supposes? Have they exercised control? As a matter of fact, in the management of a hospital it is very difficult for municipal councils to do more than to find money. The hospital is run by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer or the Civil Surgeon, and the staff are posted by the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General and the whole thing is carried on by the department and must be so carried on. The only thing for the municipal council to see to has been whether they have to vote a

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certain sum of money when there is a short supply. That is the only control. I have a very influential witness of that in one of our own Honourable Members who happens to be absent—the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar. He said, speaking a year ago:—'Incidentally I may remark that practically at present, the Government are really running the whole show. I am the Chairman of a municipality; I am supposed to be controlling the headquarter hospital, but all that I know of it is occasionally I see a few reports and the entire thing is controlled by experts. Precious little control there is over the hospital at present. The Honourable Mover may be taken to mean that the existing nominal control may be taken as Government control.' That is what the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar said and I think he is correct in the description he has given of the control exercised by the municipality. What this resolution asks is that nominal control should be continued. I do not think it is necessary to maintain this formal control. In Vizagapatam the Honourable Member who seconded the resolution knows that the control has been in the hands not of the municipality but of a committee consisting of the Chairman of the municipality, the Collector and the Executive Engineer."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"And one or two other members."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"I know it is working very well there. As the Honourable Member has himself noticed, in the Government Order on the subject, the Government have expressed their willingness to create advisory committees and by that means hope to enable public opinion to be brought to bear upon the District Medical and Sanitary Officer. The Chairman of the municipality could act as a representative of his council and of public opinion. He would thereby be able if there were public complaints, to bring them to the notice of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer and of the Collector, and I think the Honourable Member will find that that will furnish him really with all the necessary opportunities for the popular influence which he desires. On the other hand, the Government are going to find the great bulk of the money and therefore, they would exercise the bulk of the control. Without laying too much stress on what the Decentralization Commission said, it certainly contemplates that where a function like this is taken over the control over the hospital should go with the charges for it. I would suggest to the Honourable Member that it is unnecessary to press this point. The control hitherto exercised has been nominal. In future, if any Council wishes for the maintenance of the same amount of nominal control we shall provide for it by making the Chairman of the municipality, a member of the board, and everything substantial will be retained. Under these circumstances, I hope the Honourable Member will have gained what he wants and I cannot advise the Government to accept this resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"My Lord I regret that the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew could not see his way to alter the position taken up in the Government Order. I must say that his description of the present control that the municipalities are now exercising is as nearly accurate as possible under the circumstances. There is no doubt that, at present, local authorities are under very great disadvantage in regard to medical institutions. But if the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew intended to say that there is no desire on the part of municipal authorities or local authorities to have a little more control over medical subordinates, I am afraid he is mistaken. I have known various instances where, notwithstanding earnest appeals made by municipal chairmen, supported by resolutions in their councils, medical subordinates have been transferred to other stations and I know some instances and I am also aware of them where similar representations by presidents of local boards in regard to medical men under their charge have been made. It is true that some portion of this trouble arises from the fact that there is a central posting authority in Madras which has probably to keep things going all round and it is probably due to the exigencies of the constitution of the present medical subordinate service. My Lord there is a keen desire on the part of local bodies that they should be consulted in the posting of these officers and that their requests should be somewhat more considerately dealt with. There is a great desire that in the matter of medical relief and in the control of medical institutions local effort and local philanthropy should be enlisted in support of these institutions. I am afraid looking at the question from this broad standpoint, provincialization of district hospitals, however well-intentioned it may be, would decrease the interest, in the work of the hospitals, of the intelligent section of the community. It is impossible under the existing circumstances, it is not at all easy, to bring home complaints against medical subordinates and if the institution is entirely outside the control of the local authority and if they have merely to find the money as stated by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew, matters would be distinctly worse. On this ground alone, I am inclined very strongly to support the request of my Honourable Friend. My Lord, in some other places, these medical officers are partly responsible also to the municipal authorities in various matters for example, in the matter of vaccination. All vaccinators are under the direct control of medical officers, whereas municipal chairmen and their councils are made responsible for the working of vaccination in these localities. They will have no hold upon them and as it sometimes happens, in the case of these gentlemen who are in charge of hospitals who do not exhibit much interest in general sanitation—I do not make it any charge against them—who write at the end of the year very airy reports, matters will be distinctly worse, and the little hold that we have on behalf of the public over these medical men would be entirely lost.

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"The objection that has been urged on the last occasion when I moved this resolution was that the Government find the money. I do not see why in the matter of these institutions the Government should not trust local boards and municipalities and give the matter a trial to see, even after the institutions are provincialized, how the municipalities would be able to manage them. If, on the other hand, there are complaints of neglect or unnecessary interference, it will be time enough for the Government to relieve the municipalities of the control of hospitals. I should be very sorry to see that, in the matter of medical relief, local bodies should be deprived of their existing responsibilities, whatever it is, for medical relief; and I would also urge that if the position of local authorities is unsatisfactory it ought to be bettered and that should not be an argument at all for depriving them of the control which they now have."

The Hon'ble Mr A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Your Excellency, the remarks of the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew in opposing this resolution are calculated to create a feeling of anxiety and alarm in the minds of some as to whether in the case of headquarter hospitals, the policy is to take over the management into the hands of the Government and to deprive municipalities of the little control that they now possess. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew quoted from the speech made by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar where he described the nominal control exercised by municipal chairmen as a mere sham. It would have been a matter of satisfaction if all the circumstances of the case had been placed before us. What I would impress upon this Council is whether we would be justified in coming to the conclusion that things should be made worse on that account. The point is not whether municipal councils which have not been exercising any real control over medical institutions should be deprived even of that control, but the point is whether they ought not to be placed in a better position. Is it to be stated that these municipal councils which have been specifically entrusted with the function of medical relief should not have proper opportunities of doing so? If they had nominal control, what prevents the Government from giving them real control over these hospitals? Have there been any circumstances to justify the Government entertaining any apprehensions that these municipalities would not be able to manage the hospitals successfully? If want of funds is the only disadvantage, what is there to prevent the Government from making more liberal grants and contributions to finance these institutions and allowing them to manage their hospitals? No doubt the Government have taken over the financial responsibility of these institutions; but is it to be said on that account that because we pay for it, we should have complete control'? I hope the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew will re-consider his decision and see that steps are taken that the municipalities or the sub-committees thereof exercise better control. If the control is nominal, there is no use of having such control. I want them to have real control. If the Government want to develop local self-government in that direction and give the municipalities some real control, they may try it in the case of some municipalities. They may entrust power to sub-committees of municipalities, if not to the whole municipal council, watch the working of that system, see if the result is satisfactory or unsatisfactory and then condemn it or approve of it, as they like. After watching the results of that experiment, we might proceed further. With these remarks, I support this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Your Excellency, when the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew read that statement of the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar, I thought he had made up his mind to permit this little demand that I had made. In fact, the local bodies had exercised control all this time, but we were quite willing not to disturb the professional arrangements which were made and professional advice which was given under the guidance of the chief head of the department, not that they could not have interfered, but they knew that they would be lacking in the expert advice needed and they practically helped to see that the hospitals were conducted in the best manner possible. When that was read out, I thought it was a clear statement for the position that the other influences which I contended for which would arise by the association of local people with it, might easily be given as a necessary consequence under the circumstances. It would not have in any way interfered with the responsibility of the Government and with the control which the Government exercised, but there will be that wholesome relationship between civil surgeons and municipalities which would have on the one hand created an impression that they had to attend to all people and ought not to give room for complaints or grievances and on the other hand created also a feeling on the part of the local bodies that it was there only to see that things got on without any complaint from the people. That is the one point that I urged. The second point I urged was the interest that should be taken and the contributions that would be made; and the third point that I urged was that these officers will be useful to the boards.

"Nothing was said about what had to be done by these bodies as regards the supervision by them of the other hospitals in their charge, in which the help of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer was needed not only to supervise these institutions, but also in the matter of checking vaccination staff and other staff under the control of these local bodies. I think, my Lord, we are only fighting for a shadow. One thing is certain that the local bodies are not going to interfere very much but the question is, if the relationship should exist, whether it would not improve the situation. I do not think there can be any two opinions about it. I do not want to refer in detail to the treatment accorded by some medical officers to poor patients that attended, because, if I were to go into detail it would be unnecessarily creating an impression that I wanted to cast a slur on the department. I only say that because these people feel that if the local persons should exercise some control the position will come to some order under

such arrangement. I know district surgeons telling chairmen to their faces that they were fools and knew nothing. They wrote out replies also in that spirit without using that language. All that will disappear and would not exist. It is not that the local bodies are not contributing, they are contributing one-third. It is not so much a question of contributing which is the essence, as the necessity of some such relationship. Let not the local bodies be ignored. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew said that the Government were prepared to consider proposals that might be made, but not in the face of the Government Order which absolutely takes over and asks these municipalities to hand over hospitals and write registered documents, if necessary, disconnecting themselves with all the properties connected with them. I do not think that that is the real spirit of the order. I do not know if it means that the local bodies would not be entitled to contribution from the Government, if they were managing the institutions hitherto. This kind of sharp distinction between the funds of the local bodies and the funds of the Provincial Government is unnecessary to be maintained. The point is that these chief officers must have something to do with the local bodies. That is the main point I urge. As an analogy, I might mention that in the Ceded districts the net cost of schools and colleges is borne by the Government, but yet their management is with the authorities who maintain the schools and colleges. It is not a question of that kind. It is a highly technical matter. The necessity exists to see that there is a wholesome feeling between the local bodies and the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, that each one is inter-dependent on the other and it would be better for the officer to know that they have some right to question his actions and that he must look to the interests of the people at large. With these observations, I hope that the matter will not be treated as a foregone matter. I request humbly that the feeling that I strive for may be allowed to continue to exist in these local bodies."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"Your Excellency, I rather agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar that we are fighting about a shadow. He has forgotten the fact that the Councils concerned have been asked and have acquiesced in the arrangements come to. In every case, the councils were asked and they said that they were quite willing. Therefore, the Honourable Member is hardly right in saying that the Government take away the hospitals. The Government Order suggested a committee of the Municipal Chairman, the Collector and the Executive Engineer. I am quite prepared to add to that committee a couple or more members representing municipal councils and thus secure an increased share of municipal influence in the management of hospitals. I have no objection to that proposal. If the Honourable Member representing the southern group wishes that in regard, for instance, to the Madura headquarter hospitals, that should be done, there will be no objection on the part of the Government to accept the proposal if put forward by the municipality."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"I take it that the same consideration will be given to communications from other bodies also."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"Yes."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was then withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* SCHOOLS TO BE OPENED WITH THE AID OF THE IMPERIAL GRANT.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Your Excellency, the resolution that I have the honour to move runs as follows:—

'III. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a committee be appointed to consider and decide upon the schools to be opened with the Imperial grant of 5·50 lakhs and the supervision to be arranged for the efficient working of the schools in the rural areas.'

"Your Excellency, I come now to a resolution where the Government are generally taken aback when a proposal of this sort is placed before the Council—the proposal for the appointment of a committee. For my part, I have been trying to limit propositions of this kind; but under an impression that in a matter of this kind, a committee alone can work efficiently and properly, I have come forward with this resolution. In 1916-17, at the close of that year and the beginning of 1917-18, we had a four lakhs grant for distribution. Before that, after the 16·3 lakhs grant was got by us in two instalments from the Imperial Government for the spread of elementary education and other educational matters, we got Rs. 1·25 lakhs. That was only a small amount and we moved in this Council for that being distributed for the spread of elementary education and we practically got it. But when this four lakhs grant was got, I moved that a committee may be appointed and that the whole question of distribution to these elementary schools in the several areas may be considered by a body which will examine the places where they might be introduced and arrange for the committees or others that might be needed to see that they were efficiently started. In fact, the Government had this four lakhs not appropriated to anything but it was put under reserve and it was said that it could be distributed later on. We find that in the course of 1917-18 it had been distributed in various ways out of which about 1·15 lakhs was taken for the purpose of opening new elementary schools.

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Your Excellency might remember that in the budget for 1917-18, Your Excellency's Government were concerned with the opening of a lot of elementary schools, about 675 in number, with strengthening the staff of the existing schools, adding to the forms in existing schools as also opening higher standards. This was published in December last by G.O. No 1585, dated 15th December 1917. Provincial funds contributed very largely and we have been expressing our thankfulness to the Government more than once for the large contribution that has been made towards education in the course of the present budget. Before we finished with this, my Lord, we had this additional grant of Rs 5·50 lakhs, a recurring grant which is expected to be followed by many more grants of the kind according to the announcements made in the Imperial Legislative Council. The Rs 4 lakhs grant which was given towards the close of 1916-17, it might now be seen, has been cut into so many parts that much could not be done for the matter of opening new elementary schools, but that was supplemented by a princely grant this year and I find that a recurring grant of Rs. 2·75 lakhs for new schools is given and new schools were opened to the tune of 675 and we find also other improvements have been made. Before I come to this Council, I thought I must make out a clear case if I ask for something like this being done. I set to work with the figures that were available and I found that we have at present 32,244 schools for boys' elementary schools and 1,748 for girls. Of these 32,244 schools, 28,151 were public elementary schools and 4,093 were private institutions. In the case of the 1,748 girls' schools we had 1,611 public schools and 137 private schools. The total number of villages for the Province is about 54,000, out of which we had nearly 23,000 villages with a population of more than 500 and 31 000 with a population under 500; so that we had 32,244 schools for boys for about 23,000 villages with a population of over 500. It may be that schools exist in some places where you have a population of less than 500, and it may be that many villages with a population over 500 are without schools. In fact, I know, in the Madura district, in and about Madura, there are a number of villages with more than a thousand population without an elementary school. I should have thought, under these circumstances, my Lord, when a proposal was made for expending a recurring grant of about Rs. 2,65,000 in opening new elementary schools, when the proposal was first to start 675 new elementary schools, some principle would have been adopted in ascertaining how we can spread this education broadcast in proportion to the population and the area of the several portions and how work should have been done, so as to see that the backward localities were helped as much as possible. It is not that other localities should be forgotten or should be neglected, but certainly some principle of action should be capable of being discerned in the distribution.

"Therefore, when I examined some of the typical districts,—I took Vizagapatam, Nellore, Bellary, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Tanjore and Ramnad, one for each group,—I wanted to see how matters stood in these districts. I found in the Vizagapatam district with the Agency tracts, there were 1,442 villages with a population of over 500, we had 1,069 schools existing now and there it is proposed to add 33 new institutions. In Nellore, we have 610 villages with a population of over 500, and we have 1,381 elementary schools for boys and there it is proposed to introduce 47 schools more. In Bellary, there are 607 villages of that description, 831 schools existing and 18 schools are proposed to be added. In Chingleput, there are 892 villages of that description and 1,478 schools now exist and it is proposed to add 12 schools. In Coimbatore, there are 999 villages, 1,355 schools and 24 are proposed to be added. In Tanjore, there are 1,484 villages and 2,029 schools exist and 23 are proposed to be added. In Ramnad, there are 705 villages with 1,244 schools and 28 are proposed to be added.

"What I tried to find out from this was that some attention was paid to areas which had lesser education and more schools were sought to be opened there, that principle I cannot see worked out. I thought there was another principle, in some places there might be greater inclination for education and there it might have been easier for opening new schools. I found that that principle does not exist either. I have tried in various other ways to satisfy myself that this has gone on some principle, but I have not been able to come to any conclusion. I find in some districts only a few schools are sought to be opened,—whether a district is very backward or forward. In Tinnevelly, very few schools are to be opened and there education is very forward. I only put it for this reason that it will not be possible for a set of officers who have their inspection business also to decide upon the villages which can be best chosen for opening these schools and it used to be said by the Hon'ble Mr. Stone on previous occasions, that there was no difficulty in arriving at conclusions in respect of these matters and that he and his staff were quite sufficient. It is for that reason that I examined these figures wholesale, but I find it does not give any satisfactory conclusion. More than all this, the point that I want to place before this Council is the fact that in the case of most of these schools I refer to, one particular locality, I refer to the Madura district, in the case of schools so opened, no steps have been taken to see that the boys gather about there and remain there for a number of hours and study there, because no sympathy is enlisted of the villagers and no interest is taken by them. The fact that a building is put up, that a teacher is paid is not enough; but he has to go and sit at the house of the father of the boy to prevent him from taking the boy to the plough-ground. There are not other men to advise. If I had taken it upon myself, I would have converted some of the villagers. On going to one or two villages, I found that these schools were shut up, a large portion of the day. My submission in this is this: There is a double work resting with the Government at this stage. We have added considerably to the number of public schools that we have opened and we have considerably added to the inspecting agency; but I do not know, and I would be glad to hear from the Hon'ble Mr. Stone, how many times in the year, an elementary school is visited. I have no doubt that the sub-assistant inspector does not inspect

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more than twice or thrice in the course of a half-year. It is not possible for him to do more; but arrangements must be made to see that what has been done is efficiently worked. The large question that I therefore raise is the question of a proper committee which will have power to add, at each locality, to its strength one or two members and will go round each area, and find out a committee which will work to see that the schools which were opened are worked properly and the inspecting staff should also join and co-operate and see that what has been done is efficiently worked. In the matter of the distribution of this Rs. 5·50 lakhs, the schools to be opened afresh may be determined upon by an officer who, with the help of the people in the locality, would decide upon the localities where they are to be opened. I should also make one more suggestion. There should be a Provincial service man with sufficient energy and capacity to go to these villages and so work the people up to see that these schools opened do thrive very well. He will be one of the committee. My Lord, unless some such work is done at this stage, it will be useless and go on adding to the number of schools; and there is no doubt that before the end of this year you will be adding another 1,000 or 2,000 schools, we must see that the work so far done is done very well and that non-official unpaid people are made to take an interest. There is no use of adding to the inspecting agency. Some system must be devised if this elementary education is to progress and to continue successfully, to enlist the sympathy of proper persons, to see that those schools that have been opened work properly and that the places chosen for new schools are also properly chosen.

"With these words, I beg to submit that the resolution may be accepted."

The Hon'ble Mr S VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Your Excellency, I beg to formally second this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE:—"Your Excellency, I must apologise for being out of the Council Chamber for a few minutes."

"The Honourable Member has divided his resolution into two portions. They may be taken independently. He wishes a committee to be appointed first, to go into the distribution of this Rs. 5·50 lakhs grant and secondly he wishes a committee to be appointed to supervise schools in rural areas.

"I think the Honourable Member has fallen into trifling inaccuracies in regard to his figures. He spoke of the Rs. 4 lakhs grant distributed last year and he mentioned that a sum of Rs 1·21 lakhs was used out of it for opening new schools. The only inaccuracy is that the sum of Rs. 1·21 lakhs used for opening new schools was not a part of the Rs. 4 lakhs. The Rs. 4 lakhs was not used at all for opening new schools. The Government of India did not intend that it should be so utilized. They wanted it to be used mainly in improving the pay of teachers and those funds are, as a matter of fact, being so utilised. In regard to the sum of Rs. 1·21 lakhs which was given by the Madras Government and not by the Government of India, the Honourable Member criticised the way in which it was distributed. Our custom hitherto, when we have money to make use of, has been to invite local boards to say what their needs are in the way of new elementary schools and distribute the money in accordance with the statement of their needs. The result invariably has been that the needs in any one locality in fact, the needs of each local body are far in excess of the share of the money that might be distributed as the share to that local body. Last year, towards the end, we found ourselves with this Rs. 1·21 lakhs not used and it was thought that somewhat a new plan might be adopted. Instead of asking local boards to tell us their needs, which we knew would be enormously in excess of Rs. 1·21 lakhs, we simply took those requests, which had been made in the course of the year, and they came to a considerable number, for opening new elementary schools, and schools were opened to the extent of these requests. The Rs. 1·21 lakhs were used to pay for these schools for the last two months of the year, the Government undertaking at the same time, that in the budget of this year, there should be money to maintain these new schools during the current year, so that we find in the budget Rs 4·50 lakhs for the maintenance of new elementary schools, those were schools which were opened on the strength of the Rs. 1·21 lakhs, so that the net result would be a very considerable increase in the number of elementary schools and a very considerable increase in the amount of money spent on them and on their maintenance. The Honourable Member complains that, as a result of this, some taluks have got less and others more; in other words, that the distribution has been inequitable. It so happens that we shall be able to rectify this inequality, which the Government of course recognise, this year, because, we have received this grant of Rs 5·50 lakhs from the Government of India. In distributing that sum, we shall take into account all the new schools opened with the Rs. 1·21 lakhs of last year, and the Rs. 4½ lakhs of this year, and as I said before, we shall be able to redress any inequality there may be. I do not think that for producing this equality of distribution which the Honourable Member has for years insisted upon, a committee is necessary. Nothing is simpler than to divide the money in proportion to the population or the population's wealth or according to some economic formula for the division of the money. I do not think we could construct a satisfactory economic formula although we could construct some kind of formula. We ask the various local bodies what their needs are and we try to satisfy those needs. A committee cannot meet those needs any more than ourselves; they cannot find money to meet the needs of all local bodies and the difficulty in meeting the needs of local bodies will not be diminished by the existence of this committee. Moreover, the committee, however good it may be, will not have equal knowledge of every locality of this Presidency. They would not be able to say whether village A or village B ought to have more schools. They would take merely population. So could I. Honourable

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Members are well aware that in settling the distribution of schools we consult local bodies and the Education Department do not attempt to do it themselves; the local officers as well as the local bodies are consulted and their recommendations come up to my office from the local bodies and the thing is decided upon after consultation with the local officers. If local bodies cannot find, after consultation which the local officers, where schools are most needed, I think it is quite certain that a committee consisting of gentlemen, however eminent they may be, will not be able to do this.

"The Honourable Member then wants a committee to supervise the efficient working of schools in rural areas. I do not think he mentioned in the course of his speech the local bodies, district boards and taluk boards. He talked of these schools as though they existed in the air and as though they belonged to the sub-assistant inspectors. But these are local fund schools; they are not departmental schools. The local officers are only partly responsible for them. The department does all that it can with its staff of officers to supervise them. But surely these schools belong to local bodies; it is the local bodies that should do the supervision. But he wants an officer to see that the parents of the boys stop taking the boys to plough and to send their children to school instead of to herd cattle. Something of that kind is necessary. There is a great deal too much of children being withdrawn from school when they are far too young. I do not know what a committee in Madras can do in that direction. It is for Honourable Members in this Council and all other gentlemen who are interested in public affairs many of whom are members of local bodies, to stir up local boards and see that some kind of interest is taken in schools. Some of the members of the local boards may undertake some kind of honorary work and look to the attendance of boys at these schools. The schools belong to local bodies and it is the duty of the local bodies to look after these schools, helped so far as we can help them, by the officers of the Education Department.

"Again, the Honourable Member must be aware that even now we are finding the need of a large number of inspecting officers of one grade or another. I quite admit that we have not got enough number of officers even to supervise, so much as departmental supervision could do, the schools already opened; of course, the more schools are spread up and down the country, the more difficulty there will be to find proper supervision. I do not complain of the Honourable Member asking for more supervision but I only suggest that the appointment of a committee in Madras is not likely to help much in that direction."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Your Excellency, as regards the question of formula which the Hon'ble Mr. Stone was talking about, it ought not to be done as a matter of formula in the Director's office. It is, therefore, that I wanted a committee of the sort I referred to; but probably the Hon'ble Mr Stone was not here when I referred to that committee. I did not want a committee in Madras. I know the officers who were doing the thing in Madras were not doing it properly after reports were received I said it ought not to be a committee at Madras. I wanted a committee which would go round the district and I wanted a Provincial Indian Officer also in that committee and I said they should co-opt members in the several districts and go round if necessary to the taluk areas and form suitable committees for the management of these schools and not leave it to the taluk boards, which consist of 13 or 14 members, who find it difficult to find time for going there. For an area of nearly 3,000 square miles, we have 14 members and 200 or 300 schools. I find provision is made in the Civil Budget Estimate at page 124 under the head of Education for 8 inspectors of the Indian Educational Service, 3 inspectors of the Provincial Educational Service, 3 inspectresses of girls' schools, 9 sub-assistant inspectors of the second grade, 20 of the third grade, 20 of the fourth grade, 39 of the fifth grade, 24 probationers and 238 supervisors of elementary education at a cost of Rs. 5,19,000. All that establishment was needed to see that the money spent on education was efficiently utilized I do not think it would be proper to say with all that establishment that all the schools belong to local bodies and therefore the department have nothing to do with the really efficient working of these schools. The whole expenditure will come to Rs. 200 or 300 lakhs before we finish our elementary schools; if all the schools become schools of the taluk boards and district boards, and if they are to see to their proper management, I do not think we would be embarking upon a proper policy at all I do not know that this Provincial programme or Imperial programme relating to the spread of elementary education, was ever conceived in that spirit. It may not be possible that these schools will become public schools managed by local bodies. If all the officers are handed over to local bodies, then the schools would be better managed, because these local bodies will give them specific instructions. I am not going to contend for the distribution of Provincial funds The taluk boards are the bodies that stand between the Government and the people in the matter of giving advice. Even there I know that in the case of some districts the matter is placed before taluk boards or district boards and before the list of places is approved of, it is sent up to Government. In other districts, it is not so The inspecting officer, the assistant inspector or the sub assistant inspector, recommends the localities, it passes through the hands of the assistant inspector and it goes to the Vice-President and then to the President of the taluk board and then to the president of the district board. I raised this question in one discussion on the local boards and I said that we had complete control over the selection of the schools and I was met by the plea that we had no control except to forward the list of places selected by the inspecting officer. Since then, I have been trying to do some little work in the matter of fighting for control. Very little has been done. The contention that I pray for is to see that these institutions are efficiently managed. The thing ought not to be left to the local boards, because they have

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really no funds to do it at all. The whole thing is in the hands of the Government, the Director of Public Instruction and the Educational Secretary guide and direct the whole state of affairs. The whole distribution is done by the department. I think the matter deserves close consideration. I do not propose at this stage to ask for a change of policy in the control of the establishment, to watch these schools, because that will require considerable thought and attention. But as it is, my Lord, the proper thing to do is to have a committee to go round and actually catch hold of the inspecting officers and familiarize them with the various men and appoint a committee and make them take charge of five or ten schools. They should go to these institutions and make remarks there in the visitors' book. More expenditure of money, I do not think, will advance the position any bit. My Lord, the proposition stands there and it cannot be contended that it has been met in any form by the Director of Public Instruction. I have been feeling that, if you are going to spend more money, it would be better that we come to some decision. Thirty-two thousand schools should not be allowed to increase to 60,000 schools before we begin to rectify our affairs and before we know how we are spending the money."

The resolution was then put and lost."

RESOLUTION *RE* OMISSION OF STANDING ORDER REGARDING REPRESENTATION OF DIFFERENT CLASSES IN THE SERVICE.

The next resolution standing in the name of the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Acharlyar was as follows:—

"IV. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that Standing Order No. 125, clause (2), be deleted from the published edition of the Board's Standing Orders."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Your Excellency, I have got a communication from the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Acharlyar, who has lost his brother, asking me to move this resolution. I got it only this morning. I shall write to him or take instructions from him. I hope your Excellency will adjourn the resolution to the end."

The resolution was then postponed, to be taken up at the end.

RESOLUTION *RE* INQUIRY INTO THE RISE IN PRICES.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I propose that we take up the discussion on this and the following resolution* at the same time."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Your Excellency, the resolution that I have the honour to move runs as follows:—

'V. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that an immediate inquiry may be made into the high prices of food stuffs and other necessaries of life prevailing in this Presidency and that urgent steps may be taken to regulate them.'

"Your Excellency, for some time past the prices of foodstuffs and other necessaries of life have been abnormally high. This tendency towards the rise of prices has been observed since 1905 with the result that Mr. Datta was appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the high prices and after an elaborate inquiry which lasted for three years he sent in a huge report. He came to the conclusion that prices of foodstuffs and other commodities which formed the necessaries of life had risen in consequence, as he found it, with the upward movement of prices all over the world. He stated that there were certain world factors which have been contributing towards the rise in prices in this country; but for the last four or five months, prices have gone up much higher and I am told that these prices are worse than the worst famine prices that ever prevailed. For instance, if we take the list of prices,—I take the prices that prevailed in the Bellary market—I believe it is almost the same in every other district,—we find cholam, which forms the staple food of the masses, is selling at 8½ to 9 seers a rupee, rice is selling at 5 to 5½ seers a rupee, korra at 15 seers a rupee, and ragi at 9 seers a rupee. I may say before going further that cholam had been selling at 14 or 15 seers four months before and the same may be said of the other two food-grains. Salt is now selling at 9 seers per rupee, kerosene oil is selling at Rs. 6 per tin whereas it was selling at Rs. 2-12-0 before. The 'dupti' cloth, that is the cloth which the masses wear, is selling at Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per piece whereas it was selling at Rs. 2 to Rs. 2½ before. Long cloth is now selling at 14 to 15 annas per yard whereas it was selling at 6 to 8 annas before. The price of cotton has gone up to an enormous extent, the latest quotation is Rs. 300 per naga consisting of 12 maunds. As regards fuel, in reply to a question put by me at the last meeting on the 12th of February, Government were pleased to give the price of fuel in the district headquarters and at page 37 of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council, dated 12th February 1918, this list will be found. I shall have to mention this in connexion with the sixth resolution which is in my name. I shall deal with that matter separately.

* "The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAU PANTULU:—

"VI. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that an inquiry be held into the causes for the rise in prices of all articles of necessity including foodstuffs and such measures as may be found necessary to keep their prices under control be enforced."

(Mr. Siva Rao; the President; Mr. K. B. V. Krishna Rao.)

"The prices of these foodstuffs have risen considerably higher; whatever may be the reasons for this abnormal rise I do not propose to inquire. I have neither got the time nor the inclination to do it,—to take into account all the causes which contributed to the rise. It is a very complicated inquiry. But take it as a fact that there is an economic evil, prices have gone up most tremendously high, and in some places, especially in Bellary, there was a tendency to loot on behalf of the populace, and on one shandy-day there were serious attempts made to loot the grain shops. I am afraid, if things are allowed to drift as they are, we may have our own food riots, lootings and dacoities and robberies even in our own Presidency and the sooner the Government take some drastic steps in the matter the better it will be for the well-being of these districts, not to speak of the whole Presidency. In February this year, when these signs were becoming felt, I drew the attention of the Government by a communication and I asked permission to make an urgent motion in the Council dispensing with all the formalities about giving notice of a resolution and I got the reply that they would themselves make an inquiry in the matter though they were not willing to permit the motion to be entered on the agenda. Even at the meeting of the 12th February, in answer to a question put by my Honourable Friend Mr. Ramachandra Rau, the reply was elicited that the question of the general rise in prices was engaging the attention of the Government. In the case of salt, Government have been realising the difficulty and they have made references to the local bodies whether they would be prepared to open depots to purchase salt at fixed rates and sell it at fixed prices, plus transmission cost. They were also ready to impose their own rate with some margin of profit. Something has been done in the matter of salt and I believe similar steps will be taken in regard to the other articles. I have not suggested any remedies in my resolution; I leave it to the Government to take any steps after considering the causes for this abnormal rise. One of these remedies may be to appoint a controller of prices or to encourage local bodies or merchants to open grain-banks or grain-depots, to allow facilities for free transport and it may be necessary also to fix the rate of prices in some districts and to appoint ward-committees for regulating them. It might also be necessary to prohibit the export in some localities to see that the grain is not carried away to distant parts of the Presidency, while it is required in the locality itself. Government have got enormous powers under the Defence of India Act; and to cope with this extraordinary evil, an extraordinary remedy should be applied. That is the state of things. I may tell Honourable Members of the Council that this rise of prices is keenly felt even in Bangalore and Mysore and meetings have been held under official auspices and committees appointed to report upon the question and suggest ways and means to palliate this evil. I may also state that in some cases it may be necessary for Government to inaugurate a sort of relief on the lines of the famine relief. Cholam is selling at eight seers, unless Government are prepared to grant relief, it may not be possible for the masses to live on. On the 31st of January the Bombay Government decided on the appointment of a controller of prices and they appointed Mr. P. R. Cadell; they appointed some central committee to assist him in his work and some ward-committees. About the 23rd of March, the Bombay Government passed another Government Order that all owners or agents of country-made goods who had in their possession piece-goods in excess of 30 bales shall at once furnish full particulars to the controller of prices. That is the control which they are exercising over piece-goods. A cotton prices committee is now sitting in Bombay with Mr. Cadell presiding. In regard to cotton, the cotton committee have also decided that all dealers in cotton in Bombay should furnish to the controller of prices a statement of all open contracts for every description of cotton bought or sold, for delivery on the 26th April next and all future months. They have also suggested that grain-depots may be opened and they have made arrangements for the opening of them. Your Excellency, the Bombay Government have been doing all this and I do not see any reason why something should not be done on the same lines in this Presidency also. I assure Honourable Members of this Council that the situation is very acute and the evil is highly impending and that something must be done at once. In the case of fuel also—"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I shall take up that resolution immediately, and if it will suit the convenience of the Honourable Member to deal with that matter also now, I have no objection."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"That forms the subject-matter of a separate resolution. I shall rather have it separately. I merely refer to it here and leave it. I propose the formation of Government depots for fuel. These are the few observations which I wish to make before I commend the resolution to the acceptance of the Council. The matter is very urgent and I expect your Excellency's Government will do something towards removing this evil."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. B. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"My Lord, for some months past, the prices of foodstuffs and other articles of necessity, for instance, kerosene oil, cotton cloth and so forth, have increased enormously. It is necessary that some effective steps should be taken to regulate the price of these foodstuffs and other articles of necessity. For instance, the price of rice has gone up enormously in the northern part of this Presidency while the price of paddy and rice is very low in some parts of this Presidency. Whereas in places like Coconada, the price of paddy and rice is very high. If proper transport facilities are given and can be established between Cuttack and Akyab and other places where grain and rice are very cheap, I think the price of rice can be brought down to a certain extent. A few days back, about two weeks ago, some 70,000 bags were imported into the Godavari district from Rangoon and the price of paddy and rice has fallen by six annas. So it appears to be necessary that transport facilities will have to be established between places where there are stocks in abundance and places where stocks are scanty and prices are high. That is one point which I suggest for the consideration of the Government.

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"With regard to salt, the prices increased, but I am glad the Government have already taken some steps with regard to the control of the price of this most useful commodity. I think, Sir, that in places where the municipal councils or the local bodies cannot take up the sale of salt and open depots, Government may open small depots, in places for instance, like the Agency tracts where the price of salt is enormous and sell that salt at a reasonable price. With regard to the manufacture of salt, further facilities should be afforded to private individuals by acquiring land for the manufacture of salt and letting it out to private individuals and encouraging manufacture of salt. I think it will be also advisable that salt is purchased at a maximum rate from all private manufacturers by the Government and sold at a uniformly low price for the advantage of the public.

"With regard to kerosene oil, prices have gone up very enormously. I think it is not entirely due to the scarcity of supply of the oil or of the action of the agents. I am sure that it is the action of the sub-agents that has forced up the prices of kerosene oil to a great extent. The subagents have been doing a great deal of traffic in forcing up the price of kerosene oil and I think some sort of control for keeping the price of kerosene oil at a reasonable rate will have to be exercised by Government. The agents of the Burmah Oil Company and the Asiatic Petroleum Company and the Standard Oil Company have fixed the prices very reasonably and they are not at all to be blamed. I think and I reasonably suspect that it is the action of the sub-agents that is responsible for the high price of this most useful article.

"Again, Sir, with regard to fuel, the price has also increased considerably. I think it is necessary that a few depots should be opened by Government and the quantity of fuel given to parties should be restricted and fuel not given to factory owners and fuel-vendors in large quantities; with that restriction, if Government fuel depots are opened in select and suitable areas it is possible that the price of this article can also be kept under control.

"The prices of cereals and pulses also have increased enormously. It is mostly due to want of facilities in transport between places where these are grown in large quantities such as Lucknow, United Provinces and other places, and this part of the Presidency. I suggest that in arranging and giving transport facilities, this matter of the abundance of these articles and the prices of these articles in various places may be noted and transport facilities may be arranged to suit the convenience of people and also to keep the prices in their proper level. My Lord, between November and January, for which I could get reliable statistics from the *Fort St. George Gazette*, the price of ragi ranged between 20 and 10·9 seers in this Presidency alone. In one part of the Presidency, in November the price was 20 seers and it came down in another part of the Presidency to 10·9 seers. Again, with regard to rice of the second sort, between November and January in one part of the Presidency it was 9·3 seers, in November and in another part of the Presidency it was 3·7 seers. With regard to cholam, it was 11·2 seers in one part of the Presidency and 10·2 seers in another part of the Presidency. Cumbu was in one part of the Presidency sold at 18·4 seers and in another part it was sold at 9·6 seers. With regard to salt, in one part of the Presidency it was 17·2 seers and in another 10 seers. So, we find considerable difference in the price of these articles between one part of the Presidency and another part of the Presidency. This is no doubt due to the want of proper transport facilities and I am aware that certain restrictions in railway traffic had to be inevitably pleaded on account of war conditions; but whatever that may be, if the Government will kindly note the prices in the various districts and parts of this country and arrange to give transport facilities so as to keep prices in some sort of level it is possible to get prices under control. My Lord, in this connexion, I would like to suggest that measures similar to those adopted by the Bombay Government may be adopted here. From a telegram published in the *Hindu* it would appear that a Controller of Prices was appointed about the 31st of January. It stated— In view of high prices prevalent in the city and suburbs of Bombay, the Governor in Council has decided to create a controllership of prices and to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. P. E. Cadell, C.I.E., to the post as a temporary measure. The Controller will be assisted by a central committee and by committees for special branches as well as by ward-committees. The names of gentlemen who have agreed to serve on these committees will be published shortly. Assistant Controllers will also be appointed. The office of Controller will be in the Secretariat, but meetings of the central and special committees will be held at places to be subsequently announced.

"The same Controller presiding over a meeting at the Deccan College, attended by the Mahratta labouring classes, said that he had been taking all the necessary measures to keep the prices of foodstuffs and other articles of necessity under control and asked the public to give their co-operation in the matter. With regard to the price of cloth the Controller in Bombay appears to have already taken some effective measures. The price of cloth, as has been already brought before this Council by the Honourable Mover of this resolution, has gone up enormously. And here also, Sir, it is possible though not the price of imported piece-goods at any rate, the price of cotton cloth manufactured in the country may be regulated by some control being placed on the price. For looking into this matter, and placing as much control as possible upon the price of these articles of necessity, I think the appointment of a Controller and also the formation of committees both in Madras and other districts will go a great way in bringing the prices under some sort of control. I, therefore, suggest that measures similar to those adopted by the Bombay Government, with some modifications to suit the conditions of this Presidency, may be adopted and the price of all these articles may be controlled as far as possible. Almost all people and especially poorer classes who have been thrown out of employment mostly on account of war conditions, and also on account of lack of trade, are being put to a great deal of misery, and as has been noticed by the Honourable Mover of this resolution if these conditions are

allowed to grow unrestricted and if these middlemen are allowed to take advantage of these times for making high profits, there may be considerable trouble in the near future. To avoid all these consequences and to place some sort of restriction over the prices of these articles of necessity, I suggest that some measures which the Government may consider proper or similar to those adopted by the Bombay Government may be adopted in this Presidency. With these remarks, I second this resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"Your Excellency, the question dealt with in these two resolutions is undoubtedly very important, and I am not at all surprised that two Honourable Members of this Council have thought it well on this occasion to bring before the Council resolutions on the subject of the recent rise in prices. Both Honourable Members who have spoken have, in dealing with this resolution, maintained the moderate tone which usually characterizes speakers in this Council, and I can assure them that their resolutions are by no means unwelcome to the Government, because it enables the Government to make a statement of the facts of the matter so far as they are known and of the Government's present views on the matter.

"I would begin by saying that Government are far from being indifferent to the actual rise in prices, which has occurred, and that the subject has engaged and is engaging their most careful attention. Government are well aware that a rise in prices generally presses most hardly on the poorest classes of the community and I would like to emphasize the fact that the Government sympathises with these people who are suffering from this rise of prices and assure this Council that Government are anxious to take whatever steps are calculated to produce a real and satisfactory improvement in the position. At the same time, the matter of prices is so complicated and difficult that it is essential to proceed with the greatest caution in dealing with the matter as any hasty and ill-considered intervention might make matters worse than they are at present.

"It is hardly necessary for me to refer—it has been referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao—to the great and continuous rise in prices which has occurred in almost every country in Europe for a series of years and especially since the commencement of the war. That is fairly well-known to everybody and it is unnecessary for me to deal with the causes, whether it is due to the inflation in the currency or due to other causes. There is no doubt that, in England, it has produced great hardship and the prices there have doubled since the commencement of the war and people with small incomes have suffered to an extent that no one here could realize. In other countries, in Italy, for instance, the hardship has been even greater and the population has had the greatest difficulty in obtaining even the barest necessaries of life. This, however, is hardly an Indian matter. India has been extraordinarily little affected by the terrible losses and sufferings of the war hitherto, thanks to the fact that she has been in the main self-supporting and independent of foreign supplies in regard to the great staple articles constituting the food of her people. She has been able, to a very great extent, to escape from the influences of the war unlike other countries. In a few exceptional cases, notably that of sugar, the interruption of trade which the war produced at once caused a heavy increase of price, but on the whole India has ultimately felt the growth of prices but little and in regard only comparatively to unimportant imported articles. Lately, however, there has been a change in the position. In the first place, the continued reduction in the amount of tonnage available for Indian trade has at last begun seriously to affect the supply of the class of goods upon which the masses of the people have been hitherto dependent, that is, cotton clothing. The 220 millions of yards in 1913–14 fell to 90 millions and odd of yards in 1916–17. As there are not enough steamers to carry adequate supplies of these goods, the stocks in India are falling and naturally their price is beginning to rise. The shortage of steamers is acting just as a heavy protective duty would act, and is raising prices which have in some cases doubled in the last year. To those politicians who have so long been exhorting India to eschew the use of foreign clothing and to wear nothing but Indian made goods, this state of things must be heartily welcome, but to the unfortunate consumer the result is different. He finds himself obliged to an involuntary trial of the swadeshi doctrines so long recommended to him and it is not surprising that he does not like it. Unfortunately it is beyond the power of this Government to give him much relief. They could deal with local profiteering but nothing more. In so far as the rise in the price of the cotton piece-goods is a result of German submarinism, it is a consequence of the war and even the Government of India cannot help much. That Government have appointed a committee which is now sitting in Bombay to consider what palliatives are possible and we may hope that something may result from its deliberations; but, in the main, the rise in the price of cotton piece-goods is, I fear, due to causes which do not admit of any immediate remedy.

"The second direction in which a change for the worse has occurred in regard to prices is in regard to the movement of traffic by rail. This also is a result of the war and is connected with the gradual reduction in railway facilities. Fortunately, it is at present not of great extent, but the public should be warned that they will probably have to face a gradually increasing inconvenience due to this cause and that economy in the use of the railways will probably become more and more necessary as time goes on. At present, the effect of this cause has mainly been confined to local areas where local conditions have been unfavourable. On the whole, grain prices generally do not appear to have risen to any great extent within the last six months; but in certain localities, there is no doubt, there has been an advance even within the last few months. This has been the case especially in the districts of Bellary, Kurnool and Anantapur. The causes of these advances in the prices of grain in these districts are, it is believed, special to the localities concerned. The rise in the price of food-grains has been most apparent in cholam.

There has been comparatively small increase in price. The cholam harvests are unsatisfactory and failure of crops in Hyderabad has led to some movement of grain towards that State. This cause has operated in the cholam-containing tracts of Bellary, Anantapur and Kurnool. While in Bellary and Kurnool the position has been aggravated by the prevalence of the plague, which has rendered traffic very discouraging; in Kurnool it has been discouraged by the destruction of the bridge over the Hindri river and heavy rains have affected the rates. These are, the Council will observe, local causes and do not throw much light on the general position

"I should like now to refer to the action which the Government can take in order to prevent the undue inflation of prices. There are, in the first place, the local causes which have been at work in the Ceded districts. The Government are most anxious to do all that can be done to remove the special difficulties which exist in these localities. In regard to plague, the problem is a most complicated one and cannot be remedied by any one remedy or in any one locality, but with a view to concert measures for dealing with it, the Government have arranged a conference which will take place next week and the Sanitary Commissioner of the Government of India has also kindly consented to attend it, which we hope would thresh out the best measures that can be taken to deal with plague. Then, as regards roads, the Council are aware that special grants are made to the boards which happen to be affected by the prevailing high rates Bellary, Anantapur, Kurnool, etc., so that some help has been given to enable them to improve their district roads and to put them in order. A grant of 1 lakh of rupees from Provincial funds has been entered in the budget estimates for the bridge at Kurnool and work there has been commenced. There remains the question of railway transport. This is not merely a local matter but it affects the whole Presidency and indeed the whole of India, and it has to be considered in conjunction with many other matters, possibly in conjunction with transport by sea and the revival of coast trade. A few days ago, Government entrusted the task of making inquiries on these matters to Mr R. B. Wood, formerly Collector of Tanjore, who is at present on special duty in the Munitions Board, examining the question of tanning materials, regarding the supply of hides and whom we have asked to take up this question of traffic and transport facilities. We hope in this way to obtain such control over transport and traffic as will enable the Government to exercise a somewhat moderating influence upon prices and as has been pointed out by the previous speakers on the resolution we recognise that this is one of the most important aspects of the question.

"It will probably be asked whether it is intended to go further to deal with the prices of such articles as cotton-goods and kerosene-oil which are specially high. The Honourable Mover and Seconder of the resolution, both of them referred to this possibility. They spoke of the drastic action by Government and they referred to the appointment of a controller and the fixing of prices. I should like Honourable Members as practical men to consider a little more closely what these proposals mean and involve. Let us take, in the first instance, articles imported from outside the country such as piece-goods. We may take the annual consumption of piece-goods in Madras is about 150 to 200 millions of yards. We might assume that there is supply in this country sufficient for a year's consumption which is constantly dwindling, and unless additions to that supply can be made and unless the dwindling is prevented, the stocks in the country must get totally exhausted. The wholesale dealer, when he finds his stocks falling, and no means of immediately replacing them, sets to work to check this depletion by raising the price. If he doubles his price, he checks consumption. Numbers of people who will otherwise buy will be deterred by having to pay more and will go on with their old clothes and put off buying new clothes. The merchant, therefore, acts as an automatic regulator of prices. Though the rise of prices benefits him, he acts as just in accordance with the state of the market. When the supplies come in, he lowers the rate, and if railway facilities are still more restricted and there is less produce, the prices are raised. It has many advantages. Suppose the Government came in and ordered the merchant to sell at pre-war rates or some rate which is reasonable. First of all, the holder may refuse to sell at our rates and then we would be compelled to take over stocks and undertake the task of a piece-goods merchant throughout the length and breadth of the country. That, the Council will agree, will be a serious responsibility to undertake. Secondly, the reduction in selling prices removes the incentive to larger import and it also checks the incentive to increase in the local production and it is an effective weakening of confidence. No one knows when Government begin to interfere, where it would stop and private enterprise would suffer, once it is weakened. Lastly, it takes off the automatic check on consumption which it is the function of the merchant to apply and so brings the country more rapidly to the day when all stocks will be exhausted. I think the Council will agree that any attempt to fix prices should be only adopted as the last resort and with the greatest possible caution. These remarks apply not only to the case of piece-goods, but to other articles such as kerosene-oil, petrol, etc., which are all imported and of which the supply cannot be immediately increased. The rise of prices is, no doubt, a great hardship, but in so far as it enforces economy, it has its useful effect. Although Government interference has been resorted to in Bombay it has yet to be proved that such active interference with the ordinary course of trade would be a wise step here even if it be wise there. Personally, I should like to adhere as long as possible to the ordinary operations of private trade.

"The case as regards food-grains, salt and probably fuel is somewhat different. As regards these articles, it is absolutely necessary that prices should not rise beyond certain levels or there will be danger of actual famine and the Government may therefore be forced to interfere in certain eventualities. We hope there will be no necessity for it, and we rely upon railway traffic. There is no doubt that a point will be reached when something might be necessary. We have accordingly asked the Government of India to enable us under the Defence of

India Act to empower our district officers to obtain exact information regarding the stocks of all articles of common use. That power is an essential preliminary to any further measure. We believe that the very fact that our officers would have power to call upon dealers to declare stocks would have a tendency to check profiteering and at any rate the possession of accurate information on that subject is a necessary preliminary before we can decide whether anything further is necessary. We wish to proceed mainly by indirect means and avoid direct interference with trade. At the same time, in order to be prepared for all eventualities, we wish to arm ourselves with the power, so that should the trouble occur, we might be prepared. I should like the Council to clearly understand that the Government do not at present believe that any serious trouble is likely to occur. The rise of prices which has occurred and which has been referred to in this resolution is serious enough locally, but the Government have reason to think that it is anything more. It is very easy to exaggerate what has occurred. In regard to grain prices, the price of ragi and the price of rice in the month of January 1918 were actually lower in eight districts than they were in January 1914, that is, before the war began. These local rises are due to local causes and on the whole there is no serious ground for alarm. Government have every confidence that these and other local increases can be successfully dealt with, and while certain articles of an imported nature may and must continue to go up in price, if the war lasts, the general supplies of the country will continue to be sufficiently adequately maintained.

"It cannot, however, be wrong while I am on this point for me to tender one suggestion to the Council and through the Council to the public, and that is the general need for economy. I think it will be generally recognized that the time has come when everyone in India must economise his individual expenditure wherever possible in every direction. It cannot be supposed, for a moment, that a suggestion of this sort is meant for the poorest classes whose expenses are limited to the barest necessities, but there is a large population which could economise. I have seen most extraordinary figures in the expenditure proposed to be incurred in wealthy families on marriages which involve an enormous amount of railway traffic and purchase of cloth. That is only an illustration. There is a margin for economy and I address all the well-to-do classes, both Indian and European, whose outlay is susceptible of economy in many ways. I hope that all such classes will economise in cloth, petrol, kerosene-oil, etc., will reduce the consumption and will thereby assist the Empire really by making the existing stocks go further.

"I fear I only dealt imperfectly with the main subject of prices, but it will take much too long to attempt to deal with it completely and I want to deal with it only to say that the Government have got the subject before them and have resolved to take whatever action that may be necessary in order to deal with any emergency, and that, at present, they do not consider that there is any room for alarm or for any heroic measures and they hope that, in dealing with this position, they will be assisted by the well-to-do classes, who will, I trust, preach to their friends and themselves practise the virtue of economy. I hope this statement will satisfy the Honourable Movers of the resolution. They will see that the Government are inquiring and will continue to inquire into the causes of the rise of prices and are considering what action is necessary with reference thereto and specially in the matter of transport facilities, and with this assurance, I hope they may be content to withdraw the resolutions which they have very naturally and rightly put forward before the Council."

THE HON'BLE MR. A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR:—"Your Excellency, this is a very important question to which the attention of the Government must be drawn immediately. The action of the Bombay Government is very necessary and, unless our Government take similar steps, the rise in prices of foodstuffs will not be sufficiently put down even after the war is over. It will take many many years for the prices to go down. The people of this Presidency have taken undue advantage of the war by increasing the prices, even of the local produce, such as vegetables, fish, bricks and chunam. There are so many important buildings and other constructions which are still pending, owing to the high prices of material. Even the wood that is grown in India, for example, teakwood from Malabar, which is not imported from England or any other place, which does not come from any distant places, is sold at high prices. It is all well and good for the goods that are imported from foreign countries that their prices should go up, because of freight and other reasons. But I do not see any reason why, for the produce grown in India itself, prices should go up. I agree for one reason that the railway transport of even the stuff grown in Madras itself has contributed to the rise in prices. But it is all undue advantage which the people of this Presidency have taken. A few people are making a good profit and becoming rich, but this tells very seriously upon the large population. I do not believe that there is any remedy that will minimize the difficulties, unless and until such a committee as was established in Bombay is appointed in this Presidency and unless we get them to deal with the matter. So I strongly support the resolution moved by my Honourable Friend and I only hope that the Government will take immediate steps to minimize the difficulties felt by large number of the people."

THE HON'BLE RAO BAHADUR M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"My Lord, I have heard with great interest the full, and I should consider, satisfactory statement of the whole situation which has been made by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew. It seems unnecessary to deal with the world factors of trade, currency and commerce and I am certain most Honourable Members would agree with me that a great deal of our difficulties is really, at present, due to tonnage and railway transport in India. There is absolutely no doubt that a great portion of the present rise in prices is due to these two main causes as regards the articles imported into this country

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But, my Lord, there are three or four matters to which I would like to invite the attention of the Honourable Member. I have some information that in the districts that produce paddy, stocks are being held up by merchants. The Honourable Member who replied to this resolution stated that all that can be done is to remove local causes as far as it is possible to do so, and in that conclusion I generally agree. My Lord, as regards grain, I have been told from the inquiries that I made in the districts to which I belong that merchants are storing up produce such as that which is available; and though there are difficulties of transport, some portion of the present rise in prices is due to this present tendency of storing up grain against their probability of realizing better prices later on. I am certain that the information which the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew would obtain through the Collectors about the stocks would probably enable your Excellency's Government to deal much more effectively with this question of holding up stocks. I must say that even in my part of the country where we are very much better off than in the Ceded districts, I have heard from the lower classes many complaints about the dearness of food, and it has been suggested in the neighbourhood of Ellore that some of those Panchamas are hard hit and have more than once entertained the idea of looting the bazaars. I, therefore, think that, as soon as information is available, if any action can be taken locally in localities, where this tendency to store up against better prices is seen, to minimize it, I think it would be a step in the right direction.

"As regards salt, we are all aware that municipalities have been permitted to purchase it and authorize its sale on favourable terms to consumers. I venture to suggest that, at present, we have no authority to spend municipal funds on the purchase of salt. As soon as this order was received I asked two or three merchants to make deposits of their own money in order to enable me to purchase some salt from the factories. I am glad that my suggestion was carried out and they were good enough to deposit some amount of money in the municipal office, about Rs. 800 or Rs. 900 to start with. I would respectfully suggest to your Excellency's Government that you may immediately authorize the municipalities to incur from municipal funds any expenditure which may be needed for the purchase of salt. Salt is a monopoly and the Government have every right to regulate prices and there should be no difficulty at all so far as kasba towns and headquarter stations are concerned, where with some kind of organization the municipality can get the necessary quantity of salt and sell it at practically the cost price, and even if the municipalities should go to the length of incurring some loss, I am certain that the municipalities would be only too glad to do so in the case of the poorer classes, if necessary.

"On the subject of kerosene-oil, I was told before I came here that some of these companies have requested the divisional officers to watch their sub-agents. I do not know how far it is true. I have had the information from the Divisional Officer of Ellore. I endorse everything that was said on this matter by my Honourable Friend Mr. K. E. V. Krishna Rao as regards the sub-agents. From the information that I have, these sub-agents seem to transfer all the stocks that they get from Madras to some middlemen and then sell it at extortionate rates. I was told that some company has asked the divisional officer whether he could assist it in seeing that their sub-agents do not resort to this expedient. Perhaps, my Honourable friend Mr. Gordon Fraser would enlighten me on this matter. I think it would be a right step if these companies in Madras would invite municipalities and municipal authorities also to co-operate with them and see that their sub-agents' accounts as regards their sales are subjected to some kind of scrutiny. I have no doubt that there is considerable fraud in the matter and I have no hesitation in making this statement.

"As regards clothing, I am entirely with the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew that the difficulties are insuperable. We do not know what the existing stocks are in the country and unless we have information I do not think it would be possible to take any action. At the same time, I know that the middlemen have had a very roaring trade for the last one or two years. In some cases merchants in Madras have sent round to the mufassal agents to purchase in advance what is available in the mufassal and vice versa. There is considerable room for some palliative action in these three matters, namely, salt, grain and clothing, independently of the larger questions of tonnage and transport. If your Excellency's Government can do something with regard to these three things, it will be a great relief to the poorer classes. Finally, I should like to make another suggestion and that is, in most of these towns where the pinch of poverty has been pressing very hard upon the poor, it is necessary to establish some kind of agency to sell these commodities in small quantities. I think I would make a suggestion for what it is worth—if the Hon'ble the Finance Member would relax his stringency and place about Rs. 25,000 at the disposal of each municipality, to see what they can do in purchasing small quantities of grain and small quantities of necessaries and dispose of these only to the poorer classes in small quantities, I think a great deal might be done in that respect. I do not know whether it is feasible. We have about Rs. 196 lakhs as our provincial balance. If your Excellency's Government have any power to relax the rules, or take power to relax the rules and allow local bodies to draw to the extent of Rs. 25,000 for the purchase of these necessaries of life, for being re-sold without the middleman's profit, it will be a great boon to the poor people. There were some private organizations when difficulties like this occurred. My Honourable Friend Mr. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu of Cocanada and other friends have with some amount of capital purchased day after day some quantity of grain and sold it in small quantities to the poorer classes without the middleman's profit. It is quite possible to do so in most places. It will be simpler, if your Excellency's Government can see your way to relax the rules and place some amount of money at the disposal of the municipalities, to be returned by them, of course; I do not think it will be a bad bargain.

"We have had numerous complaints about all these three or four articles. As regards the price of clothing, it is actually three or four times pre-war rates. I submit with all respect that while with regard to the general situation arising from transport difficulty and want of tonnage that portion of the statement made by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew is unanswerable, it seems to me that it is quite possible to take some palliative steps and I suppose as soon as the permission of the Government of India is obtained, if it is possible to evolve some kind of scheme it would save these poorer classes from their present hardships.

The Hon'ble Mr. GORDON FRASER:—"Your Excellency, while I do not exactly support this resolution, I have considerable sympathy with these two resolutions before the Council. As regards the inquiry by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao, regarding profiteering in kerosene-oil, I do not think it is the sub-agents' fault, as in any of these towns in which sub-agents are located, it is possible for any consumer to go to the sub-agents and purchase the oil at the actual recognized price. We do our best to stop profiteering by constant rounds of visits by inspectors who visit all these sub-agencies. You get black sheep however in every fold. Where the trouble comes in is in the scarcity of the supplies of oil available. The amount available has been far below the demand. In such cases, there is room for profiteering. The dealer comes along and purchases oil from the sub-agent and he takes it to the up-country villages and makes the price pretty well what he likes. In Cotacamund the municipality asked us to do what we could to assist them to keep the prices down. The municipality have now opened a small depot themselves and oil is retailed there to any one who wants to buy. It is not possible to get further supplies than we are getting at present. I expect supplies would still remain scarce. But it is possible to get the price down to a fixed limit. Any purchaser can purchase from the sub-agents at the rates recorded on the sub-agents' board. If not, a complaint to one of the head offices would very soon settle matters. I quite agree with the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew as to the difficulties in dealing with this question. It is most complicated and there are many pitfalls ahead. In the inquiry they are having in Bombay now, principally directed to the control of the price of cloth, four main questions were put forward:—"(1) Would it be possible to fix the basis for weaving charges.

(2) If it be possible, what that basis should be?

(3) If the Government propose to control the price of cloth, would this also entail the control of the price of raw cotton?

These are easy to answer; you can fix the basis in regard to the first two. If you want to control the price of cloth, you must certainly control the price of raw cotton also.

(4) What control is feasible?

I should like to know what the committee is going to do. I am watching it with interest. There is no doubt that Indian cotton has gone up three or four times its previous value. But a large percentage of the cotton crop is exported and if you control prices and if you tell the cotton grower that the price is not to exceed so much, you then give the profit to the foreign buyer to the detriment of the Indian ryot in this country, which I do not think any one wants for one moment. Then, in regard to the cloths from England, prices have gone up. Even, at the present time, the prices at which they are selling are below the price at which manufacturers can make them. Merchants are selling their stocks which they got six months ago. One thing strikes one about these high prices. In times like this, India must be self-supporting. There is no reason why the poorer classes should buy one single yard of imported manufactured cloth. They have cloths from local Indian mills which are well woven and which are quite durable. They are not quite so finely finished, but for durability they surpass anything else. Practically all the foodstuffs are indigenous which the poorer people take. The crux of the whole question, as the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew pointed out, is the lack of transport. At the present moment, there is a shortage of wagons and lack of transport on railways. We find excessive supplies in one place and shortage in another. With more transport prices would find their own level. Cases occur of crops grown in certain districts, selling for double the price to the local people, to what they sell at in the larger markets, to which they are despatched. This is profiteering. I think there are probably many cases where interference by the Government would have a good effect and I hope it will be possible for the Government to look further into the matter. As I said before, I think the principal trouble is the lack of transport and this is inevitable; but is it likely to get better?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SURYANARAYANA RAO PANTULU:—"Your Excellency, I have two remarks to offer on this question. With regard to the remedies, I would at once submit that instead of having a separate Controller for foodstuffs, the Collector of each district and the divisional officer might be constituted ex-officio controllers of foodstuffs because they can control the local conditions in each district. The Collector can see what the prices are, and how far he can regulate prices. Instead of one officer trying to regulate the prices for the whole Presidency, the Collector of each district will be in a better position to control the local prices for each district. I would limit it to the divisional officer to carry it through.

"Then, with regard to the assistance that the Government can directly render, I think the Government can render assistance with regard to fuel and salt. Government can open fuel depots and direct that fuel should be sold at particular rates; they can ask zamindars, where they cannot directly do it, to sell it at particular prices. For instance, in my district, there is a Government depot and the Maharaja of Vizianagram and the Maharaja of Jeypore have also got depots and they can be directed to sell at particular rates in which case there will not be much difficulty.

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"With regard to salt also, the Government may be pleased to fix a particular price and open depots, so that salt might be easily available to all people, poor and rich alike. The Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao said that there might be a danger hereafter and that there might be looting. Might I submit for the information of the Council that even four months ago there was actually looting in the Pondur bazaar, because certain commodities were not sold at the ordinary rates. There was that big riot and about 70 or 80 people took part and when it came up to the sessions, the case had to be thrown out, because in that mob, who actually hit could not of course be found out and identified. It is no wonder that there should be looting; and when there was looting four months ago, I should not be surprised if there should be further riots of that sort.

"Even in regard to local articles, it is rather surprising that prices are rising like anything. The Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar mentioned onions. It is now selling at Rs. 30 to Rs. 33 a garce whereas it was selling at Rs. 12 a garce. Even with regard to vegetables—there are some things where, in spite of the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew's advice, it is impossible to observe economy—which we want every day, the vegetable-dealer brings a single brinjal and asks 3 pies for it and says that the high price is on account of war. What is the meaning of it what has war to do with him and how does it affect him? The fact is that people are making enormous profits. It is regular profiteering and not making profit. Everybody is taking advantage of the present circumstances. That is why I suggested at the outset that probably the Collector of the district would be able to control prices with the help of the divisional officer or with the help of the municipal chairmen or presidents of taluk boards and district boards and union chairmen in the respective talaks.

"With regard to cloth, one thing might be done. The Collector might be empowered to purchase some of these mill cloths and to sell them, so that prices may not be very high. No doubt, we can observe economy on marriage occasions, but how are we to avoid the daily necessaries of life. How can we fail to provide people at home with ordinary clothing and with the ordinary necessaries of life? Even with regard to them, we are asked to pay very high prices 150 or 200 per cent over the old prices. I think the Government may come to our rescue and get some of these mill cloths prepared in Indian mills and offer them for sale or some capitalists might be encouraged to buy these things and sell them at a reasonable profit. I submit that the help of the Government is absolutely wanted and nothing can be done without the help of the Government. These are some of my humble suggestions in this matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"Your Excellency, I have listened to the full, frank and sympathetic statement of the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew in regard to this matter. It shows a sincere desire on the part of the Government not merely to inquire into the evil but also to try to cope with it. But, my Lord, I am not quite satisfied that in the action proposed to be taken by the Government, they have gone to the full length that they ought to go. In this matter, I may say that when I proposed the Controller of Prices, I did not want that officer to take drastic steps and fix prices all at once. Even in Bombay they have not done that. In the order published in the *Hindu* of the 16th February we find: 'The Bombay Government have issued a press note indicating the arrangements made for the regulation of prices. The Controller of Prices will be assisted by committees of assistant collectors. The duties of one assistant collector will be to ascertain stocks, prevailing prices and probable arrival and departure of goods. One will maintain statistics and another will look after foodstuff supplies. Ward-committees have been constituted who will be in immediate touch with the people and receive their complaints. They will establish grain-shops and sell household necessities in common varieties of cloth—'mill-owners have undertaken to open shops for the sale of food-grains to their employees. They will also sell clothes at wholesale prices.' But even here, it is not proposed to take steps to fix the price of articles."

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER CARDEW :—"Does this refer to the town of Bombay only?"

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"I think to the suburbs also. I quite agree with the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew that it is a very complicated matter, because some world factors operate in bringing about this result. I do not think we, sitting here, can control or shape the course of events happening elsewhere throughout the world. In the case of grain, much may be done if a Controller is appointed. But I do not want to divide the Council as the Government are very anxious to do something in the matter. A Controller may be appointed for the whole Presidency and he may visit the various parts and consult the Collectors, form ward-committees and ask them what they will undertake to do to open grain depots, to get stocks from places where they are grown in plenty, arrange for transport facilities, start grain-depots under the auspices of the Government or of the local bodies and ask them to sell these at stated prices or get big grain merchants to sell them at fixed prices.

"In the case of kerosene oil, we can approach big companies and we can ask the local bodies to purchase the oil wholesale from them and open a kerosene depot.

"In the case of fuel, most of it comes from Government forests. They can regulate prices as a temporary measure as they have done in the case of salt. Improvement is possible on these lines. I do not see any reason why we should not appoint a Controller; even if he cannot keep down prices by other means, let him recommend to Government to fix the prices under the Defence of India Act. I do not think that that extreme step would be necessary; but if any trouble should arise, we should be prepared to take that step. There is no reason why Government should not make this arrangement and ask this officer to go round and form committees in consultation with Collectors and take some practical steps to bring these prices down."

The Hon'ble Mr K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"The rise of prices—"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT *(interrupting)*:—"Does the Honourable Gentleman propose to add anything to the reply made?"

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"I have got a right of reply."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"If the Council wish to hear you, it is alright."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"I shall not take up the time of the Council, I shall only make one or two remarks. I made it clear in my seconding this resolution that the price of some of these articles of necessity varies in different parts of the country and in different parts of the Presidency very much; for instance, the price of one article of necessity in the north of this Presidency is half the price of the article in another half of the Presidency and these prices can be regulated very well by arranging for a supply of wagons where these articles are in abundance, or where they are sold cheap, and those places where they are scanty and where they are sold at high prices. This is one of the suggestions I made and this I think can be done without much inconvenience. If prices are on the same high level throughout India, nothing can be done at present under these war conditions. As regards the prices prevailing in the country with regard to articles of indigenous supply and growth, the prices might be regulated by the regulation of transport facilities and also by opening up transport between places according to the prices prevailing in those localities.

"As regards the price of kerosene oil, I should like to say one word in reply to the remark made by the Hon'ble Mr. Fraser. No doubt, sub-agents are given instructions to give deliveries of oil to those that apply to them for oil, but these sub-agents have not been in fact doing that. They sell it to one or two individuals and when other people go for small quantities of oil, they say that the quantity of oil which they were allowed to sell for the week was already sold away and exhausted. That is how the mischief is done. That mischief must be counteracted by either the municipality taking up and selling kerosene oil or by the agents of these kerosene oil companies giving stricter instructions to sub-agents asking them to give small quantities to private persons that may apply for oil. I am only suggesting that measures may be adopted with regard to such articles of necessity as are produced in this country and whose prices can by some interference or other, of Government agency, be regulated.

"As regards imported cotton cloth, I know the difficulties and I do not think it is possible to regulate the price. But as regards the cotton cloth manufactured in the country I think some sort of control may be placed on prices and I also suggest that when measures are taken for controlling the price of cloth, the consumption and also the sale and also purchase of cloth might be regulated. In that way, it is possible to do something towards counteracting and checking the growth of prices of these articles of necessity."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT.—"Does the Honourable Gentleman wish to press the resolution to a division?"

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolutions were then withdrawn.

The Council then rose for the day to re-assemble on Thursday the 4th April 1918.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary to Govt., L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 A.M. on Thursday the 4th day of April 1918.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, *Baron* PENTLAND of Lyth, P.C., G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding*.

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CADELL, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W GILLMAN, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR Avargal, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MUHAMMAD AZIZ-UD-DIN HUSAIN SAHIB Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. E. COUCHMAN.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Lieut.-Col. G. G. GIFFARD, C.S.I., I.M.S.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. A. GRAHAM.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. J. HOWLEY.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. KNAPP.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. G. MURRAY.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR (*Advocate-General*).

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI Avargal, I.S.O.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR.

The Hon'ble the Rev. G. PITTENDRIGH.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SUBYANARAYANA RAO PANTULU.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU GARU.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR Avargal.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. SADASIVA BHAT.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.

The Hon'ble R. RAJA RAJESWARA SETHUPATI *alias* MUTTURAMALINGA SETHUPATI Avargal, Raja of Ramnad.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. KUMARAN RAMAN KAVALAPPARA MUPPIL NAYAR.

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD THAMBI MARAKKAYAR SAHIB Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. GORDON FRASER.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. HIGGINBOTHAM.

The Hon'ble Sir FAIRLESS BARBER, *Kt.*

The Hon'ble Sir GHULAM MUHAMMAD ALI SAHIB Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Amir-i-Arcot or Prince of Arcot.

The Hon'ble the Most Rev. JOHN ARLEN, D.D.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. ANNAMALAI CHETTIYAR Avargal.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND.

The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING, K.C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur K. S. SUBYANARAYANAMURTI NAYUDU GARU.

The Hon'ble Sri SOBHA CHANDRA SINGH DEO, Zamindar of Serugudo.

The Hon'ble Raja, RAJA SRI RAYU VENKATA KUMARA KRISHNA RANGA RAO Bahadur, of Bobbili.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"What about resolution No. IV?"

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—"I will take it up at the end."

PROVINCIAL FUNDS AND PROGRAMME OF ROAD CONSTRUCTION IN CERTAIN AREAS

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—"I do not propose to move resolution No. VII now. I shall take it up at some other meeting."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the following resolution, of which notice had been given, was not moved :—

'VII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a programme showing the total mileage of roads expected to be constructed in the places noted hereunder and the total expenditure proposed to be incurred by the contributions of Provincial finances by allotments made year after year may be prepared and laid on the table :—

(1) The total mileage of roads yet to be opened in Malabar and South Kanara districts with the cost thereof.

(2) The total mileage of roads yet to be opened in all the Agency tracts with its costs.'

INCREASED POWERS TO LOCAL BODIES.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"Your Excellency, the resolution that I propose to move runs thus :—

'VIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that increased powers may be vested in the local bodies on the lines laid down by the Decentralization Commission in respect of the following matters :—

(1) the framing of their budgets,
(2) the control of their services,
(3) the alteration or revision of taxation within the limits imposed by law,
(4) the starting and execution of their works, and
(5) the general exercise of their functions.'

"Your Excellency, the municipalities and local boards, in other words, the local bodies were constituted on their present basis in 1884, when the Local Boards Act and the District Municipalities Act were passed. Since then, in spite of the good intentions of Lord Ripon, matters have remained where they were. Nearly 35 years have elapsed and there has been no marked improvement in the matter of these local bodies. The same official control to which they were subjected to in former days prevails even now. Your Excellency, before I proceed further, I may just remind Honourable Members of this Council what Lord Morley stated in his reform Despatch of 1908 when he inaugurated the constitutional reforms. Speaking of local self-government he said :—'If local self-government has so far been no marked success as a training ground, it is mainly for the reason that the constitution of the local bodies departed from what was affirmed in the resolution to be "the true principle" that the control should be exercised from without rather than from within. The Government should revise and check the acts of local bodies, but not dictate to them. I have no doubt that the Government of India to-day will affirm and actively shape their policy upon the principle authoritatively set forth by their predecessors in 1882—"it would be hopeless to expect any real development of self-government if the local bodies were subject to check and interference in matters of detail and the respective power of Government and of the various local bodies should be clearly and distinctly defined by Statute, so that there may be as little risk of friction and misunderstanding as possible within the limits to be laid down in each case. However, the Governor-General in Council is anxious that the fullest possible liberty of action should be given to local bodies."' In spite of the elaborate wording of the resolution, the essence of the resolution comes to this : it asks that these local bodies should be freed from official tutelage, under which they have been labouring so long. A complete and larger measure of autonomy should be granted to these local bodies in the general exercise of their powers.

"Then, I will take the Honourable Members of this Council to the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission which was appointed in the year 1908. They made elaborate inquiries and recorded evidence and their conclusions are embodied in a report. The main conclusions they arrived at, I wish to draw the attention of this Council to. In paragraph 818,

they say:—'The principle that should be observed is that if a local body has to pay for a service, it should control it, and that where it is expedient, that the control should be largely in the hands of Government, the service should be made a Provincial one.'

"I may just illustrate this recommendation with reference to practical instances. We may take, for instance, the plague service, with which I have been dealing so long. The plague service is paid for mostly by the local bodies and yet they have no control whatever over it and their recommendation is that if the Government hold it expedient, that the control of plague-policy should be in their hands, the service should be a Provincial one. Then, in the case of the medical service, if the local bodies pay for it, their recommendation is that the control also should be with them.

"In paragraph 819 of their report they recommend:—'Like rural boards, municipal councils should be at free liberty to obtain the advice of a Government Engineer, in regard to the inspection of works; or in respect of estimates for construction or upkeep, but the existing restrictions which require outside sanction for works estimated to cost more than a certain amount should be done away with.'

"Then, with regard to education, in paragraph 822 they recommend:—'Our recommendation that rural boards should have the management of their educational institutions applies with still greater force to municipalities and they too should be relieved from the hard and fast restrictions of the Provincial Educational Codes and departmental rules. The present restrictions are calculated to weaken the responsibilities of municipalities for educational work.'

"With regard to medical work and vaccination, paragraph 823 lays down their recommendations:—'As in the case of rural boards, the council should be able to recruit its own hospital staff, subject to the possession of general qualifications to be laid down by Government, but with liberty to borrow Government officers in case it cannot otherwise obtain competent men.

"I may say something in regard to the Medical Service. For the present, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer dictates to the municipalities. I may say, my Lord, that the District Medical and Sanitary Officer is a very powerful being and he always stands on his dignity in his dealings with these local bodies and he imposes his own views upon them. I may instance one actual instance which happened recently in the case of a dispensary which is exclusively under the management of the municipality. The District Medical and Sanitary Officer had to appoint a sub-assistant surgeon to take charge of it. The rules require that the municipal chairman has to appoint the sub-assistant surgeon on the recommendation of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer. They are all right. There is absolutely nothing wrong with the rules, but the way in which they are carried into effect is that the District Medical and Sanitary Officer appoints a man, without even the courtesy of consulting the chairman in the matter, and then transmits the appointment to the chairman for its being noted. The poor chairman finds fault with it, but the District Medical and Sanitary Officer does not give any reply to it. But when the pay-bill comes, the chairman has no option but to pay. When an institution is in charge of a municipality, the chairman should have sole power of appointment. No doubt he is bound to take the advice of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, but this officer should not be all-in-all. It is unnecessary to multiply instances in a matter like this. There have been differences over midwives carrying a salary of Rs. 15 and Rs. 16; we had taken them at our expense and we have taken a two years' agreement from them but the District Medical and Sanitary Officer transfers them. We protest against the transfer, but he does not heed our protests. When we appoint a midwife, he gives instruction to the sub-assistant surgeon not to entertain her. Such instances ought to be put an end to. We should have the sole power to appoint sub-assistant surgeons, of course, on the recommendation of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

"As regards sanitation, the Commission say in paragraph 829:—'Municipalities have in most Provinces to obtain sanction from the local Government or from a representative of Government such as a Commissioner in the case of sanitary works of any appreciable importance. As in the case of rural boards, we recommend the removal of these restrictions, it being understood that municipalities shall have full right to the advice of Government experts for this as for other services.'

"As regards rules that the local bodies should devote specific percentages of their income to specific purposes, the Commission are of opinion that there should not be any hard-and-fast rule in the matter. Lastly, with regard to the budget which is a most important affair, they say that the local bodies should have a free hand in regard to their budgets though these should go through the Collector to the Commissioner for information and that the only check required is that each municipality should maintain a minimum standing balance to be prescribed by the local Government. Then they also suggest that in the case of particular services, like Sanitation, Education and Medical Service, information regarding these particular heads may be sent to the heads of the department but they will have nothing to scrutinize, and they also observe:

'The full powers here proposed will, no doubt, occasionally lead to mistakes and mismanagement, but we consider that municipalities can attain adequate financial responsibility only by the exercise of such powers and by having to bear the consequences of their errors. They cannot make real progress if constantly kept in financial leading strings, nor can local self-government become a reality if local bodies are habitually protected against themselves.'

(Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Suryanarayana Rao; Mr. Rajagopala Achoriyar.) [12TH APRIL 1918.

"Then, again, with regard to this power of re-appropriation which at present does not exist, the Commission are of opinion that they must have full power. They suggest that local bodies should be allowed to make supplementary allotments. In regard to their establishment it is stated, excepting in the case of some officers, say the Secretary, Health Officer, Vice-President, and the Engineers, with regard to all other appointments they propose that local bodies should have full power of appointment, removal and punishment also subject to the schedule of salaries which the local Government may prescribe in this behalf. These are mainly the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission. Your Excellency, if these are carried into effect, they will go a long way towards conferring autonomy on municipalities and local boards.

"Then the same matter was reviewed by the Government of India in 1915 when they issued a resolution on the matter and the essence of it comes to this: they leave the discretion to local Government to follow or not the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission. Now, in the case of municipalities, they do not even enjoy the right of direct correspondence with the Government. Every communication that is sent to Government has to be sent either through the Divisional Officer or the Collector. They are even denied the right of corresponding direct. Sections 35 and 36 of the District Municipalities Act provide for minute control by the Collector in relation to the discharge of the functions of local bodies. I believe the time has come when these extraordinary powers that are now vested in the Revenue Divisional Officer and the Collector should be done away with.

"Some rare powers are vested in the Collector to report cases of default on the part of municipal councils. It is desirable that these powers are put an end to. Your Excellency, it is time that the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission are carried into effect. These are very modest proposals. Proposals of constitutional reform are in the air and everybody seems to concede and every opinion seems to tend to the effect that the local bodies must have considerable powers hereafter as regards education, sanitation and medical relief. This resolution does not go even so far as that. It only asks that the recommendations of the Commission be carried into effect. With these words, Your Excellency, I commend the resolution for the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SURYANARAYANA RAO seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I do not propose to take up the time of the Council to any great extent in dealing with this matter, because we are all agreed, Members of Government as well as Honourable non-official Members, that we should proceed, as far as we can, in the direction of freeing local bodies from the restrictions now imposed upon them either by law or by rules framed under the law. Whether in the case of any particular restriction it is necessary to maintain it or not, is, after all, a matter of detail; and I hardly think that a discussion in this Council on those matters of detail is likely to yield any fruitful results or that we can come to any satisfactory conclusion here in regard to those matters. As for the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission, the Honourable Member has himself pointed out that the final decision of the Government of India is that they left it to the Local Government to adopt them, so far as the latter could with reference to the particular circumstances of the particular provinces. I hardly think that the Government of India could have gone further and I would not advise the Council to commit itself by a single resolution to the view that everyone of the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission be immediately adopted.

"Last year, the Local and Municipal Secretary took considerable pains to subject the Municipal Account Code to a careful examination and I think that I may claim for the Government that we have made substantial progress in the direction of decentralization. Honourable Members have probably seen the Government Order issued in pursuance of that examination. At the same time, I know there is a feeling in the minds not only of many non-official Members, but also of many local bodies, that we should go further than that. Recognising that, the Government propose to appoint at a very early date a committee on which several non-official Members of this Council would sit and with them will be associated some of our own officers who are accustomed to work these two Acts and a reference to that committee will be made to examine both the Municipal Account Code and the Local Fund Code and to make specific recommendations as to the directions in which the restrictions in these two codes could be safely removed. When the report of that committee is received, Honourable Members may rest assured that we shall give our most careful consideration to its recommendations. The committee will look not only into the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission which have been referred to by the Honourable Mover, but also into the whole of the two codes, not only into the particular restrictions referred to by him, but also into other restrictions. I trust, that in view of that undertaking—we have now made up our minds to do so—the Honourable Member would not press us to go into the merits of the resolution or to sift these proposals and would not ask the Council to commit itself to any decision in regard to those details. I think it would be advisable to allow the committee to enter upon its duties and to do its work. I am sanguine that the examination by the committee of the whole question will be fruitful of results. Even after the committee has done its work, there will be the statutory restrictions and those it will not be open for either the committee to recommend a cancellation of or for the Council to agree to a cancellation of; that will depend upon the law. Honourable Members are aware that the Bills, the District Municipalities Bill and the Local

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Boards Bill, have made substantial progress; and there is every reason to hope that we shall introduce them into the Legislative Council when we meet here again next cold season and in that connexion any statutory restrictions upon the actions of local bodies which it may be the wish of the Council to remove, may then be considered, as that will be the appropriate time to bring forward such questions. In the meantime, the committee we have appointed should be in a position to help us to remove, as far as we reasonably could, such restrictions as consistently with the existing law, can be removed. I hope the Honourable Mover will consider this statement as a reasonable statement for the time being of this difficult question and I hope that non-official members who will sit on that committee will use the opportunity to press their views and get them subjected to detailed criticism and I hope the Council will accept this statement as a reasonable one."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"I thankfully accept the proposal for the formation of a committee and withdraw this resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

OPENING OF GOVERNMENT FUEL DEPOTS.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—Your Excellency, the resolution that I propose to move runs as follows :—

'IX. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that fuel depots may be started by the Government in the Anantapur, Bellary, and the other districts where high prices are now prevailing.'

"Your Excellency, at a meeting held on the 12th of February this year, my Honourable Friend Mr. Ramachandra Rao put an interpellation in the Council and elicited the reply printed at page 37 of the Proceedings of that meeting, Appendix VI, statement showing the prices of fuel :—

	Maximum			Minimum.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.
Vizagapatam	17	8	0	13	0	0
Madras	17	8	0	15	0	0
Salem	13	12	0	12	8	0
Anantapur	31	0	0	21	0	0
Trichinopoly	22	8	0	17	8	0
Bellary	15	0	0			
Madura	24	0	0	18	0	0

So, I take it that in some of these places, Anantapur, Vizagapatam, Madura, Trichinopoly and various other places, prices are very high, and the resolution proposes that fuel depots may be started in these places.

"This question, my Lord, has nothing to do with the question of the permit system versus the contract system, or the contract system versus the depot system, or anything like that. I know that one of the questions considered by the Forest Committee, was whether they should resort to the old permit system or whether they should revive the Government depot system or whether they should continue the contract system. The pros and cons were weighed and they came to the conclusion that the contract system was the best and that it was most desirable to continue it. They stated that the law of supply and demand should take its own course and that they should not interfere with trade by starting Government fuel depots or by trying to fix the price with the contractors. I quite see their objections and agree in all their recommendations. But here is an extraordinary rise of prices and it requires an extraordinary remedy, however temporary it may be; and even the recommendation of the Forest Committee makes provision for such a contingency. In paragraph 68 of their report the Forest Committee say :—'In the case of a combination of dealers to the injury of the consumer or of any other breakdown of the contract system, the Government should, however, take such measures as may be indicated by the circumstances in each case and make the produce of the forests available direct to the consumer at a fair market rate.' That is their recommendation. 'But until this occurs, no measure should be taken which will tend to create a feeling of insecurity and keep capital out of the trade.' So, even according to the recommendations of the Forest Committee, if such a contingency as is contemplated by them arises, Government should certainly interfere, when they considered this matter in 1912 I believe the rates had not gone up beyond Rs. 12-8-0. That is the maximum which was in evidence before them. Now, in most of these places, it has risen beyond Rs. 15. I think if they were called upon to decide in the light of the present circumstances, even the Forest Committee would resolve to open Government fuel depots at least in places where the bulk of the supply comes from the Government forests.

"I may also draw the attention of the Honourable Members of this Council to an old Government Order passed in the year 1912, G.O. No. 698, Revenue, dated 7th March 1912, wherein they say : 'The Government cannot accept unreservedly the Board's view that the supply of fuel might be left to be controlled altogether by the laws of supply and demand. The Forest department must, in the opinion of the Government, remain subject to the obligation to control general fuel supply of the Presidency. In order to attain this end, it will perhaps even be necessary to retain departmental depots in the larger towns, just as the Government retained a large number of Government salt factories to prevent a monopoly being established in salt.' My Lord, there is reference to the view throughout the Committee's report and the review of the Government on it that the Forest Department are the trustees for the people and they must serve their convenience. If that view is to prevail, in a case like this when prices have risen to no extraordinary extent, Government ought to interfere. They have done so in the case of salt. There is an analogy Government have a monopoly of salt and they have interfered. They have started depots or at any rate they propose to start depots, and they have already induced local bodies to purchase salt and sell it at reasonable rates. I wish, Your Excellency, that the same policy or the same course should be adopted in the case of fuel also. In fuel, as I stated, they have got a sole supply of it in the Presidency, at any rate, in most of these districts, and the Forest Department ought to regulate it according to the Government Order. Once more, I state that there is absolutely nothing in what I propose which goes against the proposals of the Forest Committee. They make a provision that in exceptional circumstances, should the Government regulate prices, and I put it to the Government that such a contingency has arisen now, and that the Government ought to interfere. This will be only a temporary measure until prices are brought down. I think these circumstances are due to war conditions and they are not going to remain for a long time."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. SADASIVA BHAT :—"Your Excellency, I formally beg to second this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. E. COUCHMAN :—"Your Excellency, I was awaiting with much interest to hear how the Hon'ble Mr Siva Rao would reconcile his motion with the findings of the Forest Committee. At a meeting which we had in February, I ventured to criticise the conclusions of the Forest Committee in one small point and Honourable Members were jumping down on my throat at the idea of my criticising the findings of this Committee which have been universally accepted by the Government and the public. I was given to understand that the findings of the Committee were all verbally inspired and that it was nothing short of sacrilege to question any of them Now, the question of fuel supply is gone into at great length by the Forest Committee and they devote eight very long and elaborate paragraphs to the subject. Their conclusion is most emphatic, that the Government should have nothing to do with the fuel supply. The Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao agreed with the conclusions of the Forest Committee, but he tries to evade the difficulty by saying that the Forest Committee make a provision that in the case of a combination of dealers to the injury of the consumer or of any other breakdown of the contract system, the Government should however, take such measures as may be indicated by the circumstances in each case and make the produce of the forests available direct to the consumer at a fair market rate.' It was surely incumbent on the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao to show that this circumstance had arisen I think he has shown nothing of the kind. I have before me a list of prices of fuel in the different headquarter towns of the Presidency. He has quoted Trichinopoly, Anantapur, Madura and Madras to show that prices are higher. Taking the whole Presidency, I think the average is rather below Rs. 15 a ton. In Coimbatore it is Rs. 13, in Vellore Rs. 14, in Tanjore between Rs. 11 and Rs. 15, in Cuddapah between Rs. 12 and Rs. 15, in Calicut between Rs 12 and Rs. 13, in Ganjam between Rs 7 and Rs. 8, in Gotacamund Rs. 6, in Nellore Rs. 9, in Mangalore Rs. 8, and in Masulipatam between Rs. 10 and Rs. 12. All these are very moderate rates and I think it is impossible to maintain in the face of these figures that there has been anything like a breakdown of the contract system. It seems to me that anything under Rs. 30 is extremely moderate. We manufacture hay on a large scale for the Army Department and the army are paying Rs. 30 a ton for hay. It is far easier to collect and manufacture hay than to carry fuel from distant forests and supply it to customers. Therefore, as a general rule, when the price of fuel is anything under Rs. 30, no such breakdown of the contract system has occurred as the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao would give us to understand.

"He quoted an old Government Order in which the reopening of depots was contemplated under certain circumstances, but surely that Government Order must be regarded as having been superseded by the Government Order passed on the report of the Forest Committee in which they emphatically accepted all the findings of the Forest Committee. That Government Order says :—

'The contract system has already received the approval of Government and its general introduction in all parts of the Presidency is only retarded by local difficulties, which the Government trust will soon be surmounted.'

"All our depots have been abolished and private enterprise has taken its place In these war times, the price of fuel in most headquarter towns has remained on moderate scales For the benefit of those Honourable Members who have not made a study of this I might recapitulate the arguments for condemning the depot system. That was never intended to be anything but a transitory stage from the permit system to the contract system. Immediately after the permit

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system was introduced innumerable difficulties cropped up. It was found that it was impossible to prevent an extensive fraud because when fuel is cut and stored—fuel is measured in measurement and sold by weights—enormous discrepancies arose in the accounts of the department and the most intelligent availed themselves of this opportunity and huge frauds occurred in many districts. To remedy it, the Board at one time proposed to entertain a large staff of itinerant fuel inspectors and accountants to try and check the fraud which was flourishing all over the Presidency, in consequence of the depot system. This proposal was negatived and it was decided that the true solution was to abolish the depot system altogether and encourage private enterprise. Another evil effect of the depot system was that time was wasted in attempting to carry on retail trade instead of attending to the legitimate duties of preserving and improving the forests. It was found, as soon as depots were closed, there was a considerable rise in prices all over the Presidency and an outcry arose from several towns that depots should be reopened on account of the rise in prices. But when each particular case was examined it was shewn conclusively that the department was selling far below the proper prices. In South Kanara, the Forest Department, which was supplying fuel to Mangalore, would cart it in bullock carts and ship it to Mangalore by sea. It was found that no proper allowance was made for depreciation of the bullocks or of the boats when they became old and worn out, we had to incur a large expenditure to renew them and we found that we had not been selling fuel at proper prices but, far below them. The same thing happened in Salem. In Salem the District Forest Officer was selling fuel at Rs. 6-4-0 a ton and on looking into the matter he found that he had not been charging the cost of making roads in the forest, demarcating and measuring coupes and five years' special protection after the coupes are felled. He had not been charging to fuel account any portion of the permanent staff of the district, which supervised all these operations. The District Forest Officer brought together all the contractors and asked them to reduce the price to the old level of Rs. 6-4-0 and they succeeded in convincing him that it was absolutely impossible to carry on business at Government rates and they said that the lowest rate was Rs. 9-6-0, an enhancement of 50 per cent of the original prices. Circumstances showed that these prices were very low prices. Prices now have risen a good deal and at the present time it varies between Rs. 12-8-0 and Rs. 13-12-0. Ten years ago, we were just selling at half the price, at a loss to Government. The loss that we incurred must be made good by some one; it is made good by the general taxpayer, but it is only a small portion of the population which is interested in the question of fuel at all. These constitute a very small proportion of the whole population of the Presidency. If you want us to open Government depots and sell fuel below cost price, you are asking 80 per cent of the population to pay a tax for the benefit of the small proportion of 20 per cent who live in towns. I think it is clear injustice and I shall not be in favour of it.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao might say that without going so far as to sell fuel at the old prices, we might sell fuel at fair remunerative prices. I am doubtful even of that. I think that Government management is much more expensive than private management. If we charge the cost price to the customer, our prices should be at least as high as, if not higher than, those prevailing under private enterprise. Even supposing that we can supply fuel at a lower rate in a few cases than those now prevailing without incurring serious loss to Government, I do not think it would be advisable to try it. When the Government enter the market, private enterprise is discouraged and withdrawn from the market. The contractor ceases to bring fuel from distant places. Suppose in Anantapur the price is Rs. 31, suppose Government open a depot and sell fuel at Rs. 15 what will be the result? We shall have an enormous rush on our depots, all fuel will be sold out and in the meantime private contractors will cease to bring any fuel. In a few weeks there will be no fuel in the town. Private supply would cease. Government supply would be inadequate and the position will be worse than before, because it is far better to have dear fuel than no fuel at all. Even supposing that we could sell without serious loss, it is not advisable for us to attempt to do it.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao said that we might do what the Government did with regard to salt to keep stocks. It is much easier to stock salt than it is to stock fuel. In the case of fuel the loss would be enormous. Unless we stock fuel on a large scale, it could not have any effect on the market. The fact is that fuel has risen in price, because everything else has risen in price. Fuel in Bellary is charged Rs. 15 a ton because the coolie who cuts it in the forests and brings it to the town has to pay a much higher price for maintaining himself and his family. A few years ago, they were getting 15 seers of cholam for a rupee. But the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao says that it is only 8 seers now. You cannot expect them to work at the same rates. The same thing is true of the bullocks. The maintenance of the bullocks costs more. Transport and labour which are the two chief items in the cost of fuel have risen considerably and it is unreasonable to suppose that the cost of fuel would remain stationary. I do not think that fuel has risen at all disproportionately to the general rise in prices in the Presidency. There is no breakdown of the contract system and therefore I think that the circumstances anticipated by the Forest Committee have not yet arisen and therefore I cannot recommend the Council to accept this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—" YOUR EXCELLENCY, I am really very sorry that the Hon'ble Mr. Couchman has opposed the resolution now before the Council. He has not considered the resolution at all. The question raised is that fuel depots should be started in particular localities. The Hon'ble Mr. Couchman was referring to localities where fuel was

selling very cheap, and all the arguments that he advanced would not apply to the proposition that has been placed before this Council. I will take, for example, one instance. He took Bellary, I will take Madura. Prices are same in both cases. Madura is abounding in forests and probably supplies the largest quantity of fuel to the various parts of this province. Ayyalur is a tract which was specially inspected by the Forest Committee and there is considerable reference in their report to what they saw in the forests in that place and in a place like that, where there is a lot of firewood available, it sells at Rs. 24 in accordance with the reply given at the last meeting, and when I left Madura I learnt it was selling at Rs. 25 to Rs. 26 and every day the price of fuel goes up. The question that is south Kanara it sells at Rs. 6 or in other places it sells at Rs. 7 is not relevant to the proposition before this Council. If that is so, it is a greater argument why in these particular localities Government must come in to see that the combination amongst the contractors is broken. If it is a fact that there is no combination among the contractors, the ordinary result should be that from the localities where at Rs. 6 per ton or Rs. 7 firewood is available, it must be transported to other places, subject to the difficulties of transport that we now feel. Whatever may be the difficulties, it will not be impossible to have firewood transhipped to places where the price is almost Rs. 20 or Rs. 21 extra per ton. I submit therefore that the argument of the Hon'ble Mr. Couchman does not hold good at all. It begins with false premises. On the other hand, the real fact is this. I did make inquiries some time back about 1915 when I placed my views before this Council. It was found that Government contractors were actually purchasing firewood at a cost of about Rs. 3 or Rs. 3-8-0 per ton, of course, in the rough stage. That, it was found, came to Rs. 6½ or Rs 7 per ton for the contractor to cut coupes and store firewood and bring it to the railway station. That was the calculation. I dare say, the Hon'ble Mr. Couchman will find that my statement is verified when he goes into the details of the inquiry. From Rs. 6½ or Rs. 7 per ton, they should be able to sell at Rs. 10 or Rs. 12 a ton; but it is actually sold at Rs 25 per ton. Any extra charge for profit may run from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4. Ordinarily therefore it must be capable of being sold at present in Madura whatever may be the case in other places, at Rs. 14 or Rs. 15 per ton. We find it is not possible to get fuel at less than Rs. 25 or Rs. 26. The only conclusion that we can come to is that the Government having sold all the firewood to these contractors they find it possible to rush up the prices in the market and people have no other go but to buy at those rates.

"One argument was advanced that private dealers would not bring fuel and the consequence will be that the Government fuel would be exhausted in a very short time and there would be no more fuel available. I really do not know if it is an opinion or an economic investigation or if the opinion of the Hon'ble Mr. Couchman comes from his knowledge of the world. I think it is a most strange conclusion that it should be enunciated in this Council that fuel would cease to be supplied if the Government sell fuel at Rs. 15 or Rs. 16 per ton. We find actually that in most portions of the Presidency in the principal towns it is charged Rs 6 to Rs 9 per ton. If the Government sell at Rs. 15, is it not likely that trade will always assert itself and tranship the fuel available in those places where it sells very low to places where it sells higher? Why should it be, when there is a Government depot provided, that the private forest owner should stop bringing his fuel to the town? He was selling ordinarily till this contract system was adopted by the Government at Rs. 11 or Rs. 12 per ton. The Forest Committee has gone into it in detail. The Government were selling at Madura depot at Rs. 8 previously and subsequently they sold it at Rs. 10 per ton at the time of the visit of the Forest Committee. Since then, it was selling at Rs. 12 and during the last few years it has been possible for all these contractors to combine together and rush up the price to Rs. 25 and Rs. 26. It is simply because the only source available for a town like Madura is the forests of the Government—the greater portion of the district is being reserved and it is urged that the people there should not have the benefit of the forests all round. The Forest Committee has taken special note of this condition, but, however, in their anxiety to give Government the chance of trying the contract system, they would not make a distinction in the case of Madura from other districts: 'It is true that Madura is larger than the other towns mentioned, but if Madura is to be provided with fuel below the market rate, it is difficult to see why Madras should be deprived of this privilege. If the Forest Department are to be prepared to open a Government depot at a month's notice they must keep up a walled-in site for a depot at a considerable cost and must hold back a very considerable portion of the standing crop to stock the Government depot in case of need . . . .' The Committee are therefore strongly of opinion that the contract system should be given a fair trial in the Madura district as in all other districts of the Presidency.'

"Therefore, my Lord, it is almost patent and clear if the Hon'ble Mr. Couchman is willing to respect the opinions of the Forest Committee, he must accept the resolution and ask the Council to accept it. The very spirit of the recommendations of the Forest Committee is that when such circumstances arise, the localities which are affected so seriously should be immediately relieved of the distress by the Government. The extraordinary view that the Forest Committee took not to help Madura was because they did not expect such conditions to arise in Madura, because they say in another paragraph that it was selling at Rs. 12-8-0 per ton on the day of investigation. That shows that they felt that there was not a clear case made out at that time for this kind of interference. But now, my Lord, the whole thing arises and the particular resolution only asks that in places where it has gone up very high fuel depots should be opened. It was suggested, my Lord, that unless it goes above Rs. 30 there would not be a case for opening a depot. I do not know whether Rs. 30 is a fixed limit. Supposing it is Rs. 35 it may be said that unless it goes to Rs. 40 depots should not be opened. This kind of argument may go on.

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"In the case of the other argument that in many centres in the Presidency it is less than Rs. 10 or Rs. 15, it is a clear case that when there are some places affected like that especially places where you have abundance of forests you must give them relief, near at hand. In fact, the wild animals of the forest, the fires of the forest and so many other inconveniences caused by the forests surrounding their places are borne by the people of the locality and there is no reason why Government who have a monopoly and who have reserved the whole area should not help the people. It was said that the old Government Order must be deemed to have been exploded by the Forest Committee. I dare say my Honourable Friend Mr. Ramachandra Rao who was one of the leading members of the Forest Committee would be able to say that the Forest Committee never meant to explode that theory. What they wanted to press was that they ought to give the contract system a trial. They did not want Government to carry on as traders a trade in fuel. If it did not really create any difficulties, if the consumers were not affected they did not want that the rules should be specially framed for the Forest Department. All the arguments that they advanced in their report are only to show that no specific circumstances existed to get away from that general principle. All the arguments advanced by the Hon'ble Mr. Couchman go to prove that specific localities have been given a decrease and therefore every sentence of the Forest Committee's report will support the plea asked for in this resolution. I must mention that this kind of getting out of the point at issue and actually raising a question which looks plausible should, as much as possible, be avoided in a discussion in this Council."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I am afraid my Honourable Friend Mr. Siva Rao has given a good deal of point to my Honourable Friend Mr. Couchman by the way in which he has framed the resolution. Honourable Members will notice that the resolution says that Government should start fuel depots in Anantapur, Bellary and other districts where high prices are now prevailing. The resolution is indefinite in that it does not specifically limit the action which he proposed to take to the places where there may be room for complaints. I was always apprehensive as regards the working of this portion of the Forest Committee's report and occasionally once a year or so, I have been putting an interpellation in this Council to find out the price of fuel in a district, and last February I asked a question in this Council as regards the rise of prices in the various districts. It will be seen from the answer given that there is no complaint as far as I can see as regards the price of fuel in most districts in the Presidency. My Honourable Friend Mr. Siva Rao has already read the figures. Except in Anantapur, where the price is Rs. 31 and Trichinopoly where it is Rs. 22, and Madura where it is Rs. 24, I do not think that the present price of fuel is anything that calls for the intervention of Government.

"My Lord, independently of this preliminary observation, I am sorry that the Hon'ble Mr Couchman should have stated that he would contemplate with equanimity the price of fuel being at Rs. 30 per ton. The main argument was that the army paid a high price per ton of hay. The army pays out of the pockets of the general taxpayer and it does not matter to those who purchase it whether they pay Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 because it is purely a question of transfer of funds from one department of Government to another. There is no doubt that it is a hardship if the price of fuel is anything more than Rs. 15 or Rs. 16 a ton. I wish my Honourable Friend were a clerk on Rs. 60 in Madura with half a dozen children, three of whom have to be educated and three of whom have to be married. He would certainly have then seen the great difficulty in making both ends meet. But as it is, he is a Member of the Board of Revenue with a fat pay and it does not matter to him even if the price of fuel is Rs. 60 per ton, so far as he is personally concerned. But the ordinary dweller in the town has a grievance in this matter. From the fact which I know, from the inquiry at Madura, Madura is particularly hard-hit in this matter. I am generally in agreement with all that the Hon'ble Mr. Couchman has stated as regards the inadvisability of the abandonment of the contract system except where it is absolutely necessary. My Lord, some of these difficulties, one of them which he has not mentioned, is the question of transport. Taking the case of Madura, so far as I know, most of the fuel in Madura comes from Ayyalur about 22 miles off and there is always the question of getting trucks. In most of the districts that we visited we made very careful inquiries as to why Government depots were unsatisfactory. It was found in that district that it was not possible to maintain stocks in the depots and consequently there was a great outcry against the way in which Government depots were worked. Going deeper into the question, we found that the fuel had to be transported from the neighbouring forests and on further scrutiny it was found that during the time of some of these forest subordinates they were not above giving illegal gratification to the railway officials and getting their trucks as ordinary merchants now do. It appeared under the Government accounts for it under a euphemistic name of terminals. However that is a small matter. Honourable Members will see that the private contractor has a better hold over railway administration in the matter of trucks than anybody connected with the Forest Department, of course, unless they resort to exactly the same practices as a contractor might do. Apart from it, it is also difficult to control the market by any of these Government depots. In several places, we found that the actual stocks or actual quantity of fuel that might be put on the market from the forests on the departmental system were so small that it could not really have any effect upon the prices. It was found that the consumption of the whole town was about 50,000 tons and the average supply from the nearest forest was about 3,000 to 4,000 tons. It means that a certain number of people got fuel from Government depots at the ordinary rates, but others had to go without it. I do not think, therefore, that the reasons mentioned in that report have in any way been shaken by subsequent experience;

but I was struck, I must confess, that in these two places, namely Madura and Anantapur, the prices should be so high and I regret that the Hon'ble Mr. Couchman has not mentioned that any inquiries have been made with reference to these two stations as to why the price of fuel should be so extraordinarily high as Rs. 31 at Anantapur and Rs. 26 at Madura. There should be no particular difficulty. Probably on further investigation it might be found that there were some local causes which kept up prices either by a ring amongst the contractors or some other reason as to why the supply of fuel has been inadequate. As regards Madura, there has always been a good supply so far as my knowledge went and at that time when we went closely into the matter, we found that there was a good supply from the zamindari forests and from Ayyalur. But there was a tendency even there to make complaints about shortage of these trucks. The wholesale contractors brought fuel and kept it at the station and all the smaller contractors formed a ring and purchased the whole lot and rushed up prices. There was one statement made at our sitting at Madura which I may venture to put forward and that is that departmental felling should be resumed and that the whole lot should be sold to the co-operative stores to be sold at a price fixed by the Government. Mr. Srinivasa Rao, who was the President of the Co-operative Stores, which is a very huge concern, whose turnover is very great, undertook to sell fuel as much of it as was given to him at the price named and dispose of it to the poorer classes at the price fixed by the Forest Department. I would suggest to the Hon'ble Mr. Couchman that this suggestion might be taken up and, if possible, the departmental felling may be renewed and such fuel as might be available might be sold in the Co-operative Stores at Madura. A trial might be made in that direction to eliminate the middleman and the ring usually formed by these smaller contractors.

"I do not think there is much in the suggestion of the Hon'ble Mr Couchman that the cost of supervision, the cost of management and the cost of demarcation of forests, all these are expected to be included in the price of fuel. Coupes are sold by auction and if prices are examined, a portion of this expenditure is not recovered from the price of fuel. It might be that in the long run the department is showing a profit Coupes are sold by auction to a contractor and all that we may legitimately expect is that the average cost of production with a margin of profit to the contractors would be the market rate. Suggestion was also made that coupes might be sold subject to prices being fixed by the department. I do not know if it will work in practice. I am very sceptical whether such a condition would not drive away each of these contractors as are now engaged in this trade. I venture to suggest to the Hon'ble Mr. Couchman that in regard to these two stations detailed inquiries may be made and such action as may be necessary may be taken to see that this rise in the price of fuel is dealt with adequately so as not to cause any hardship to the people."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I am very sorry that the old controversy has been raked up again, the old controversy of the permit system *versus* contract system. I purposely steered clear of that ground and I based my resolution upon the extraordinary circumstances now prevailing and the consequent extraordinary rise of prices, especially in three districts where it has gone up to Rs. 22, Rs. 24 and Rs. 31 in the maximum price per ton. Then, I quoted the Government Order of 1912. It is interesting to note how the Hon'ble Mr. Couchman brushes aside the Government Order by saying that it should be deemed to have been considered dissented from by the Forest Committee in their recommendations. There is absolutely no evidence of that Government Order having been dissented from or the policy laid down therein deviated in the recommendations of the Forest Committee. I may tell this for the information of the Hon'ble Mr Couchman that even in 1912, when that Government Order which he chooses to call obsolete and exploded by the latter position which the Forest Committee have taken, at the time when that Government Order was passed, Government have decided to drop the old Government fuel depot system on the recommendations of the Board of Revenue. The Board recommended even in 1912 that the old fuel depot system should cease and then they laid down in most unreserved terms that the law of supply and demand must take its own course, that trade must go on its own lines, and all those economic doctrines they laid down in most unreserved terms. Government said: 'We are not prepared to concur entirely in the most unreserved manner with the expression of these views,' but they said that the Government must always be subject to the obligation of controlling these prices whenever any extraordinary rise takes place. I draw the attention of the Hon'ble Mr. Couchman to paragraphs 66 and 67 of the Forest Committee's report where they consider whether the rise of prices has any bearing on this question. They recognized that after the fuel depots were abolished, there has been a tendency for prices to rise, but they noted that the highest price then noted was Rs. 12-8-0 They considered the case of Madura also and then they stated: 'If the people of Madura are to have the right to have a Government depot opened, if the local price of fuel is 25 per cent higher than that at Trichinopoly or Tanjore, it will be impossible to resist the inevitable demands of the people of those towns to have a Government depot established in corresponding circumstances.'

"That means, to my mind, that the Forest Committee contemplated the opening of fuel depots under extraordinary circumstances and in the case of extraordinary rise in prices. They said that, in the case of Madura, because there was a rise of 25 per cent there was no reason. My Lord, I am very glad that the Forest Committee has secured such an able exponent of their views in the person of the Hon'ble Mr. Couchman. On the last occasion he showed a disposition to belittle the recommendations of the Forest Committee. I may assure him that my respect for the recommendations of the Forest Committee has not either waned or diminished.

since then. It continues to be as full as it was. Nobody would have thought of entrusting the sale of salt to local bodies, but the Government have done it. When we were discussing the question of regulation of prices, we drew attention to the appointment of a controller, etc., but nobody would think of doing all these things under the ordinary state of circumstances. When I listened to the Hon'ble Mr. Couchman, I had not heard him clearly, until my Hon'ble Friend Mr. Ramchandra Rao told me that he put the maximum price at Rs. 30 per ton. I heard he put it at Rs. 13. But now, I understand it is Rs. 30. Why should it be fixed at Rs. 30? Why not at Rs. 50 per ton? Let him sit with complacency and look upon with equanimity the rise of prices to Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 per ton. There is no objection to Government purchasing things at fancy prices, but that is no guide to the ordinary poor man. I would seriously ask him that supposing it has reached Rs. 31 as it has done in Anantapur, would he reopen Government depots? It is more than what he himself called the maximum price. I do not say what should be precisely done. There are so many things which may be done. Either Government may reopen depots or a maximum price may be imposed upon the contractor; but something ought to be done in a matter like this.

"I do not think any attempt has been made in this case to ascertain what has been the real cause of the rise of price to Rs. 31 in a town like Anantapur. The good old grounds that have been sifted in the Forest Committee's report, transport, labour, wages, and so forth were mentioned as if they were fresh grounds which the Hon'ble Mr. Couchman got from further inquiries. When a matter comes up like this, he will do well to make an inquiry whether there is anything in the circumstances of Madura and Anantapur which should have contributed to the rise of prices. And I do not see any sign of that having been done. I would ask what is the breakdown of the contract system to which the Forest Committee referred? What are the circumstances, in the view of the Hon'ble Mr. Couchman, which would justify no interference on the part of Government? There has been a break-down in the contract system because there is no fuel available on reasonable terms. I will call it a breakdown. I stick to the resolution of 1912. I take it that that sums up the whole situation. Most of the fuel comes from the Government and they are the trustees of the people. That is the status that they have assumed themselves throughout that Government order and they say that they must supply fuel to the public at reasonable rates. Then something ought to be done by the interference of Government at least in places where prices have gone beyond Rs. 20; either prices have to be fixed or Government depots should be established."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Does the Honourable Gentleman wish to have a division taken on this resolution?"

The Hon'ble Mr P. SIVA RAO:—"Yes."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. E. COUCHMAN:—"Your Excellency, the chief point that I have to reply to is the special circumstance existing in the case of Madura. The price of fuel is high. It is said to be Rs. 24. My information is that it was Rs. 18 or Rs. 20 in January. I may tell the Council that it is about Rs. 30 now. The circumstances of Madura are quite peculiar. For a long time past, the destruction of zamindari forests has been going on and they have been ruthlessly cut and destroyed and the fuel supplied by those forests no longer comes to the markets. That is one circumstance. Another circumstance is that a great deal of fuel comes from Ayyalur. It is not anything like 15 or 16 miles, but it is nearly 50 or 60 miles. There is enormous stock of fuel lying at the Ayyalur railway station to the extent of nearly 2,000 or 3,000 tons and we have been doing our best to induce the Railway Company to give us trucks to Madura. They allowed us two trucks a day to remove this enormous quantity of fuel, it will take months and months, but I think two trucks are quite as much as they could afford at the present time. I suggested in January the sale of some coupes near enough Madura and this has been done and fairly satisfactory prices have been obtained. Some relief will be obtained when coupes near the town are felled and firewood is carted to Madura. At the present time, I do not know what more we could do. The whole question in the case of Madura is one of transport and the Railway Company can not do more. Only yesterday the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew told us that an officer had been placed on special duty to see if anything more could be done to make more trucks available for the necessary traffic; and if anything is found feasible, no doubt the question of supplying fuel to large towns like Madura would receive early attention.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar in referring to the cost of fuel operations said that it came to Rs. 6 per ton in 1915. Circumstances have altered a great deal now and I cannot say that it bears any ratio at all to what exists now. There has been a great rise of prices. You must remember that the contractor would not work without a considerable prospect of profit. If they have a certain amount of ability and money and time they will employ this in whatever sphere which would bring them most profit. If they get small profit in fuel operations, then they would not come in for it at all. I should like to read the remarks in paragraph 65 of the Forest Committee's report. It says: 'In Madura, since the contract system has been working, not only has the amount brought in from the forests of the Madura district increased but there has been the large additional quantity of 500 tons a month imported from the Trichinopoly district.'

"The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao suggested that the resolution was wrongly worded, that instead of asking for depots, for all places, where prices are high, the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao could have asked for special inquiries in the case of Madura and Anantapur. If that had

been done, we might have agreed to make a special inquiry. But we cannot, on the strength of that suggestion accept the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao's resolution. So far as I know, Anaetapur depends entirely on railway-borne fuel. There is no forest close by. All fuel comes from distant forests. There, again, the shortage of trucks would be the real explanation. Rupees 31 is not a normal price. It is the maximum; probably the average price is much below Rs. 31.

"I think the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao quite misunderstood paragraph 57 of Forest Committee's report:—'If the people of Madura are to have the right to a Government depot opened if the local price of fuel is 25 per cent higher than that at Trichinopoly or Tanjore, it will be impossible to visit the inevitable demands of the people of those towns to have a Government depot established in corresponding circumstances.'

"It was not intended to justify the opening of depots in Madura. The Committee was trying to prove that you cannot grant it to Madura without granting it to a number of other towns and therefore the proposal to open depots is impracticable. The question really at issue between myself and the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao is: what is it that constitutes a breakdown of the contract system? I hold that there is no breakdown in the contract system, even when the price of fuel is high, so long as it is available. There is no complaint that it is not available. My argument is that the price of fuel is not high in proportion to the price of other commodities and unless there is clear evidence of combination among dealers, there is no breakdown, as contemplated in the Forest Committee's report. The Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao suggested that Government should control prices by selling coupes subject to a condition that they should not be retailed over a certain price. This is altogether outside the scope of the resolution, but I must point out that very great difficulties exist in fixing the price like that. My Honourable Friend Mr. Todhunter tells me that in Bengal, the Government fixed the price at As. 1-8 of salt, whereas the price at which it was actually sold was five annas. You cannot fix prices in that way. Suppose a rule was made that the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao should not accept more than the regulation fee in any case and supposing I were to go to him with a complicated civil case, the face value of which was very small, he would not decline to take it up — he is too polite to do so—but he would say that there was some domestic inconvenience which prevented him from accepting it. The same thing would happen if we fix prices for fuel.

"Yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao was telling us that in the case of kerosine oil the big companies do their best to control the prices, but the sub-agents said that there was none available. All that you will do by controlling prices is that you will prevent people from selling at all. That is why I do not believe in any attempt to control the prices of fuel.

"The general conclusion I arrive at on this question is that the high price of fuel is merely a very slight offshoot of the immense trouble of the present situation. It is due to the shortage of trucks and shortage of trucks is due to the shortage of rolling stock which is due again to the war. The rolling stock is needed for more vital purposes. I think that, if the people of this presidency have no more inconvenience to suffer on account of the war than a slight increase in prices, they may consider that they are well off.

"The resolution was then put to vote and lost.

RESOLUTION *RE* BILL FOR COMPULSORY ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

The next resolution on the agenda was one asking for introduction of a Bill for compulsory elementary education.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I am not at all for initiating a discussion on the subject. Information has reached me that if the Honourable Gentleman receives an assurance from the Government which I can give him, he does not wish to move his resolution. It is a fact that it has been privately communicated to the Honourable Gentleman that the Government are engaged in framing a scheme for the reorganisation of elementary education, which will include a provision for compulsion. We have for some time been rather closely engaged in endeavouring to frame a scheme for a reorganization of that character. In that case, I understand the Honourable Gentleman would prefer not to move his resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. VENKATAPATI RAZU:—"I do not move the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the following resolution of which notice had been given, was not moved:—

'X. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that steps be taken for an early introduction of a Bill for the compulsory elementary education in municipal towns and other selected areas.'

RESOLUTIONS *RE* LOCAL BODIES AND AYURVEDIC AND UNANI MEDICAL SCHOOLS AND DISPENSARIES.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I understand that resolutions XI and XII will not be moved."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"I do not propose to move resolution No. XI."

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With the permission of His Excellency the President, the following resolution was not moved:—

"XI. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the district boards and municipalities be permitted to open and contribute for the maintenance and upkeep of Ayurvedic and Unani medical schools along with such dispensaries as an experiment at least at district headquarters where hospitals have been taken or are going to be taken over by Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"I do not propose to move resolution No. XII."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the following resolution of which notice had been given was not moved:—

"XII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the Government will be pleased to permit the local boards to open Unani or Ayurvedic dispensaries under such conditions as may be imposed by Government in such rural areas wherein the existing facilities for medical relief are inadequate."

RESOLUTION *RE* QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"Your Excellency, in view of the reply given to my interpellation, I do not propose to move resolution No. XIII at present."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the following resolution of which notice had been given by the Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao Pantulu was not moved:—

"XIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a thorough and intimate knowledge of mechanical engineering be made the primary qualification for the appointment of the Assistant to the Director of Industries."

RESOLUTIONS *RE* INQUIRY INTO THE ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE AGRICULTURISTS

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Your Excellency, the next resolution which stands in my name runs as follows:—

'XIV. This Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to direct a public inquiry as to the economic condition of the agriculturists in some typical villages of the Presidency, at least in those districts which are likely to be resettled during the next five years.'

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I think we had better discuss the next resolution* also at the same time, if that is agreeable to the Honourable Gentleman."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Your Excellency, so far as this resolution of mine is concerned, it formed the subject of discussion at a meeting of the Council held last year on the 6th of February. After a discussion extending over some hours, after it was supported by several non-official members of the Council, after we even found our Honourable Friend Mr. Gordon Fraser giving the blessing of his support to this resolution and after we heard the Hon'ble Mr. Barber expressing his sympathy with the object of the resolution, though he doubted whether it served a useful purpose, my Honourable Friend Mr. Richmond came forward with an application that we should pass on to the business next in order on the agenda and the Government accepted that proposal with the result that the discussion was closed. I mention it to show that very properly and very reasonably the Council thought it fit and proper not to reject that important resolution, but has given it time for mature consideration. I view it from that standpoint, because the Hon'ble Mr. Richmond himself who moved that proposition did not say a word against it but suggested that later on when a proper case was made out the Government might embark on that inquiry. I, therefore, propose to take it from that point and

* The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—

"XV. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council to be pleased to appoint a committee of officials and non-officials to inquire into the economic condition of the agriculturists in areas where irrigation facilities are not adequate."

satisfy, as best as I can, the Honourable Members of this Council that there is a case for inquiry. There are several facts which have been before the public, even subsequently, which can reasonably induce this Council to come to that conclusion. Before I deal with some of those facts, let me inform the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew that he need not, in the consideration of this question, entertain any fears, I would say imaginary or groundless fears, as he did on the last occasion, that probably behind this resolution, there is a political aspect attached to it. That was the fear he expressed on the former occasion. Let me assure him that it is with the mere object of ascertaining the correct facts regarding the condition of the poorer agriculturist and with no other object that this is brought forward. It is suggested as to why the resolution should not be confined to the case of the poorer agriculturists, though I have myself no objection or difficulty whatever. But it is impossible to come to an understanding as to who are poor and who are not poor, unless an inquiry is started about the condition of the agriculturists. I would point out where this resolution slightly differs from the last resolution. On the last occasion, I specified that the villages should be Government villages and zamindari villages and inam villages. I did not then restrict it even as an alternative that it is to be in the case of those districts which are proposed to be resettled in five years. With these modifications, this resolution is practically the same as that of last year. In view of the fears expressed on the last occasion, let me also assure the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew that it is not proposed by this resolution to bring into issue the fact whether there has been a material progress in the condition of India and in the condition of this province after the advent of British rule. That is not the point before us. It is not therefore necessary for us to consider either the returns of trade or the deposits in the post office savings bank or other banks to come to the conclusion as to the general material progress. I would therefore request him to confine his attention to the question of the agriculturists forming the subject matter of this resolution.

"It cannot be doubted that this question, limited as it is to the agriculturists, is a very important one when it is remembered that 70 per cent of the people are supported and depend upon agriculture. There was a question raised on the former occasion as to whether under this term 'agriculturists' I would include or exclude the cultivating or the non-cultivating landowners; and some one asked whether it would include agricultural labourers. Let me assure you that within this definition of agriculturists, even as was contemplated at the time of the census inquiry, it includes cultivating and non-cultivating landowners, cultivating and non-cultivating tenants, and agricultural labourers. These are the five classes which we can propose to consider to see how they stand and whether they have a fair amount of prosperity. The request embodied in this resolution is, to my mind, and I believe to the minds of several, a very modest and reasonable one; though we find it difficult to understand for what reasons and under what circumstances and through what fears this is being strenuously opposed by the Government. I will take this Council through the early history of this question. I will take up the period twenty years ago, and I shall start with a discussion about it in the House of Commons on the 26th of January 1897. The late Sir William Wedderburn who throughout his life identified himself with the best interests of India moved an amendment, at the budget discussion, asking for an addition to the address in the following terms :—

'And we humbly pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to direct that a full and independent inquiry shall forthwith be made into the condition of the masses of the Indian people, with a view to ascertain the causes by reason of which they are helpless to resist the first attacks of famine and pestilence.'

"In the course of his remarks upon that amendment, he asked for an inquiry similar to the one which I am now asking twenty years later. He said that what he desired was a village inquiry, practical and definite in order to ascertain in detail the condition of the ryot, to learn the causes of his poverty and to apply remedies to the evils from which he was suffering. The inquiry he wanted was a village inquiry, because in the rural villages were included 80 per cent of the population, and because the village community was the microcosm of all India, and if they could discover the means to make one village prosperous, they held the clue to make all India prosperous. It will be remembered that subsequently in the year 1902 a memorial signed by some of the most eminent statesmen who had charge of the administration of Indian affairs was presented to the Secretary of State asking for a detailed inquiry as to the economic condition of the people and suggested that Local Governments should select typical villages and should have an inquiry conducted by suitable persons, official and non-official, European and Indian, to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion in that respect. Persons like the Marquis of Ripon, and several others signed that memorial and presented it. Even then, they were not successful to the extent they desired. It will be remembered that at a meeting of this Council, held in February last, our friend the Hon'ble Sir Francis Spring asked a question which I place before this Council for information. That is the question—

'Has Government read a book published in 1916 by the Clarendon Press, Oxford, by Mr. J. C. Jack, of the Indian Civil Service, entitled. "The Economic Life of Bengal District"? If so, will they consider whether it is desirable and practicable to institute in one or more typical Madras districts an economic inquiry similar to that dealt with in the book referred to?'

"I shall now read the answer and I shall leave it to you to judge whether the answer is a satisfactory answer—

'The Government have seen the book mentioned in the question. It is not an official publication, but the product of private inquiries made in his leisure hours by a district officer in

Bengal who was employed in an official capacity in making a record-of-rights and who obtained the assistance of some of his official subordinates. There is at present no record-of-rights in this Presidency, but if it is decided to introduce one and if any district officer in Madras wishes to undertake similar inquiries, the Government will be prepared to give him any suitable aid and encouragement.'

"The question raised by the Hon'ble Sir Francis Spring was whether it was desirable or practicable to hold such an inquiry. The answer does not suggest whether it is desirable or practicable or not desirable or not practicable. It proceeds to state the circumstances under which Mr. Jack made his inquiry and suggest that in exactly similar circumstances, if any inquiry is made, they will give suitable encouragement. But having had the benefit of Mr. Jack's publication, I would refer to it to satisfy this Council about the importance of making such inquiries; about the necessity for doing so and about the practicability of the proposal. It will be found that, so far as Mr. Jack is concerned, he took considerable trouble to collect figures for information, between 1908 and 1910, while investigating the question of the preparation of a record-of-rights. Though his conclusions are liable to criticism and liable to question, though in the discussion of this question, I am afraid, he gave place to some pre-conceived ideas, still I will read to you some extracts to show that it is of the utmost importance to have such an inquiry even from the standpoint of the Government. No doubt, in giving instructions to his circle officers for collecting information, he gave a very proper caution and he cautioned them in these terms —'No Kanungo or Circle Officer is of the slightest value in economic inquiries unless he strips his mind entirely of pre-conceived notions and fills it solely with zeal for scientific truth.' I shall now read one or two extracts from his observations and I would leave it to you to consider whether he himself entered into it without any pre-conceived notions; but, even as it is, he has made out a case for an economic inquiry; and that is why I refer to it. He stated:—'I venture to hope'—referring to the information collected by him and the statistics prepared by him—'that they are a contribution of some little value to old judgment of British rule in India. That rule has been much attacked of late on the economic side. Its most powerful defence must lie in statistics such as these, which reveal in detail and yet comprehensively the resources of the people and the burden which taxation lays upon them.' He stated that from that standpoint even of the Government, it is necessary to compile that information. Later on, while considering the system of taxation prevailing here and while pointing out that agriculturists are more heavily taxed than others, this is what he at last:—'There can be no question that a universal income-tax, which embraces every income and varies with the size of the family, is the ideal form of taxation for any country. It has two supreme fiscal merits in that it is certain in its demand and in its yield and that it keeps pace with every change in the value of money. When prices are rising, its yield automatically increases, thus avoiding the necessity of disturbing the peace by changes in the method or the rate of existing taxation. It has also one great political merit, in that it exhibits the taxable capacity of the country in the most accurate and unmistakable way. It reveals the national income and converts a calculation of the burden of taxation into a simple sum in proportion. In a country like India which is ruled by an alien Government, whose local policy dare not admit an error and whose every action is scrutinized by cold and critical eyes, these merits have an altogether exceptional value. The most pressing need of Indian administration in these days, is accurate economic information in such a form that while it will enable all measures to be framed on a basis of ascertained fact, it will also be available to rob the critic of his sentimental stock-in-trade.' I would leave it to you to judge whether it does not savour of any pre-conceived notions. 'Such information is best supplied by the universal income-tax.'

"Leaving the report of Mr. Jack, let me remind the Council of some inquiry conducted under the instructions of Your Excellency's Government by Mr. Gray. It is in the year 1916 that he was deputed to ascertain about the wages of agricultural wage-earners in four districts of this Presidency, South Arcot, Chingleput, Tanjore and Malabar; and he was called upon to report about the condition of these agricultural classes. His report was sent on the 22nd of November 1916 and a perusal of that report will also make out a strong case for a detailed economic inquiry like the one suggested by me. He pointed out some defects therein, and stated that it was not possible to get better information; and after doing all that, he stated as follows:—'Although I am doubtful—'

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"What paragraph?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Paragraph 17. He says:—'Although I am very doubtful whether a wage census conducted on the present lines, however it may be modified in detail, can ever be of much value as an economic record, I am unable to suggest any practicable alternative scheme which would attain the object in view. A detailed study of the economic position throughout the period of a whole year, of several typical families selected from the lowest classes of agricultural labourers conducted at intervals of five years in two or three selected villages in each revenue inspector's firka would be of the greatest value. Account would have to be taken of the total earnings of all working members of the family throughout the year whether in cash, grain, or kind. Extras such as the gifts in grain, clothes, etc., which the farm servant receives on the occasion of his own marriage, or of a marriage in his master's house, would be excluded but gifts or perquisites which he receives from his master at regularly recurring times such as Deepavali, Pongal, harvest, etc., would be included. The extent which

the family is dependant on wage earning as distinct from any income it may derive from the cultivation of its own private lands or lands held on lease or for which rent would have to be ascertained and recorded.' No doubt, the inquiry would not be simple, but would be stupendous.

"It is also now a settled principle accepted generally that an economic inquiry would not be satisfactory unless it is mainly conducted in villages, unless family budgets are examined, unless typical families are examined, in a large number of cases, and unless the circumstances of those families are ascertained. It may be asked what is the necessity for this inquiry? It may be taken as admitted that there is a wide divergence of opinion as to the condition of the agriculturists. There are some who hold the view that agriculturists are in a poor condition and that notwithstanding the rise in prices they have not been benefited. Others hold the contrary opinion. How is that to be settled unless a proper inquiry is conducted? This question affects the question of assessment of revenue at the time of resettlement and therefore the importance of this statement cannot be ignored or neglected.

"Having stated so much about the necessity for this inquiry, the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew would ask me, as a lawyer, to make out a prima facie case, showing that there was some necessity for an inquiry about the condition of the agriculturists and suggest that, unless a prima facie case was made out, no inquiry need be made. Having foreseen such an objection, I have collected certain facts tending to show that the condition of the agriculturists is miserable and poor and that further inquiry is necessary. I shall first take the Council through certain figures about the annual income of people in this country. It will be found that inquiries have been made, time after time, about the annual income per head of the population in this country and this is the result as far as I have been able to gather. So far as the average income is concerned, the late Mr. Digby calculated it at Rs. 18 per head and the late Mr Dadhabhai Naoroji at Rs. 20 per head. In the early eighties, Lord Cromer with the assistance of some of the ablest financiers put it at Rs. 27 per head and Lord Curzon put it at Rs. 30 per head. We find that the late Mr. Srinivasa Raghava Ayyangar in his book on 'Material progress in the Madras Presidency' dealt with this question also and found with reference to calculations made by famine commissioners—the book was published in 1893—that it would come to Rs. 23, but he suggested that it might be either Rs. 25 or Rs. 30. I find again that another ablest statistician Mr Edgar Crammond, put the annual income in India at £2 5, that is, Rs. 37-8 per head These are the figures so far as the average income in India is taken into consideration. Against it, kindly notice that, so far as the United Kingdom is concerned, Mr. Srinivasa Raghava Ayyangar in his book points out that about 25 years ago it was £35 per head; in 1901–02 it was put at £40 and Mr. Jack in his book puts it at £45 per head and Mr. Crammond at £47. Similarly you find that in France Mr. Srinivasa Raghava Ayyangar calculated that the income was £25 7 per head and later £30. These figures, showing that average income per head of the population, must convince every one that the people generally are in a very unsatisfactory and poor condition. I know that, so far as this province is concerned, Dr. Gilbert Slater has been now publishing some figures tending to push up the average income from Rs. 30, which was generally admitted to be the income per head in India in the time of Lord Curzon, to between Rs. 72 and Rs. 80, as judged from some of his letters on this subject. But it would be found, at the same time, that his figures cannot be accepted and that they have been controverted in the press and some defects pointed out. They are at any rate in conflict even with the result of the inquiry made by Mr. Crammond whose inquiry was only between 1912 and 1914. It is apparent from the figures given by Dr. Gilbert Slater that he did not take proper account of the decrease in the value of the rupee, but took into consideration only the figures of season and crop report of one year. that he did not take into account the net income realised by agriculturists and non-agriculturists, that he did not make due allowance for cultivation expenses and other incidental expenses, and that, after all these items are taken into consideration, the income even upon the basis furnished by him will come to Rs 35 or Rs 36 per head. I have calculated it and if the position is controverted, I will state the reasons in my reply.

"It will also be found that some inquiry was made about the cost of living in the Madras city by Mr. Leith and by Dr. Slater. Mr. Leith says that the cost of living of a family, consisting of a husband and wife and two children, is Rs. 17 a month. These are figures for Madras city and everyone knows that, with the means of communication and transport, so far as the average labourers are concerned, there would not be much difference between this place and others. They put it at Rs 6 for the man, Rs. 4 for the wife and Rs. 5 for the two children, rent Rs. 1, clothes Rs. 1, fuel Rs. 1 and other miscellaneous items As. 8. Those were the figures furnished in the beginning of last year. We had a discussion yesterday on the rise of prices in foodstuffs recently, and, therefore, if these figures are checked with reference to the rise of prices, they must be higher. If you take the average net income of the people and if you also take the average cost of living of the people into consideration, it will be clear that there is very little margin left for these poorer classes to keep their body and soul together. That is how the matter stands, with regard to the average income and the cost of living.

"Another fact which cannot be controverted is that there has been an increase of population during the decade 1901–11, but there has been no proportionate increase in cultivation. There is an increase in the density of the population, and people have been moving more towards towns, in all probability owing to the fact that they could not eke out their livelihood in villages. For an increase in population of 8 per cent, the increase in towns is 15 per cent, whereas in villages

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there is a slight decrease. It is also clear that during these ten years there has been a decrease in the number of cultivating land-owners as also farm labourers. These facts would prima facie shew the need of an inquiry, though a fuller inquiry may lead us to different conclusions; but at present I cannot be called upon to make out more than a prima facie case. There are other facts also pointing to the same conclusion. It is clear that 67·5 per cent of the total number of pattas have revenue liability of Rs. 10 and under and 90 per cent of pattas have revenue liabilities of Rs. 30 and under. It may also be remembered that most of the land covered by these pattas is dry land. It is no doubt remarked that these pattas are not individual pattas. It is likely that one man may own several pattas, but let us make allowance for that circumstance. We have no figures available tending to show for the Presidency to how many cases persons own several pattas, and in how many cases they own individual pattas. But we may take it that, in by far the major number of cases, separate persons own separate pattas. Even according to the figures given for some isolated areas, 50 per cent of persons own very small extent of lands in their possession. An inquiry was held in the Province of Bombay and the Director of Agriculture remarked that the economic holding of dry land must be 10 to 15 acres for the ryot's standard of life. At the last Agricultural Conference held at Poona, the Hon'ble Mr C Hill made a reference to this and suggested some improvement as necessary. It will be remembered that at the Agricultural Conference held at Pusa in December last a resolution was also passed that improvement in the economic condition of the agricultural classes is of the most fundamental and urgent importance to the country. In the face of all these facts, can it be contended that there is no necessity for an inquiry and that every thing is very satisfactory? Let us all try to ascertain facts. Any other thing is an unreasonable position to take.

"Even if we consider the figures relating to emigration during these years, it will lead to the same conclusion. It will be found that even from the inquiry conducted by Mr. Marjoribanks and the Hon'ble Mr Ahmed Tambi Marakkayer, the excess of emigrants over immigrants in the case of Ceylon comes to 194,306 from 1911–16 and in the case of Malay States to 206,282 in the years 1911 to 1915. It may be suggested that they went to those places because they got better wages, but further examination will show that that position cannot be sustained. It is given even in that report which has not been accepted by the public and the facts of which have been controverted, that a man's average wage, so far as Ceylon is concerned, varies from Rs 10–8 to Re 8–4."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT *(interrupting)*.—"The Honourable Gentleman has already exhausted his time."

The Hon'ble Mr A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"They put the cost of living at Rs. 6 per head. And they say that so far as Ceylon is concerned 'their impression was that while the average labourer and his family make enough to feed and clothe themselves quite as well as if not better than in India, they do not accumulate appreciable sums as savings.'

"These figures were not accepted on behalf of the public and Honourable Members of this Council would have noticed that a further investigation was held and it was pointed out that the average expenditure is much more than that, at least Rs. 125 per year. These emigrants are admittedly not in a better position and are not in a position to save money; and therefore what is the conclusion to be drawn except that they were not getting on properly, while here. It is no doubt suggested that, so far as Malay is concerned, things are better. But they themselves say it is not possible to distinguish between the incomes of the kanganis and other labourers. In the absence of that information it is difficult to come to any definite conclusion. It has been suggested that at the time of the resettlement we have an economic inquiry; and it might be asked—is that not a sufficient inquiry. But as has already been pointed out, an inquiry into the family budget is essential. All the debates which have taken place in this Council for the last four or five years must have convinced the Council that such an inquiry is of a perfunctory character and does not satisfy the requirements of the case.

"Another objection which might be suggested is that it is very difficult to hold an inquiry because persons are not willing to give any information nor willing to disclose their income; but as against these remarks on a former occasion, I can only refer to what Mr Jack says. He says, 'I have no hesitation in saying that investigations into income are very easy to conduct in the simple circumstances of an Indian village. The value of the results depends chiefly upon the fairness of the investigator. It is essential that officers of superior position should be employed who would be certain to combine the requisite knowledge and intelligence with the requisite freedom from local influences. It is the single mind, which is most needed to make an accurate estimation, as it is in truth impossible for a man of ordinary intelligence to make any serious error in estimating the income of the ordinary family. In 9 out of every 10 families the intelligent observer can, in a very short time, make a guess which will be nearly accurate of the income of each family.' He does not stop there, but states again: 'In the towns of Western countries, where no one knows anything about his neighbour's business, such a system of taxation would probably be impossible; but in an Indian village, where every man knows the affairs of his neighbours almost as well as his own, so little can be hidden that an intelligent officer employing the system could, without any great difficulty, assess the proportions of the tax so that it would impose an equal burden upon every family in the village.'

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Venkatapati Raju; Sir Alexander Cardew.) [4TH APRIL 1918.

"Therefore we cannot accept that statement that it is difficult and that villagers are unwilling. There is only one other factor to be referred to at present and that is the publication of Mr. Datta's report wherein he makes certain statements that the position of the agriculturists has not deteriorated. I am prepared to show that, even on the figures furnished by that gentleman, it is impossible to come to the conclusion that there has been any material advance so far as the general body of agriculturists is concerned. It is true that some have grown richer; but I am not taking into consideration things of that sort. What is the condition of a large number or of the majority of the agriculturists? Has there been any improvement in the case of these persons? That is the point that I wish to put to the Council. If the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew wishes to insist upon his testimony being accepted, I shall deal with it in my reply and convince him that even according to them an inquiry is necessary.

"With these words, I commend the resolution to the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Your Excellency, in formally seconding the proposition moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao and also moving my proposition at the same time, I think it necessary to bring into prominence why there was a difference in the wording of these two resolutions. The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao suggested that there should be a public inquiry as to the economic condition of the agriculturists in some typical villages of the Presidency, at least in those districts which are likely to be resettled during the next five years. I am not satisfied with that form of inquiry for, with reference to that portion in the year 1916, we had an answer from Government that settlement officers are holding inquiries which are open to the public, that any person can send any information that he wants and they further stated that in all cases of resettlement the economic condition of some villages would necessarily be inquired into and there is no necessity to inquire specially some years before the actual resettlement. To avoid these two pitfalls, I suggest not a public inquiry by Government officials, but by a committee of officials and non-officials to go into the economic condition of the agriculturists, irrespective of the question whether there is to be a resettlement or not amongst the agriculturists, and I mention localities where irrigation facilities are not adequate, because we notice in several localities where there are adequate irrigation facilities the ryot population are in a better condition than in other places where there are no such irrigation facilities. Therefore, so far as my request is concerned, it is that there should be a public inquiry to be held by a committee of officials and non-officials into the economic condition of agriculturists. This question, as was pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr Krishna Rao, was often brought in this Council; and on all those occasions, the Government fought shy of the matter. I do not understand why the Government should be so chary as not to let light be thrown into the actual condition of the agriculturists. On the one side, the peoples' representatives state that the ryots are in a miserable and poor condition, that most of them are starving and many of them are heavily indebted, and on the other hand, the rosy colour given by the officials is that they are happily living, amassing wealth, that they are in a prosperous condition and that nothing need be done in the matter. When there is so much of diametrically opposite views entertained—honestly, I must say, on both sides—there is a necessity for an inquiry into that condition. I can quote the authority of the highest official in the land for my purpose, because His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Chelmsford, said that cultivators in India are enterprising and intelligent, but they are hampered by shortage of capital and lack of scientific knowledge. I do not at present discuss why they are not in possession of scientific knowledge, because that is a different matter which might be discussed on a separate occasion, but the reason why there is a shortage of capital, is that they have not got sufficient to save. For want of capital, there will necessarily be a deficiency in cattle, in seed and in manures which, in their turn year after year, pauperises those people. His Excellency the Viceroy admits that there is a shortage of capital. Why should there be shortage of capital if the people are industrious and intelligent? The only answer is that the Government are ignorant of their true condition or heedless of their present state. Otherwise, history does not furnish a parallel of millions of people, who are otherwise intelligent, capable of doing work and very economical, living from day to day being satisfied with one meal a day."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"Does the Honourable Gentleman say capital or cattle?"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Capital which means cattle also. In most cases, the ryot cannot command food for himself and his family. If the Government understand that it is one of their duties to see that the poorest section of the nation is not left in the lurch, that their material condition should be improved and that this India should not be only a paradise to the rich and purgatory to the poor, it is absolutely necessary first of all to find out the true state of things. Why should there be any opposition to find out the true state of things? If the Government are already in possession of sufficient materials to come to that conclusion, they can be placed for public examination, and we can easily find out for ourselves whether the inferences they draw are borne out by the records before us. In order to find out the economic condition, I do not propose to mix up this subject with the question of settlement at all, because a settlement officer is interested in seeing that the increased assessment is borne by these people and therefore naturally with that view he will look to the prosperous condition of the ryots. Apart from assessment, whether you want to increase the assessment

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or not, we want the Government to undertake an inquiry into the economic condition. Are not the Government bound to look after the welfare of the people? They must find out whether they are living properly. It ought not to be taken merely because, as a matter of fact, some millions of people are living miserably that the administration should be condemned on that ground and that is the reason why we should have an inquiry. Mistakes may be made by one Government or another; and the only question is whether it is a mistake or not to arrive. People will not be satisfied unless a thorough and impartial inquiry is held not by officials only, but by officials and non-officials into the actual state of things.

"With these few words, I commend both the resolutions to the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW.—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao's resolution which refers specially to districts in which re-settlement is about to be carried out carries with it the objection which has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju, namely, that, under the rules, no economic inquiry is undertaken in each case by the settlement officer. It is only three years ago, that at Cuttacmond, as my Honourable Friend will remember, he moved a resolution for a public economic inquiry at re-settlement. Government then met him and suggested that it is not suitable to have a public inquiry which meant a quasi-judicial inquiry, but in place of that, offered that the settlement officer should give notice to all persons and invite and consider representations from all classes of the people who are affected.

"The difficulty about the other resolution goes further than that. As regards districts which are about to be resettled I say that an inquiry as suggested is particularly unnecessary because an inquiry is going to be held by the settlement officer. But the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju's resolution does not refer to that. What he wants is an inquiry conducted by a committee of officials and non-officials in areas where irrigation facilities are not adequate. It is still however, to be a public inquiry. I do not know whether Honourable Members have focussed their ideas as to what is meant by a public inquiry, whether they contemplate something in the nature of the Forest Committee in which a body of officials and non-officials travelled from district to district, met in the town hall, and received witnesses and examined them in public, cross-examined them, etc. I do not know if that is the idea of the Honourable Member. If it is, it will be obviously a very cumbrous sort of tribunal in which truth is not likely to be elicited by asking witnesses to come forward and give their opinions in this way. I suggest that conclusions arrived at will be of very little value. The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao in support of his resolution for a public inquiry has made reference to a number of inquiries which were of an entirely different type. He referred to Mr Jack who published a book on the results he obtained in Eastern Bengal. Mr. Jack did not hold in any sense a public inquiry. It was not a Government inquiry even though Mr Jack was an official; he employed his leisure hours to collecting a large number of important and interesting economic facts, and, afterwards, when he was on leave, he published those facts which he had thus collected. That, the Council will observe, is something very different from what the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao or the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju contemplates. There might be officials working out of office hours, making private investigation into the real facts of the position and attempting, as far as possible, without the formality of a public court-house and witnesses and possibly vakils and cross examination, without all these formalities to try and get at the truth by collecting facts bearing upon the condition of the people. That is a most excellent thing and Government have no desire whatever to conceal any facts or to prevent any amount of inquiry of that kind which will be of a fruitful nature. Government will be very glad to encourage it, if any of those gentlemen in this Presidency who are employed on settlement work would take up work as Mr. Jack has done; we will gladly give all the help we can. That is not what the resolution contemplates. If the Honourable Member only meant that such an economic inquiry as that should be made and if he will drop out the word 'public' I do not suppose there is any very great difficulty in meeting him. He wants a quasi-judicial inquiry and Mr. P. Kesava Pillai, speaking in 1916 was quite frank about it. If he wants a quasi-judicial inquiry, I am quite sure that it will not lead us anywhere near the truth. I think the Hon'ble Mr Couchman in his report last year showed how impossible it would be to get at the truth by cross-examining witnesses. Even a single officer cross-examining witnesses will never get at the truth. On the other hand, the sort of inquiry which the Government will be glad to see conducted is one like that of Mr. Jack. When the Honourable Member who moved the resolution quoted extracts from Mr Jack's book, he is making out an unfair case. Mr Jack did not hold any public inquiry of the kind which the Honourable Member advocates. There are two gentlemen in this Presidency who have made some attempt to make a bona fide inquiry, one is Mr. Petro of Ganjam, and I believe Mr. Petro is doing quite a genuine work in this matter. He tried to make inquiries, he visited villages and he asked the ryots a number of questions; and in doing so, he proved the truth of a great deal of what the Hon'ble Mr. Couchman said. The villagers whom Mr. Petro examined gave him fabulous stories of what they required. I have not got at present the papers, but they told him in some villages that they wanted three pounds of grain per head per diem. The average consumption of a man per head is about one pound and taking women and children, it is obvious that they would not want three pounds per diem. That shows one of the pitfalls that an honest inquirer will find himself in, and that it is extremely difficult to get at the truth. The other gentleman who has made an inquiry and who seems to be admirably fitted to make that inquiry is Dr. Slater. He is not an official; he is the

Professor of Economics under the University. He is exactly the man required. If Dr. Slater would do what is suggested here and make a scientific investigation, Government would be delighted to assist him and I should like that it would be done. When he did make an investigation into the average income of the Presidency, when he published his results, he was immediately attacked because it did not fit in with the views of the politicians who wanted to make use of the eminent figure of Rs. 30. That is the reason why I said that these inquiries are dangerous and are likely to be misused by politicians. Dr. Slater was attacked simply because he pointed out that the income has increased since 1901 when Lord Curzon made his estimate of Rs. 30. Dr. Slater is the sort of person who might make an inquiry and Government would be delighted if Dr. Slater would take it up. I hope no Honourable Member will take it that we want to conceal the truth. What we do want is to get at the truth. The Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju says 'why should there be any objection to find out truth?' If he adopts a method likely to find out the truth, then Government have no objection to it.

"Similarly the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao quoted Mr Gray and Mr. Gray said rightly—I quite agree with him—'a detailed study of the economic position throughout the period of a whole year of several typical families selected from the lowest classes of agricultural labourers conducted at intervals of five years in two or three selected villages in each revenue inspector's firka would be of the greatest value.' Government would be quite ready to do that and if that would satisfy the Honourable Member, we are ready. That is not a public inquiry by officials and non-officials. I submit that the inquiry by a body of officials and non-officials travelling about the country would be at present extremely inopportune. We do not want to add to the amount spent on travelling; we have not got officials to carry out an inquiry of this kind. Our Civil Service could not find men to take up this travelling job, even if it was desirable, for it is with the greatest difficulty that we can find men to carry out the ordinary work of the country. Even if the method were a good one, which it is not, it would be difficult to get men. While we shall be delighted to have an economic inquiry under proper conditions to select villages and under really scientific conditions, what we want to avoid is the sort of public inquiry which the resolution asks for, while we are prepared to approve of our settlement officers making a proper scientific inquiry, or of Dr. Gilbert Slater undertaking or Mr. Patro carrying on the inquiry—I believe Mr Patro is quite a genuine inquirer—we cannot agree to the resolution. I am avoiding going into the controversial points—Mr. Datta's evidence of increasing wealth. We know there is an increase in wealth. I do not want to raise that issue. We should be glad to have an economic inquiry if it were carried on under conditions which would really find out the truth and lead to any fruitful results. I hope the Honourable Member will believe that the Government are quite sincere. They have no wish to stifle an inquiry or to prevent anybody who is suitable from carrying on a suitable inquiry. I cannot accept the resolution because it will lead to misleading results especially at this inopportune time."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"My Lord, I should, in the first place, like to point out the scope and the circumstances under which Mr. Jack conducted his inquiry in Bengal. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew gave me an impression that Mr. Jack's inquiry was more or less a private affair undertaken in moments of leisure by Mr. Jack himself with the aid of some persons who were not in the employment of Government."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"I did not say that."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"Whatever the statement that the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew made may be, I would like to bring to the notice of Honourable Members the fact that Mr. Jack was himself a settlement officer."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"I said that particularly."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"He was asked to prepare a record of rights, but in carrying on his duties in regard to this work Mr Jack went further and utilized the same staff to undertake, at the same time, an economic inquiry in the district of Faridpur. Honourable Members will see from the introduction and foreword which Mr. Jack has written that this investigation was carried on under circumstances just mentioned by me; but it is a fact that he was not ordered by Government to the sense in which he was asked to compile it, but he utilized his opportunities as a settlement officer in compiling the record of rights to simultaneously conduct an investigation into the economic condition of the district of Faridpur. He says, My Lord, that his assistants who were all engaged in this investigation were officers who had without doubt secured the confidence of these villagers and he says, 'Each of these young graduates spent several months at one spot in the course of the duties which engaged him in inquiries into the holdings of all the cultivators, into the capability of the soil and into the relation of tenants, both legal and customary, with their landlords. He obtained a vast amount of information concerning all the families of the village and frequently saw all the villagers and made many visits to their homesteads; he could collect the villagers together and without offending them discuss with them each the amount of his income and the way in which he spent it.' They were all personally known to every family. He also says: 'The basis of the investigation was the family, because the unit of economic life in India is the family and not the individual.' He also appends to his book the instructions which he issued to his officers who were employed to assist him in compiling the record of rights and simultaneously the economic

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inquiry which he undertook on his own initiative. Therefore, My Lord, it would be seen that, so far as this particular inquiry in Bengal is concerned, it was conducted by Government officers trained to sift facts and trained to compile statistics and who were in close touch with the agricultural population and who carried with them, as Mr. Jack points out, the prestige of Government which also means a great deal in this matter.

"The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew made some reference to the Forest Committee and that stated that they had to examine witnesses and cross-examine witnesses if there was anybody to cross-examine them and he apparently intended to state that an inquiry such as that would not elicit the truth. I venture to differ from him in that matter, though I am quite willing to fall in with his idea of an inquiry much simpler than the recording of evidence in a matter of this kind, but I believe, My Lord, there is absolutely no doubt, so far as I can see, that neither Mr. Patro nor Dr. Gilbert Slater, one, though they be genuine and disinterested investigators of the economic condition in this Presidency, undertake a satisfactory inquiry such as that which both my Honourable Friends have at heart. Honourable Members have noticed that in this Bengal inquiry the chief point of interest was the indebtedness of each agricultural family and the statistics which have been compiled not with reference to any particular individual family but with reference to the whole tract have been compiled after scrious examination not of one or two individual villages, but of a considerable portion of the tract of the country which was under investigation by Mr. Jack. Mr. Jack gave a general summary of the indebtedness of the population, the total debt of the cultivators, the total earnings and also the percentages of those who were above starvation, below starvation, and the debt incurred by those families who were in comfort, by families who were not in comfort, etc., with a view to really ascertain to what extent and what proportion of the population are living below comfort. I submit that unless Doctor Slater or Mr. Patro is assisted by a large settlement party such as that which is under the command of one of these settlement officers, I am afraid that the compilation of the information, which is necessary on which to base any satisfactory results, would be absolutely useless. I know, My Lord, that Doctor Slater has been contributing some articles to the press in which he gave some figures about poverty. His figures and his conclusions have been challenged by some investigators in Madura and by others also; and the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew need not, on that account, put it down to the tendency of politicians to pervert facts or to distort the truth or exaggerate the defects of British administration. There is absolutely no ground as far as I see—"

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW *(interrupting)* :—" I did not say that."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAU PANTULU :—" Whether the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew did or did not say that, the unfortunate fact remains that the politician seems to figure not only in this resolution, but in a number of resolutions nowadays. The politician must be mentioned and he seems to be quite in evidence in the discussions in this Council. However, that is quite a different matter. I would suggest for the consideration of the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew that in regard to re-settlements which may be impending in one of those districts he may instruct one of his settlement officers and also his party whether they would be willing to undertake an inquiry on the lines on which the inquiry was conducted by Mr. Jack. I do not believe, whatever may be the anxiety of Government to have this inquiry conducted, that any satisfactory results can be achieved by asking Mr. Patro to pursue his own inquiries or by saying that Doctor Slater may also simultaneously pursue his own inquiries. I do not think anything would be gained by examining the conditions of a few families in Ganjam or in Madras during the leisure hours of these two gentlemen. What is required is and what is of the greatest interest in this is, the question of the indebtedness of the people. Mr Jack says that if the question of indebtedness is to be solved in this country, Government have really to see the extent to which the money-lender now figures in the transactions of the village; and he incidentally expresses the opinion that it is impossible—he puts it so far as Faridpur is concerned—it will be 1,000 years before the present co-operative movement can have any appreciable effect upon reducing the amount of the indebtedness of the ryot. His observations as regards the way of solving the question of indebtedness are of the utmost value. If Your Excellency's Government are to have facts and figures before you, it seems to be absolutely necessary to do much more than to say that Your Excellency's Government would welcome either Mr. Patro or Doctor Slater conducting their inquiries.

"My Lord, in closing these few observations, I must again assure Your Excellency's Government that the question of the economic condition of the ryot has been constantly urged in this Council for a long time and that it is time it is taken up and put upon some workable basis and that in the interests of sound administration and in the interests of solving agricultural indebtedness, it seems necessary that we must have facts. Mr. Gray's report which threw a flood of light on the present condition of agricultural labourers shows the extent to which an inquiry by a Government officer, assisted as he was by a number of other officers, has resulted in placing before the Government a mass of facts upon which it will be possible to take action. After all, supposing Doctor Slater or Mr. Patro compiles some statistics of facts and places them before the Government what guarantee is there that those figures or statistics of facts would be accepted by Government? On those grounds, I am perfectly willing that whatever may be the nature of the inquiry undertaken, whether it is public or semi-public or private, it is one which should sift facts thoroughly and I am perfectly willing whether it is

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in this form or in any other form that an inquiry should be undertaken. On this matter, I would also appeal to Your Excellency's Government that the official experience of many official members of this Council may be made available on the present occasion. The question is one of very great importance and, as Your Excellency will observe, His Excellency the Viceroy, in his closing speech in the Imperial Legislative Council, has introduced a new departure and has permitted official Members to place their experience before Government in important discussions in the Imperial Council. I request Your Excellency's Government, in order that this matter may be thoroughly sifted, to make a departure on the present occasion and permit other official Members of this Council to place their views as to the lines on which this inquiry might be usefully and satisfactorily conducted. I therefore think that a more satisfactory statement is needed from the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew."

At this stage, the Council adjourned for a short interval.

The Council re-assembled at 3 p.m. when the discussion on the resolution was resumed

The Hon'ble the Rev. GEORGE PITTENDRIGH:—"Your Excellency, I simply wish to say that a number of us feel a good deal of sympathy with the efforts of the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao and others to get at the true condition of the villagers in the Presidency. At the same time, we feel the difficulty of it and I am sure that a public inquiry, whether of the nature proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao or the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapathi Raju, will not enable us to get at the truth. I therefore wish to propose an amendment which Your Excellency will kindly permit me to move. It is to omit the word 'public' before 'inquiry' and the words 'at least in those districts which are likely to be re-settled during the next five years'. The resolution would in that case simply read thus:—'This Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to direct an inquiry as to the economic condition of the agriculturists in some typical villages of the Presidency'."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I do not suppose that that will restrict the discussion very much. I do not know whether others wish to speak. I do not want to restrict discussion at an early stage. I do not know if the Council would be prepared to limit the discussion."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I wish to speak on the original resolution."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"You cannot do that if this is moved. The Council must decide. I wish to consult the convenience of the Council. If the Council wishes to discuss the original proposition, it would be better to defer till a later stage the moving of the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYENGAR:—"I should like to discuss the original resolution and then consider this amendment."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"There must be a limit. We must not go over the same ground. We will see how the discussion proceeds."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I represent what are known as the Ceded districts and whatever doubts there might be as to the agricultural or the economic condition of the ryots in the other parts of the Presidency, there need not be any doubt whatever, that the condition of the ryots of the Ceded districts is the poorest. If any evidence is required in support of my position, I would only refer Honourable Members of this Council to what has been stated in the several district gazetteers for these districts. Just I may be permitted to quote one extract from one of the district gazetteers."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"Your Excellency, I venture to interrupt the Honourable Member. The question is not whether one particular district is in a bad state, or even whether the economic condition of your Presidency is bad, but whether an economic inquiry is needed. The Honourable Member would not I hope further our discussion by going into the backward state of the Ceded districts."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I do not wish to detain the Council very long by dealing with the several characteristics of the Ceded districts. The first resolution speaks about an economic inquiry in some typical villages at least in the five districts where settlement operations have to be conducted. Bellary seems to be one of those districts. So, I wanted to refer to the state of that district, and the other resolution refers to districts where irrigation facilities do not exist and the districts that I represent satisfy both these characteristics; firstly, they are wanting in irrigation facilities and secondly is one of these districts, Bellary, settlement operations have already commenced. It is for that reason that I started with the state of my districts. I did not wish to detain the Council with the condition of my districts. I wish to quote one extract from the district gazetteer, where it is stated in describing the condition of Bellary:—'As long as a man can barely keep the wolf from the door, he has neither the means nor the leisure to improve his lot and in this district the wolf is never far away.' It is also stated 'the rainfall is light, capricious and often unseasonable. Owing to the nature of the country, tanks are few in number and scarcely all raised, while channels are still fewer. The proportion of the district which is protected from famine in all seasons is therefore as low as 2 per cent. The situation is summed up by saying 'the result is that the average ryot of Bellary is poor'. Speaking of Anantapur, it is said that it is 'the poorest district and the most backward of all districts whether as regards agriculture or as regards other industries.'

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"Now that I have dealt with the economic condition of the ryots in the Ceded districts, the only question that arises for consideration is whether we should have any inquiry at all. If we could have an inquiry what is the sort of inquiry that we wish to have? The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew proposed some sort of inquiry, but stated that the Government were all too willing to undertake an inquiry either through the settlement officers or through an officer like Dr. Gilbert Slater or through a gentleman like Mr. Patro or something like that. But he fought shy of an inquiry, of a public inquiry and he defined public inquiry as the one which we had in the case of the Forest Committee—some officials and non-officials going about the country and collecting evidence, cross-examining witnesses and openly inquiring into those matters. For some reason or another, the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew felt shy of such an inquiry. He also stated that provided this inquiry is for eliciting truth, Government would be very happy to have it. He vaguely hinted that this inquiry by a mixed committee of officials and non-officials going about the country is not one likely to lead to the revelation of truth. If that is what is meant, I am sorry that any reference should have been made to it at all. If we are satisfied with a mere inquiry according to the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Pittandrigh, it only means no inquiry, the settlement officer will be asked to conduct it and that sort of inquiry we have had all these years, preliminary to settlement operations. For my part, I would say if we are to have an inquiry worth having, let us by all means have a public inquiry. Let us not be startled by the examination and cross-examination of witnesses. We might have some dissenting minutes also. It might cost us something, but we have been spending on so many useful objects and there is absolutely no reason why we should not spend some money in ascertaining the actual condition of these ryots. I assure Your Excellency that there is nothing like a political move underlying this resolution. It only means that the economic condition has to be ascertained firstly as a necessary preliminary to settlement operations and secondly, with a view to start some remedial measures intended to ameliorate the condition of the people. One of these measures may be the starting of protective works, affording irrigation facilities, repairing of tanks which are now in a state of disrepair, starting agricultural banks, and co-operative societies, etc. I may suggest many other measures which would improve the economic condition of the ryots.

"With these words, I give my strong support to this resolution. Let us by all means have an inquiry, let it not be a shadowy inquiry, let it be a substantial inquiry beyond all doubt, so that nobody can take exception to the findings of such a committee. If it be said that politicians object to Mr. Slater's recommendations and findings because it did not suit them, it is open to the other side to say that they found favour with the Government, because it coincided with their views. There is no use making these observations and these criticisms, one way or the other. We shall have an inquiry, an independent and impartial inquiry which will put these matters beyond all doubt."

The Hon'ble Sir FAIRLIE BARBER:—"Your Excellency, so far as this debate goes, I am entirely in favour of the resolution, but I believe there are other reasons for Government not accepting it as it stands. Possibly, it would be because by such an inquiry, it would be very difficult to get any adequate or accurate results; but if it should be possible to do so, I think it would prove to bring to notice the facts of the case.

"I think also the acceptance of this resolution will go far to meet the resolution discussed yesterday as regards the rise in prices. I do not wish to say very much on the resolution which has been put forward very ably by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao, but if there is anything against the resolution being accepted by the Council, I will ask the Government to state the reasons more clearly than they had done hitherto. As far as I can see, the only objection taken by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew to the resolution is to the word 'public'."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Your Excellency, my difficulty so far as the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Pittandrigh goes, was that practically when we expect to start with an inquiry like this, it ought not to be challenged easily. It is not often that an inquiry of this kind is undertaken and it is one which, considering the future of the Government of this Province, will have to be taken as the standard for proceeding on lines which will be necessary for the proper administration of the Province. If an inquiry is started at all, it must be that all the information available to Government is before the body that conducts the inquiry. Any amount of work that might be done by individual officers or individual non-official gentlemen may not at all be acceptable to the people or to the Government, whatever may be the amount of trouble they may take in the matter. It was said, my Lord, that Mr. Patro's statement of the quantity that will be consumed by each individual in the locality which he examined looked almost a patent mistake. Of course, I know that in some villages where they work hard from morning till evening, there are classes of persons who consume—I would not say 3 lb.—but much more than what we think is the average consumption. I have seen such cases and hundreds of poor persons eat abnormally and in fact they fast for four or five days, when they do not find anything. I have known males and females who have looked to me to take an abnormal amount of food. In respect of particular localities, it may be true or it may not be true. That is so on the one hand. On the other hand, we have got Mr. Slater who seems to have found the position in the Province almost happy and prosperous, a fact unknown to us. We say that we are moving with the masses, we see them almost every day, we go to the villages and we know how about 75 per cent of the people have not got a meal for the day and have to start work in the morning if they have to get a meal in the day. Excepting the harvest season or the cultivation season, we know that about 65 per cent of the agriculturists, not land-

owners, but people who rely on agriculture for their sustenance are without a proper meal. Under these circumstances, it will be very difficult to make the public believe or even the non-official Members on this side of the Council, believe that Dr. Slater's investigations are complete; not that he has placed before us any extraordinary facts, he might have had extraordinary theories; but they do not go very far in the matter of the application of the theories to the facts. Facts cannot err, however much theories may err.

"Under these circumstances, an inquiry by Dr. Slater or Mr. Petro or by any other individual for the matter of that, who is a member of any economic association of which kind we have very many in very many centres just now—that may not at all satisfy either the Government or the public. The question is what objection there is for the words, 'public inquiry.' I do not want to quarrel with the word 'public' if it has any odium attached to it; if it is a judicial inquiry in which evidence has to be taken and if the rules of the Evidence Act were to be followed, as body I suppose in this Council wants that any such thing should be done. But I do not know if it is proper to exclude in an inquiry of this kind such cross questions and answers which alone will help us to arrive at the truth. It must be public in one sense, in this sense, that a party going to a particular locality must be as widely known as possible; and there cannot be any objection to all the circumstances of the village being sifted by persons previously and this body will have an opportunity to thoroughly examine the collection of materials that have been so collected; for example, during the course of the Forest Committee's inquiry it might have been seen by the members of that Committee—of whom we have the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao here—that previous intimation enabling people in the locality to go about places where they could collect practically the receipts for the fines levied and penalties also was given. They were mourning facts. Nothing could have been mentioned against the collection of evidence placed before that body, nor could it be suggested that there was too much anxiety for the collection of such evidence. The collection of such evidence will have to give way when the documents are before that body and when they find the evidence incontrovertible. Under these circumstances, whatever may be the objection taken to the word 'public' if the word 'open' will satisfy the purpose, I do not mind the word 'public' being omitted and the word 'open' substituted. But my suggestion is that an inquiry like this must be as thorough as possible.

"One objection was taken by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew that, at this time, under the present circumstances, it may not be advisable to have a party going about and taking evidence and coming to conclusions. I do not know that the ordinary administration of the Province does not require that to be done. It is not any extraordinary action that is sought to be taken.

"It is not likely to create any amount of commotion. On the other hand, it would create the greatest satisfaction, especially under the present conditions, when prices are rising and when there is no knowing how people will behave if they think that Government are indifferent to the present conditions. In the course of the statement made by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew which is a weighty statement, it was stated yesterday that the Government were anxious to see that everything would be attended to properly. It was extremely satisfactory to notice that they felt that any action that should be taken must be taken after considerable thought and that ordinary interference may interfere with the legitimate gains of persons who, otherwise, would lose their gains, without actually benefiting others. These conditions are very important; and it is under these circumstances that we have had information from the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao, the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao and the Hon'ble Mr. A. Suryanarayana Rao that people were prepared to loot grain shops and other places and that something must be done to allay the feeling that might be caused that the Government are making an inquiry and it must be widely known so that there may be no kind of dissatisfaction, among the people. This will not cause any disturbance. On the one hand, it will create that satisfaction among the people and on the other hand it will enable the Government to do a duty which we on this side have been, almost combined, feeling that it should have been taken up long long ago especially in the case of the agriculturists, in a country where 68 per cent of the population are pure agriculturists. Therefore, my Lord, there could be no objection to the word 'public' except it be sentimental. Let it be an 'open' inquiry.

"As regards the second point, I should say that the question of any individual officer or a non-official taking up the inquiry must be completely discouraged. It ought to be a Government inquiry in which there should be one officer of the standing of a member of the Board of Revenue or some one of that kind who will be able to command all the confidential papers of the Government to satisfy himself that there shall be no injustice done in the matter. We have got the greatest respect for members who have sat on such committees. We have got very great respect for Mr. Horne who at the close of his inquiry was able to show that he had a heart which the people admired. Similarly some such Government officer who will be respected both by the people and by Government must be placed at the head. One or two persons may be put on with him, one or two persons may be of the kind of Dr. Slater, or the Hon'ble Mr. Couchman who are able to compile statistics as to the methods of inquiry and who are also able to give advice in the course of the operations. After a committee like that of three or four is constituted in the central place, I should very much like that before the committee begins operation, Collectors must have a notification that they may select particular villages, typical of each district, where this body may go and make a thorough investigation, of the cultivators, of the landowners and other non-agriculturists, into every method of income available to the village, every kind of expenditure, the conditions in which they are, their debts,

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their prosperous condition, the necessity for emigration and all other circumstances which must all be observed completely, so that it may not be said that the records did not contain any information that any expert in economic inquiries will expect from an inquiry of that kind. The Collector must notify the villages where such an inquiry will be made and these officers when they go to the district may take with them one or two people of the district who will be able to command the confidence of the people and who at the same time will be acceptable to Government. I do not want people who are simply agitating for what may not be necessary. Government have been able to find very respectable people who have been willing to co-operate and help Government in such investigations. They will be commanding the respect of the localities and with such persons consisting of the Madras Committee and the co-opted members of the locality, when they go to any village, it must be open to any one to place before them documents and materials from which they can find out what the family conditions in all respects referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao are, and that may be supplemented by references to all available books. After that committee finishes its labours in one district, it must go to another and that record which is so prepared must be perfect. I do not say that there will not be arguments for both sides; we shall have facts; let there be no contention about facts, and on these facts, the committee that is constituted will be able to draw its inferences upon which we will certainly have the Government passing orders. This inquiry, As I said, is quite opportune in moments like this, and it will create great confidence and at the same time, it would supply to the Government a document which will be absolutely satisfactory for the future of the Government of this Presidency. My Lord, I hope that these remarks will be taken in the spirit in which they are offered. I do not want in this matter that the Hon'ble Mr. Pittendrigh should restrict the inquiry. We have Mr. Gray's report, and that will do for the matter of that. But that is not the inquiry that is required. This inquiry will be of a quite different sort. I do not think the Government should shirk a question of that kind. On the other hand, Government have been repeatedly mentioning that they are alive to the importance of such an inquiry and if the facts are before the Government, I have no doubt that it would not in any way weaken one party or another, but it would enable us to arrive at correct conclusions about the proper condition of this province.'

The Hon'ble Mr. GORDON FRASER:—"Your Excellency, I desire to express my sympathy with the objects aimed at in this resolution, but I do not support the request for a public inquiry, as I think as the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew pointed out clearly, there are difficulties and almost impossibilities in conducting one satisfactorily. I would welcome an inquiry into the economic condition of the agricultural labourers, possibly not entirely from the same standpoint as that put forward by the Honourable Mover of the resolution. I think it would probably show up clearly those who are responsible for the alleged poor economic condition of the labourers of this country. There is no doubt that for the past few years, the products of the soil have commanded high prices. We have had evidence of that in the discussion we had yesterday on the high prices ruling for all agricultural products. Evidently the land-owner, the middleman or the money-lender or some one concerned with the products of the soil is making money; but it seems to me, from what one hears, that the sons of the soil are not sharing in this prosperity. If the land-owners and those responsible for the produce are making money, it is only right that the labourers should receive hire worthy of their labour.

"The result of the Government inquiry may not result in much. Supposing the result of the inquiry confirms that the position of the labourer is very poor, it is rather difficult to see what the next step would be; but if one could put one's finger on the trouble, it would be easier to find a remedy. On the whole, I am of opinion that good would come from an inquiry, and as regards the inquiry itself the resolution leaves the arrangements and the scope of the inquiry very much in the hands of Government. I do not approve of the word 'public' being in the resolution; and without that the scope of the inquiry is left very much to the discretion of Government. I therefore, sympathise with the resolution, but I am afraid I cannot support it as it stands at present. With the elimination of the word 'public' I will support it."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"Your Excellency, there are two resolutions now before us— No. XIV and No. XV. In resolution XIV the word 'public' occurs; in resolution XV, the word 'public' does not occur. But both suggest that a committee of officials and non-officials should be appointed. With regard to the necessity for some sort of inquiry I understand that the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew has no objection; but I understand that he suggests that an inquiry like the one made by Mr. Jack or Mr. Gray should be accepted, whereas non-official Members request that an inquiry might be made so that officials and non-officials might be both enabled to take part in that inquiry. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew has mentioned to us that there is a report of Dr. Slater on the one hand and the report of Mr. Patro on the other hand. Mr. Patro has made *bona fide* inquiries into the matter and Dr. Slater has also made *bona fide* inquiries; but here we have got two different conclusions arrived at by these two gentlemen. Non-officials think that Mr. Patro is nearer the truth and that he has arrived at more satisfactory conclusions than Dr. Slater, and on the other hand Government officials think that Mr. Slater's conclusions are more accurate. My humble suggestion is that an inquiry should be held and these two gentlemen should be combined besides other officials; we shall have three officials and three non-officials or even four; we will have a limited number, two on each side. I would give an opportunity to both these gentlemen to be on the committee and

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see who is wrong or who is in the right, so that one might modify his conclusions after consulting the other. Whether we use the word 'public' or private, it is all the same. When once the committee sits, unless one agricultural tenant is called and others are shut out, the matter is bound to become public; and the disadvantage of making it a private inquiry is that the agriculturist for reasons best known to himself, might either under-rate or over-rate his income in the hope that he might get some benefit by showing to the Government that he is not deriving much profit or he might over-rate it to show that he is in an opulent condition. I do not know what objection there could be for the other agriculturists also having an opportunity to watch what this particular man says. They will then be able to correct him and give correct information to the committee and the committee will then be in a position to judge whether this man has given true or false information. Whether we use the word 'public' or not, so long as the committee sits and so long as agriculturists have an opportunity of giving information, not singly but in the presence of others, the matter is bound to be public and the inquiry a public inquiry. I do not see any harm if the other agriculturists are allowed an opportunity to hear what these agriculturists say, so that the committee might be in a position to see whether the information that is got is true or not. Therefore, my Lord, I do not think there is much in the word 'public' or in the word 'public' being omitted in the resolution. But the question is whether it should be an inquiry made by officials and non-officials together, or only by officials independently and non-officials independently. The danger of an inquiry by officials alone would be that they would have their own views in the matter and their conclusions may not be very satisfactory to non-officials and their opinions will always be open to criticism for the simple reason that non-officials were not allowed to take part in the inquiry. Therefore, I think it would obviate all criticism if both officials and non-officials are allowed to take part in that inquiry and the inquiry is made in such a manner that the agriculturists would have an opportunity of making a representation, so that one may know what the other has said, and so that the committee also might be in a position to judge whether they are getting correct information or only a garbled version. I, therefore, submit that an inquiry by a committee of officials and non-officials is absolutely necessary, whether we call it a public inquiry or a mere inquiry, so long as the public have got an opportunity to give information to the committee."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I wish just to draw particular attention to one point in sympathising with the object of this resolution. My Honourable Friends, Sir Fairlie Barber and Mr Gordon Fraser, observed that such an inquiry would go a great way to enlighten us as to the ways by which the rack-renting landlord and the over-avaricious shop-keeper are contributing to the poverty of the average ryot in this country. I hope and trust that any inquiry which really aims at arriving at the truth would also look into that much more important aspect of what percentage the taxation of Government bears to the average income both of the agriculturists as well as other people. That, in my opinion, is an affair of greater and far more vital importance than perhaps the facts to which my Honourable Friends have referred. So, an inquiry with which our Government, as expressed by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew, are so much in sympathy should certainly aim above all at pointing out to the public at large how exactly the relationship of Government is with the people, particularly the agricultural classes, and what proportion of their income is being absorbed by Government in the way of different kinds of taxation. With that one remark, I join with my Honourable Friends in expressing my sympathy with the objects of the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"At this stage, I wish to know whether the amendment is before this Council."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I did not accept the amendment, because I understood the Council did not wish it accepted, and the speakers who followed did not wish the debate restricted. If the Council like it, I shall call upon the Hon'ble Mr. Pittendrigh to move his amendment."

The Hon'ble the Rev. GEORGE PITTENDRIGH:—"Your Excellency, I hardly think it necessary to add anything further in support to what I said before. I think it will suffice now, if I simply move the amendment that the word 'public' be omitted and also the words 'at least in those districts which are likely to be resettled during the next five years.' My idea is that the Government would be entrusted with the duty of discovering the best method of what we all wish to see, namely, a thorough inquiry."

The Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I shall say a few words on the amendment. The discussion which has taken place on this resolution has shown that there is some sort of misconception about the public nature of the inquiry contemplated in this resolution. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew expressed that it would be somewhat impracticable if this inquiry should be public in the sense that it should be a quasi-judicial inquiry where witnesses would be examined and statements taken, where vakils would be present and where people would be subjected to cross examination. When the Council is satisfied about the necessity for an inquiry and when I find that the European non-official Members of this Council

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have also, to the great pleasure of all of us, joined us in this debate and given expression to their views. I do not think there ought to be any difficulty about the retention or omission of the word 'public.' But it will clear any amount of misconception if it is understood that the inquiry contemplated, though not a public inquiry in the sense in which the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew understood it, is an open inquiry, not a secret or a private one, but an inquiry in which members of the public who are willing to place information before the gentlemen conducting the inquiry have an opportunity of placing it before them and taking advantage of it. There has been, I must confess, a feeling of uneasiness or anxiety in the minds of some non-official members as to whether the omission of the word 'public' would necessarily take us to a private or a secret inquiry. We need not commit the Government to the word 'public'; but let it be distinctly understood that the inquiry should be a free and independent inquiry with the object of ascertaining truth and let it be carried out by such means as would attain that effect."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"There should be no misunderstanding. If you omit the word 'public' you omit the word 'public.' You cannot have both ways. Otherwise, it would not be in order and I cannot put it to the Council. If you omit the word 'public' you omit the word, if you keep the word 'public' you keep the word. The records of this Council are kept for years hence and our successors will read the results. I must say that if you omit the word, you must omit it, or if you retain it, you retain it."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I am pointing out that there need be no misapprehension or misconception; even if we agree about the omission of the word 'public' it does not mean that the inquiry is to be secret or that we commit ourselves to that view. It need not be public in the sense that it is to be a sort of judicial inquiry where persons are subject to examination and cross-examination. But the inquiry will be open so as to enable persons to know what it is and to make representations. All that I wish to remind this Council before I sit down is this: When we agree—I am not going to fight about the word 'public,' I am going to accept the amendment—to the omission of the word 'public,' let us not leave the impression that we commit ourselves to a secret inquiry where no one will have an opportunity of understanding what takes place. It is with that understanding that I do not oppose the amendment. I have no objection to the omission of the word 'public.' I hope, that in working it out, the Government will see that the public are taken into confidence in the selection of the persons who are to conduct this inquiry. Much has been said in this Council about Dr. Slater and Mr. Patro, and views have been expressed whether they are the best persons. I do not wish to make any suggestions as to whether it is to be conducted by the one or the other; but before this amendment is put to the vote, I think it is necessary to request Government to select persons who will command the confidence of the public in conducting such an inquiry and to see that it is conducted by persons with the real object of finding out the truth and without any pre-conceived ideas one way or the other. Let it be a free and independent inquiry and let us all get at the truth. That is all that I wish to say as regards the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"I should like the amendment to be put to vote."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"I want one information with reference to the amendment. Government accepted a resolution on the 22nd of November 1916, promising to further inquire into the economic condition of South Arcot. May I know what sort of inquiry was then held? The resolution was accepted in this Council promising an inquiry into the economic condition of South Arcot. What sort of inquiry was then held?"

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"The settlement officer was instructed to make further inquiry with special reference to indebtedness. He had already made under the rules, an economic inquiry, but he was asked to make a further inquiry as regards indebtedness."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"What was the nature of the inquiry?"

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"I suppose he interrogated the ryots in typical villages as to how far they were indebted and attempted to check their statements by going into registers where the mortgages would be registered and generally by a personal inquiry trying to get at the truth. There were subordinates working under him. I am speaking merely at random."

The Hon'ble the Rev. GEORGE PITTENDRIGH:—"Before the amendment is put to the vote, will it not be possible to ascertain the views of the Government on the amendment?"

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"Your Excellency, so far as statistics and ascertained facts are available, we do make an inquiry into the economic condition of each district before resettlement is carried out. In South Arcot, for instance, inquiry was made into the registered statistics of lease-deeds, lease values, sale values and into the question of improved means of communication, railways, rent-rolls, that is, the rents which the ryotwari holders get from tenants, the population, coercive processes issued for raising revenue, wells, the rates of wages and so on. That inquiry is made; but we do not make an inquiry into what apparently is in the minds of most Honourable Members, such things as domestic budgets. We do not make any attempt, as a rule, to find out how much a man's income is, how much his wages are and whether he gets a living wage. But in certain circumstances, we have made such an inquiry. Mr. Gray has made that inquiry and the report has been laid upon the table. I would like to ask Honourable Members interested in this matter this question; "here is Mr. Gray's report as to the condition of the labouring classes in Chingleput, South Arcot

Tanjore and Malabar which gives a very large amount of information; what are we to do next? where does it lead us?" That is the question which the Hon'ble Mr. Fraser suggested as being a very difficult one, to know what the next step is to be. Government have instituted inquiries to provide housesites in one of the districts for the depressed and the labouring classes and there appears a great deal of opposition to this interference between the owner of the land and his employees. Here is an economic inquiry which Honourable Members want with regard to the labouring classes in that district. Their wage is very low. The Hon'ble Mr. Fraser pointed out last year that there was ample margin between the price at which things sell and at which things are produced. Why do not they get a fair wage? The Hon'ble Mr Rama Ayyangar says that 65 or 75 per cent of the population are agriculturists, not agriculturist landowners; he must therefore mean the labouring classes and he says that they do not get a full meal. Why do they not get a full meal,—because the land-owning classes do not pay them enough. If it is true that they do not get a full meal, I venture to think that it is because the land-owner will not pay them a real wage, but binds them over by all sorts of unfair stipulations. They give them some advance and so that the labourers cannot leave the land unless they repay the advance. Articles have appeared in newspapers that they are turned into a sort of slaves tied to the soil. And then the Honourable Member comes to this Council and throws it in our teeth that the labourer does not get enough wages. It has nothing to do with the Government. It concerns the land-owning classes If the labourers do not get fair wages, it is the mistake of the land-owning classes. Suppose an inquiry proves that it is so, what can the Government do to remedy it? Only education can teach these men to rebel against servitude of this kind. Servitude is popular with the land-owning people. I have seen articles that appeared in the press showing this is what the landowner wants with the labouring class. Here is a specimen; 'It is notorious that these servants are hardly amenable to any sort of discipline and the employer must perforce be satisfied with the slip shod work performed by the employees. Labourers stop away or strike work at their sweet will and pleasure and the village community is so badly constructed that there is nothing of social or moral pressure that can be invoked against the delinquent.' That means that we must have co-operation sometimes to coerce the labourer to stay in the village and work at the wage which the landowner will give him. Yet the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar talks exactly as though the inquiry proposed was an inquiry into the case of the landowners. The Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar on the other side of the house says that it is a most important thing to see what Government taxation has to do with it and what the taxation on the agricultural labourer is. Taxation is on the landowner. It is not on the labourer. Thus the Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar wants an inquiry into the pressure of the land-tax under the guise of this resolution. Thus every sort of grievance is trotted out. I am afraid, if we agree to the Hon'ble Mr. Pittendrigh's amendment, we should be producing entirely useless results, or results which will mislead this Council. We could accept the Hon'ble Mr. Pittendrigh's proposal and order our Revenue officers to make more careful inquiries into the agricultural condition of the country. But I do not think that is what the Honourable Members desire. They want an itinerant body, a Board for collecting information, going from district to district collecting information and, it is said, settling the matter once and for all—as though we can settle economic questions once and for all! The record, it is said, should be perfect,—as if any such record could be perfect! We should be misleading the Council if we accepted the amendment. I should be very glad if a really scientific inquiry into the economic condition of the agriculturist population by an impartial observer could be carried on in any way rather than that the Government should undertake to do it by a Board and that the Collector should notify the villages. I really think that it is better for the Government not to accept the amendment. While we shall be delighted to have an inquiry made by a qualified influential investigator, it is not the function of Government to make this inquiry; it has never been done in any part of the world and therefore we must rely upon those who are students of economics in the dry light of science to carry out these investigations and Hon'ble Members should not ask officials who must be always likely to be charged with being committed to a particular point of view to undertake this duty

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I now put the amendment."

The amendment was put and carried.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I have still to put the amendment as a substantive motion before this house."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"My Lord, I did not clearly understand the difficulty of the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew which he indicated in his closing observations. He referred to what the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar said as regards agricultural labourers, but I believe it is the object of my Hon'ble Friend Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao and also Mr. Venkatapati Raju that this inquiry should be conducted in regard to the economic condition of the agricultural classes by which I understand those who own lands and not agricultural labourers. It is true that Mr. Gray's report has been referred to incidentally to point out the value of a report conducted by an officer who had special knowledge of a subject of this kind and who was assisted by his officers."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"I venture to remind the Honourable Member that the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao in moving the resolution particularly said that the word 'agriculturists' includes five classes: cultivating and non-cultivating landholders, cultivating and non-cultivating tenants and agricultural labourers: that is the whole issue."

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The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—"May I ask, Your Excellency, whether the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew wishes to limit the inquiry in any way to any one of these five classes? There is no good of pointing out difficulties in the way in which the resolution has been framed or in what has been said in support of the resolution. If it is the object of the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew that good results would ensue by limiting the inquiry to two or three classes mentioned by the Honourable Mover, he may say so; but I really do not understand the Honourable Member's attitude when he says that the question is confused by the arguments addressed by the various speakers. I would request the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew to specifically state to the Council whether he is willing to undertake an inquiry with regard to agricultural land-owning classes, both tenantry and those who actually cultivate their own lands, leaving agricultural labourers outside. Is he willing to undertake an inquiry of that sort leaving the agricultural labourers outside that inquiry?"

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW :—"On the whole, it seemed to me better that the Government should decline to undertake an inquiry and that we should leave it to private enterprise, to a private scientific investigator to take up the work."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—"I quite see that now."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR :—"Your Excellency, I wish to oppose this resolution as it stands now. I congratulate the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew on the very frank way in which he has taken the Council into his confidence with reference to his attitude as regards any inquiry that might be undertaken. He says that the Government have made such inquiries already for the purpose of re-settlement. We say that we are not satisfied with it, we say that it is behind the back of the people and that is the reason why we ask for a public inquiry into this matter; and unless there is going to be a public inquiry into the condition of agriculturists, where they are land-owning agriculturists, I do not see what object is served or gained by my Honourable Friends in this Council getting Government to make another inquiry and let another report be added to the already voluminous records when the land-owning classes are already accused of so many iniquities. The land-owning classes plead 'not guilty' to that charge and we say that that charge is made on the findings collected behind their back by persons who have not got a judicial mood. Therefore, we ask that a public inquiry should be made in which both aspects of the question will be thoroughly threshed out. I, therefore, oppose the resolution for the reasons I have stated."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—"Your Excellency, when the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew grew furious, I thought he was going to hold some inquiry into the condition of the labourers at least. It was curious for me to hear that the Government would not undertake any inquiry, and that it must be left to private enterprise. I really do not know if the conditions of the inhabitants of the province ought not to be understood full well and if the matter is to be left there. It was said as though simply because there was somebody writing in the papers about the duties of the labourers and about the masters employing those labourers, we should come to the conclusion that we should never give a verdict in favour of the land-holder. I challenge the Government in this matter that we should be prepared to do as much for the labourer as the Government themselves. I for one shall not shrink from it and the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew may rest assured that if it comes to the question of the Government undertaking the remedies needed to improve the economic condition of these men, there shall not be on this side of the Council any opposition to it. It was my Hon'ble Friend Mr. Ramachandra Rao who made the suggestion that there should be assignments made to poorer classes and it was another person that made the suggestion that these sites should be acquired for the people. We have been trying hard to see that elementary education spreads sufficiently all round. It is wrong on the part of the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew to have suggested that Honourable Members who have spoken on this inquiry did so with some motive behind. What the Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar said was that an inquiry of that kind might give him some position to take, but that is no reason why the Government ought not to know what the position of the inhabitants is. My Lord, I thought the Government were practically accepting the original course of the resolution. It was more or less said that the question was only a question whether the inquiry is to be public or not. I really do not know whether if the Government decide to make an inquiry, it may be an inquiry to the same in which we wish to make it public. It is against the unanimous wish of all the members on this side, that there should be some inquiry into the condition of the agriculturists. I submit, my Lord, any amount of angry words apart, it is patent that we are here to do our duty and that we shall do our duty to the best of our power and any amount of statement on one side or another will not improve the condition. We shall be quite willing to see that the economic condition of the people improves as much as the Government themselves want."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATH'A MUDALIYAR :—"Your Excellency, I only wish to say just a word. I wish the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew had come to that decision about the landholder not paying adequately to the agricultural labourer, after the inquiry which he has been gracious enough to hold out to us. I certainly never even suggested that there is anything improper in the way in which the Government are dealing with the land-owning classes.

(Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar ; the Hon'ble Sir Fairlee Barber ; the President ; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.) [4TH APRIL 1918.

I never suggested that. But inasmuch as the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew has clearly and openly said that the whole difficulty arises, merely because the landowner does not pay a fair and reasonable wage to the agricultural labourer, I wish in this connexion also to point out that the land-owning classes, if it is necessary to point it out, pay the agricultural labourer, at least 90 per cent of them, if I am not mistaken, under the sharing system, under a system under which produce is shared between the landowner and the agricultural labourer. I may also assure this Council that under that sharing system, more than 30 to 40 per cent of the total produce goes to the agricultural labourer. I may assure this Council that that is the position right through in all the districts so far as the agricultural land-owners and the agricultural labourers are concerned. I may also point out that, according to their own admission, Government are taking away 60 per cent of the net profit, the net return from every land. We may think that they are taking more. When that is the situation, I challenge the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew to point out any occupation in which 40 per cent of the gross produce is being paid as wages to the labourer. I challenge the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew to point out any occupation in which that amount is being taxed as wages by the labourer. With these remarks, I am still in support of the amended resolution put forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Pittendrigh and I assure the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew that the landowner is the last man to be afraid of such an inquiry ; on the other hand, he would gladly welcome it, because it would clearly show to men of the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew's views that the truth is absolutely otherwise."

The Hon'ble Sir FAIRLEE BARBER :—" Your Excellency, I would not take up the time of the Council. I have been listening to this debate carefully, but I have heard nothing from the Government to make me vote against this resolution. I have heard the last speech and the two speeches made by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar which made me ponder before I give my vote. I am really surprised at some things that he said. I would ask Government to state clearly the arguments, any definite and logical arguments, why the inquiry asked for could not be granted."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" I must remind the Honourable Gentleman that the Council has decided against a public inquiry, after a full discussion and that subject is really not open to further discussion. It is open to the Hon ble Sir Alexander Cardew to explain to the Honourable Gentleman what he means."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—" Will Your Excellency let me make a few remarks ?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" You have a right."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—" With Your Excellency's permission.

" Your Excellency reminded me while I was making some remarks on the amendment that the wording of the resolution was more important than the views entertained by individual members as to the nature of the inquiry. I would request Honourable Members of this House to consider that aspect of it. I am glad the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew made his position clear when he opposed the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Pittendrigh. It only shows that he understands the nature of the inquiry which is being suggested by the non-official members. Therefore my Hon'ble Friend Mr. Ranga Achariyar need not, after hearing the reply of the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew, record his vote against the resolution. All that we have to see is whether we think it reasonable or not that there should be an inquiry into the economic condition. This Council by adopting this amendment has expressed itself in favour of it. When the Executive Government begin to consider in what form effect is to be given to this resolution, there would be time enough to consider further details ; but at present I request Honourable Members of this Council to consider the wording of this resolution and not to be carried away either by the remarks made by one speaker or another and not to consider whether the remarks made by one gentleman can be approved or cannot be approved. I particularly request my Hon'ble Friend Sir Fairlee Barber, who said that he had again to ponder over the remarks of some Honourable Member, not to waver. We have nothing to do with individual remarks. There is the wording of the resolution which is clear and distinct. If the resolution is acceptable, it is our duty to vote for it."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" If the Hono rable Gentleman means to suggest that it is open to the Government to make this inquiry public or private, it is not open to him to say that. The decision has been against a public inquiry."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S KRISHNA RAO :—" I quite understand it."

The Hon'ble Mr. GORDON FRASER :—" Your Excellency, when I spoke in favour of the resolution, I spoke under the impression that the resolution had been put forward for the good of the labourers, but after listening to the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar in which he contends that the labourers are paid so well, it seems to me that there is no need for the resolution and inquiry. If the labourers are taking 40 per cent of the produce of the land, the impression I had earlier in the debate disappears entirely."

The resolution as amended was then put and lost.

4TH APRIL 1918.] *(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)*

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao called for a division which was taken with the following result:—

For	*Against*
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao,	The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew,
" Mr. P. Siva Rao.	" Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achariyar.
" " K. Rama Ayyangar.	" Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai.
" " B. Venkatapati Raju.	" Mr. A. R. Knapp.
" the Rev. George Pittendrigh.	" " L. Davidson.
" Mr. K. Sadasiva Bhat.	" " A. Butterworth.
" Diwan Bahadur K. Suryanarayanamurthi Naydu.	" " L. E. Buckley.
" Rao Bahadur Annamalai Chettiyar.	" " M. E. Couchman.
" the Zamindar of Serugada.	" " C. G. Todhunter.
" the Zamindar of Palavaram.	" Muhammad Aziz-ud-din Husain Sahib Bahadur.
" the Raja of Ramnad.	" Lieut.-Col. Giffard.
" Diwan Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiyar.	" Mr. T. Richmond.
" Yaqub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.	" " T. Ranga Achariyar.
" Mr. A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar.	" " J. H. Stone.
" " K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.	" the Prince of Arcot.
" " A. Suryanarayana Rao.	" Mr. S. B. Murray.
" " A. S. Krishna Rao.	" the Advocate-General.
" Sir Francis Spring.	" Mr Gillman.
" Sir Fairlie Barber.	" " W. J. J. Howley.
" Mr. Gordon Fraser	" " R. A. Graham.
" " C. H. Higginbotham.	
" the Most Rev. John Aelen.	

The resolution was then declared carried, 22 being for and 20 against.

RESOLUTION *RE* WORKING OF THE CRIMINAL TRIBES ACT III OF 1911.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I have the honour to move—

'XVI. This Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to direct an inquiry as to the working of the Criminal Tribes Act III of 1911 in the Presidency.'

"Your Excellency, let me draw the attention of Honourable Members of this Council to the Criminal Tribes Act passed in 1911 and the rules framed under it by Your Excellency's Government in 1912. It was passed, under exceptional circumstances, to bring under control the various criminal tribes in the country, to prevent any possible mischief by them, to require them to notify their residences from time to time to restrict their movements and thus to restore peace throughout the country. There are some provisions in this Act which require that upon a notification issued by the Government 'the District Magistrate shall publish a notice in the prescribed manner at the place where the register is to be made and at such other places as he may think fit calling upon all the members of such criminal tribe, or of such part thereof as is directed to be registered,—

'(*a*) to appear at a time and place therein specified before a person appointed by him in this behalf;

'(*b*) to give to that person such information as may be necessary to enable him to make the register; and

'(*c*) to allow their finger-impressions to be recorded:

Provided that the District Magistrate may exempt any individual member of such criminal tribe or part thereof from registration.'

"It is true that the District Magistrate is given a discretion to exempt any individual member from such registration. It is also provided as per section 7 of the Act that after the register has been placed in the hands of the Superintendent of Police it must be done in the same manner after notice is issued for that purpose. Then there are other provisions of the Act restricting the movement of these criminal tribes and I wish particularly to draw the attention of this Council to section 12—

'If, on the consideration of any such report, the Governor-General in Council is satisfied—

'(*a*) that it is expedient to restrict the movements of such criminal tribe, or to settle it in a place of residence; and

(b) that the manner by which it is proposed that such criminal tribe shall earn its living are adequate.

'He may authorise the local Government to publish in the local official gazette a notification declaring that such criminal tribe shall be restricted in its movements to the area specified or shall be settled in the place of residence specified and the local Government may publish a notification accordingly.'

"Then come the various provisions of the Act giving power to the local Government to frame rules and prescribing punishments for offences committed under the Act. It would be found from a perusal of sections 21 to 25 of the Act that the punishments suggested are somewhat harsh and drastic; and that even for a violation of the rules framed under the Act, and that for mere intention to commit an offence also, punishments have been provided under the Act. I shall particularly draw the attention of the Council to section 24:—

'Whoever, being a registered member of any criminal tribe is found in any place under such circumstances as to satisfy the Court—

(a) that he was about to commit, or aid in the commission of theft, or robbery, or

(b) that he was waiting for an opportunity to commit theft or robbery,

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.'

"This section makes him liable to punishment up to three years' imprisonment if the Court is satisfied that he is about to commit or aid in the commission of an offence of theft or robbery, or that he is waiting for an opportunity to commit theft or robbery. Let Honourable Members of this Council consider for a while as to the standard of evidence which may be required to enable the Court to come to the conclusion that a man was about to commit theft or was waiting for an opportunity to do so. It is more or less a question of intention and it is impossible for any Court presided over by mortals to come to a satisfactory conclusion on that matter. Such drastic provisions also, it is not open to this Council to revise. But when we consider the manner in which this Act has been worked ever since it came into existence, it is necessary to bear in mind certain figures affecting this question. We find that rules were framed in 1912 and we have got the information available in the reports issued by the Police Department from 1913 upwards. In 1913 the number of persons that have been registered under the Act is 5,734. That being the first year, there were not many prosecutions launched in the course of that year. In 1914 as many as 16,256 persons were registered under the Act and the number of convictions was 614. In 1915 you find that the number of persons registered is 3,856 and the number of convictions is 1,008. In 1916, the latest year for which figures are available, we find the number of persons registered is 3,476 and the number of convictions 1,323. I need not detain the Council long by referring to figures showing the number of cases tried and the number of cases in which persons were acquitted, because it will be clear that in most of these cases persons were convicted. It is in a very small percentage of cases that they succeeded in obtaining acquittals. As to the way in which, in the earlier stages of registration, the Act was being worked, it was being worked by officers of the Police Department, whose duty it is to take them before the magistrates and see that the necessary formalities are complied with. It is not ordinarily possible for there being any elaborate or satisfactory inquiry about the nature or the character of these persons. It is only to guard against some irregularities or errors or omissions that provisions have been made that the District Magistrate can exempt particular persons or make alterations in the register. Seeing that from the time these rules have been framed and published—there have been a number of persons who have been registered under the Act—seeing that it is not possible to have a proper machinery to check and scrutinise the antecedents of these criminal tribes, it is, I believe, reasonable to ask that a proper inquiry should be made as to the method of registration, as to the possible check and scrutiny that has been carried on for the purpose and generally as to the way in which the Act is being worked.

"Coming to the question of criminal prosecutions, I would inform the Council, that in such cases, where they cannot be ordinarily defended by counsel, the only persons that can present these cases before them are the police officers and the only witnesses that can be examined are police officers. Unless a satisfactory inquiry is made, we cannot be satisfied with the result. There have been a number of prosecutions and a number of convictions, because it is a special Act intended for a special purpose to control persons with criminal tendencies. It is, I believe, necessary that, time after time, stock is taken of the manner in which this Act is being worked, either in the matter of registration or in the way in which prosecutions are going on. I tried to know by means of a question put by me at this meeting whether we can arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as to the number of cases tried in the various districts in the Presidency and the number of cases defended by vakils, the number of cases in which witnesses were examined for the prosecution and for the defence and the number of cases in which police officers were examined. My experience is limited to the district wherefrom I come and there have been a number of cases there. There is no one to defend them; notice is given ordinarily to the Public Prosecutor in the case of appeals; and he is called upon to explain, and then the Judge decides in the best manner that he can. In most cases that came to my knowledge the only witnesses examined were police officers and there is no possibility of testing their statements."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"Would the Honourable Member like the Government to get information from the District Judges."

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The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"As regards registration, it is better that reference is made to all the district officers to make a careful scrutiny in the matter of registration and to send reports from time to time as to the way in which the persons are brought up. As to the number of prosecutions I suggest that a reference be made to the Sessions Judges who are disposing of some of these appeals. They are the now best fitted persons to give an opinion regarding the working of the Act on the criminal side."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Your Excellency, I second this resolution. Some time back I was under the impression that the Criminal Tribes Act was working very well and even now I am not prepared to say that it works anything ill; but the inquiry asked for seems to be necessary. I have had to speak to the District Superintendent of Police and the Collector in connexion with one of the criminal tribes in Madura and they were very sympathetic. There was considerable attention paid to representations made. The real fact was that a number of people who had almost given up the thieving habits were sought to be registered and there was considerable commotion in the Tirumangalam taluk. These people, after the co-operative credit movement has been started amongst them, had considerably shaken off their thieving habits and there were no people of that kind at all who had recourse to these habits; but it was very difficult to distinguish between those who had recourse to these habits and those who had not. However, by some arrangement it was possible to get over the crisis which might otherwise have happened. There must be some inquiry made and opinions of Collectors taken as to how best notification might be made, as to how the people may be guided so that they may know how the Act can be worked. My present feeling is that an inquiry of this sort will work considerable good and help to work the Act itself."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"Your Excellency, I have been very agreeably surprised at the limited nature of the inquiry which the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao desires. I had come here prepared with full information about criminal settlements from the year 1912 and to answer all questions; but I now find that what the Honourable Gentleman asks for is that we should look into two things, the manner in which registration has been performed and whether in regard to convictions the criminal procedure that has been adopted against these tribes has been correct. With regard to registration, I would like to mention that a case for a criminal tribe has to be justified to Government by reports from the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police as to the criminality of the tribe, giving information about the convictions of every member of it and as a result of those reports, Government consider whether the tribe should be notified or not. They notify a tribe only when the criminality is such as to justify the Government in believing that the tribe is addicted to the systematic commission of non-bailable offences. Still, possibly there is some chance of people getting into settlements who properly ought not to be sent there. I am quite prepared to ask District Magistrates to go through registers of these settlements, together with the District Superintendent to find out if there are persons who should be exempted. Similarly with regard to convictions, I am not prepared to say that there has been no undue hardship or improper convictions. It is quite possible in the present circumstances that there is and I undertake to make inquiries, and to ascertain the opinion of District Judges as to how the Criminal Tribes Act has been generally worked. I quite welcome the suggestion of the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao and the Government are prepared to adopt it. Under these circumstances, I hope he will not press his resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"I do not press it."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was then withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* NON-OFFICIAL VISITORS TO CRIMINAL SETTLEMENTS.

The next resolution on the agenda asked for the appointment of non-official visitors for the various criminal settlements.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"If Your Excellency will permit me, I wish to say on this point that the position in regard to the appointment of non-official visitors and the position of the organizations or the societies which are in charge of criminal settlements is not exactly the same as jails. For, whereas jails are under the control of Government, the societies that are working these settlements are private societies. Still, I feel sure that the suggestion is made in a proper spirit of endeavouring to give every help and I think that the societies will hold that view also. On behalf of Government I would undertake to do my best to get them to accept this proposal about non-official visitors. Therefore, subject to these considerations Government are prepared to accept this resolution."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The resolution will be accepted. In some cases, you want official visitors."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"Under the rules framed I may point out that the managers cannot refuse, if the Government make the suggestion."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"The rules require looking into. Government will make the suggestion."

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.) [4TH APRIL 1918.

The following resolution was put and agreed to :—

'XVII. This Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to appoint non-official visitors for the various criminal settlements in the Presidency.'

RESOLUTION *RE* ASSIGNMENT OF PORTION OF THE EXCISE REVENUE TO LOCAL BODIES.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" Your Excellency, I have the honour to move :—

'XVIII. This Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to assign the whole or a definite portion of the Provincial share of the excise revenue to local bodies.'

" So far as this question is concerned, I am confident there cannot be much difference of opinion either between the Government on the one side or the non-official Members of this house on the other. The first question which this resolution raises is about the resources of local bodies being in a very unsatisfactory condition. This question was considered by the Decentralization Commission about ten years ago and they examined various persons acquainted with the existing state of affairs, and several Indian administrators also pointed out that under the present circumstances, the resources of local bodies are quite inadequate to enable them to discharge their functions in anything like a satisfactory manner. Persons like Sir Herbert Risley, Sir John Jenkins and Sir James Meston gave evidence before the Commission pointing out in unmistakable terms that steps ought to be taken for improving the resources of local bodies. The Decentralization Commission also came to the same conclusion and made certain suggestions to increase the resources of these bodies. They no doubt created a difference between the treatment to be accorded to municipalities and the treatment to be accorded to local boards. In the case of local boards, they pointed out that a definite addition should be made to their revenues amounting to about 25 per cent ; but in the case of municipalities, they pointed out that as there was some scope for taxation, Government may step in aid of these municipalities, where large schemes for sanitation and water supply are under contemplation. With that difference they suggested that the resources of local bodies ought to be improved and placed on as satisfactory a footing as possible.

" There is no doubt that Your Excellency's Government have, in settling the financial relations with the Government of India, been pointing out as often as possible the unsatisfactory nature of the grants from the Government of India to the Local Government. It has been pointed out on several previous occasions that the system of doles from the Imperial Government is very unsatisfactory, is demoralising in character, is calculated to lead to wasteful expenditure and is likely to lead the most clamorous amongst them to get as much as possible. Those were the remarks made by some members of Your Excellency's Government some years ago. The same remarks apply with equal force or with even greater force to the relations between the Local Government and the local bodies. It is true that, as far as funds are available, the local Government make grants in aid of local bodies ; but these doles given, according to the funds available from time to time, have not enabled them to have comprehensive schemes worked out in the course of several years and have, in some cases, I must say, led to wasteful expenditure and prevented them from discharging their functions in as satisfactory a manner as possible. When we are agreed so far, the point now for consideration is in what manner the resources of local bodies are to be augmented or improved. No doubt, suggestions were made as to whether other forms of taxation cannot be thought of and whether it is not possible either for the municipalities or the local boards to think of other means of increasing their revenues. That question has been under consideration. The municipalities and local boards throughout the Presidency were required to send up their suggestions as to the means of augmenting their resources. They passed resolutions and communicated them to Government. I believe those resolutions have all been analysed and carefully considered, and probably effect will be given to the suggestions in the framing of the Local Boards and Municipalities Acts But a careful consideration of these resolutions will show that, after all, notwithstanding the anxiety of these local bodies to improve their resources to the extent possible, notwithstanding their anxiety to have additional powers of taxation in some respects, there is not much margin thereby left for any large income. I do not know if, in the preparation of this Bill, the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar has calculated what possible income might be realized if the suggestions made by the local bodies for having a terminal tax here or for altering a tax there were adopted. So far as I have been able to see, they cannot go far towards improving the condition of these local bodies even if some of the suggestions are accepted. It is also a matter for inquiry as to what additional scope there is for additional taxation in some of these rural areas and that problem has to be solved as early as possible.

" This resolution suggests that the Government will be pleased to assign to these local bodies either a whole or a definite share of the Provincial share of the excise revenue. It will be found that in this request I am strengthened by the opinions of the municipalities and the local

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boards which are already before the Government. Various municipalities suggested in resolutions communicated to the Government that a portion of the excise revenue, if not the whole of it, might be assigned to them to enable them to discharge their functions. Some municipalities suggested that there should be power of surcharge upon abkari revenue. Several district boards suggested that they should be given a portion of the excise revenue in order to enable them to discharge their functions. I request the Government to consider whether it is not reasonable that a definite share of this item of revenue is handed over to the local bodies instead of the fluctuating doles given by the Government now and then. As to the principle, there cannot be any difference of opinion.

"I may also draw the attention of Honourable Members of this Council with regard to the question of policy. It was carefully considered when there was a conference at Bombay; and they made definite suggestions on those lines. It was a conference consisting of several leading officials and non-officials of the Presidency, the proceedings of which were opened by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. They made definite suggestions as to the manner in which their resources could be improved. They definitely stated therein that one of the means of strengthening their resources was that one of the growing sources of revenue should be made over to them. This is what the report says:—

'(1) *Fixed shares of the Provincial Revenues.*—This follows the system obtaining for the division of Imperial and Provincial taxation. That system is based on the theory that the provinces should be given an interest in the development of a particular revenue and in the economy of expenditure on that account. We do not consider, however, that in regard to the revenues proposed, viz., land revenue, income-tax, excise and forest, the district councils can assist either towards economy or development; and these advantages cannot be looked for from the selection of these particular revenues for partnership. We do however for certain reasons which will appear hereafter recommend a share of the excise and land revenues.'

"Even official members of the Bombay Government added notes to the effect that a portion of the excise revenue might with advantage be handed over to these local bodies. Even while distributing the grants, your Excellency's Government have remarked that the present system is not satisfactory but that we must make the best of it under the circumstances. While referring to the grants made to local bodies, it is stated in the Revised Financial Statement 'the subject of grants to local bodies is one in which many members of this Council feel keen interest as the list of resolutions shows. I cannot say that the system of doles from Provincial to Local funds which at present prevails is one which can be regarded with unmixed satisfaction. It fails in the essential requisites of certainty and regularity, and there can be little doubt that before long some radical revision of the fiscal system obtaining in this respect must be made. For the present, however, we must do the best we can with the existing method.'

"Then in the case of the district boards it is pointed out that a definite grant has been made though that is not possible in the case of municipalities. Therefore it is clear that, to the extent to which I suggest, a definite item of revenue should be handed over to local bodies, there cannot be any serious difference of opinion.

"The only point which I wish to refer to is this: as to why I suggest excise revenue among others for being assigned to local bodies. So far as excise revenue is concerned, whether we consider the system prevailing in this country or in other countries it is a local item of revenue; it is realized in the local areas, and it can, therefore, be appropriately utilized for local bodies. The second point is: if in any item of revenue, either a whole or a definite share has to be granted to local bodies, it must be an item which fetches some substantial sum. The only items of revenue that deserve consideration are land revenue and excise, both of which are divided. So far as land revenue is concerned, it may be suggested that it will be surrendering a very large amount of revenue which might be necessary for purposes of general administration. Any other item, if taken into consideration, will fetch very little income; and local bodies will be placed in a worse position than now, because the grants they get from time to time are much more than the revenues which can be assigned by that means. So far as excise revenue is concerned, there has been an increase in it in this province more than in any other province in India. I believe every province compares very unfavourably with ours if the development of this revenue is taken into consideration. It has been steadily going up with the result that according to the revised estimate, the excise revenue as per the Budget Estimate for 1918-19 is Rs. 416·28 lakhs and the Provincial share is Rs. 208·14 lakhs.

"Therefore, it is clear that when we are agreed that it gives substantial help for the discharge of local functions, this is an item of revenue which should be handed over to local bodies to enable them to discharge their functions. With these remarks, I commend the resolution and I hope there will not be any difficulty whatever in your Excellency's Government viewing this resolution in the spirit in which it has been proposed and meeting it as far as possible."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARYAR:—"Your Excellency, I have great pleasure in seconding this resolution. The idea is not at all new. So far as the City of Madras is concerned, under the Act of 1878, the Corporation have the right to grant licences and make revenue from that item for the purpose of augmenting the resources of the Corporation and that was taken away from the Corporation and in exchange a paltry sum of a few thousands is being granted to the Corporation. By that Act, the Corporation has been deprived of a very valuable source of revenue which has been growing and which is bound to grow so long as we have that

(Mr. Ranga Achariyar; Sir Alexander Cardew; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; the President.) [4TH APRIL 1918.

item of revenue. By making such a grant of a fixed proportion out of this growing revenue, the local bodies will be very greatly helped indeed and Government will not be troubled with frequent appeals for help. In this connexion I may mention that the present financial state of the Corporation is in a very low condition and we are trying our level best to get as much as we can from the Government, but the Government are turning a deaf ear to our appeals and we are unable even to buy the necessary motor-lorries for attending to the sanitation of the town. To such a depth of poverty have we been reduced. I therefore propose that without sacrificing much on the part of the Government, if they will make a fixed proportion of the grant, a fixed proportion out of this revenue to the local bodies, it will be very good indeed. The Corporation would welcome it and it would be merely restoring to the Corporation a privilege, a source of valuable revenue which they had. That fact only shows that this is a source of revenue which is an eminently local one and pertaining to local bodies; and therefore the Government, by accepting this resolution, would be restoring to local bodies a right which is recognized as belonging to them. I therefore second this resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao has already read to the Council an extract from my memorandum in the Revised Financial Statement which says that, so far as this system of doles is concerned, I am quite in sympathy with the objects of the Honourable Mover of this resolution. But when we come to the terms of the resolution, it is obviously one thing to say that the present system is bad and another thing to say how it has to be altered. Roughly, the total revenues of the province are, according to the Budget Estimate for 1918-19, 815 lakhs. Of that, Excise comes to no less than 208 lakhs or one-fourth of the total Provincial revenues. If we are to make over the whole of the excise revenue to local bodies, we shall be 208 lakhs short in our budget and with no margin, because we are spending within 3 lakhs of our total receipts. We shall have to cut tremendously somewhere, probably the whole of education. Therefore, to transfer the whole of the excise revenues to local bodies would be obviously impossible. There is no doubt that we can transfer some part of it. Doles which are given to local bodies amount to the formidable sum of Rs. 73 lakhs a year on the average. But a large portion of that is obtained from Imperial revenues. It would not be safe, therefore, to say that by merely transferring 73 lakhs from Provincial funds, and doing away with doles, we shall leave Provincial revenues quite unimpaired because a large proportion of the 73 lakhs we receive in the shape of doles from the Imperial Government. The Honourable Member who brought forward this resolution does not, I hope, expect the Government to accept it as a step to be taken at once. I will draw the attention of the Council to the statements made by Sir William Meyer recently in the Imperial Council. This is what Sir William Meyer said on the 8th of March:—

'We have got under consideration, in connexion with the scheme of constitutional reforms, the future relations—financial as well as other relations—of local bodies, Provincial Governments and the Government of India, and till we have determined what these relations will be, obviously we cannot go in for large commitments based on the existing system.'

"A few days later in the month of March, he again said: 'It is necessary to advance very materially in the separation of Imperial and Provincial finances, so that the Provincial Governments can get more real financial powers than they have hitherto obtained.'

"He accepted the resolution which said that the Government of India should consider the question of wholly provincializing land revenue. Thus the Council will observe that the whole matter is in a state of uncertainty as to the future. The whole question of the Provincial Government's financial powers is under discussion and when that is settled I hope it will be possible to do something to improve the position of local finance. Whether it should take the form of giving a share of the excise revenue or some other revenue remains a matter for consideration. But I am sure the Honourable Member will agree that it will be quite premature now for the Government to speculate. We do not know what our future is going to be; and until we know that, it would be impossible to bind ourselves to make over any portion of our excise revenue to local bodies. I hope before long something will be settled about Provincial finance and then we shall have to take up local finance and improve its position."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"Am I to understand that the difficulty in accepting the resolution is in the use of the word 'whole'?"

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"In the uncertainty of our future position."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"Your Excellency, so far as this resolution is concerned, I quite appreciate the spirit with which the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew has made his remarks. He has told us that so long as the relations between the Government of India and the Local Governments are not finally settled, it is not possible to give any definite shape; but I believe, if I have understood him properly, that he is agreed about giving a definite share of a growing item of revenue. I believe that he is agreed about that principle."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew has made it perfectly clear that it is impossible for Government to accept this resolution at the present time. The uncertainties of the present conditions and the possible changes and alterations between Imperial and Provincial resources make it quite impossible, as he said very clearly, apart from what it is going to be. He was warmly in favour of doing anything which will give local

4TH APRIL 1918.] *(The President; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Sadasiva Bhat; Mr. Suryanarayana Rao; Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar.)*

bodies a reliable income. We very much desire to do anything to bring about that result. Beyond that it is impossible to go at present. Unfortunately, we cannot accept the Honourable Member's resolution. But that statement would be on record."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"I do not press it."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was then withdrawn.

At this stage the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao suggested an adjournment of the Council.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Will Honourable Gentlemen suggest a forecast of the discussion? We have got to make room for the budget debate. It will generally take rather more than a day. We have Friday and Saturday and we have Monday as well if it will be to the convenience of non-officials to be here. Are any resolutions not likely to be moved?"

The Hon'ble Mr. K. SADASIVA BHAT:—"Your Excellency, I am not going to move resolutions Nos. XXI and XXII."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the following resolutions, of which the Hon'ble Mr. Sadasiva Bhat had given notice, were not moved:—

RESOLUTION *RE* SEARCHES AND SEIZURE OF PROPERTY BY FOREST OFFICERS.

"XXI. That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that orders should be issued requiring forest officers to comply with the requirements of the Criminal Procedure Code in the matter of searches and seizure of property in the detection and investigation of offences."

RESOLUTION *RE* ORGANIZING BEATS IN FOREST DISTRICTS.

"XXII. That Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that steps should be taken to organize periodical beats of forests in jungly districts for the destruction of wild animals."

The Hon'ble Mr A. SUBYANARAYANA RAO PANTULU:—"Your Excellency, I do not propose to move resolution No XXX."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the following resolution of which he had given notice was not moved:—

RESOLUTION *RE* WORKING OF THE MADRAS WATER-CESS ACT, 1865, AND MADRAS LAND ENCROACHMENT ACT, 1905.

"XXX. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a mixed committee of officials and non-officials be formed to inquire into the administration and working of (1) the Madras Water-Cess Act VII of 1865 and the amendments made hitherto, and (2) the Madras Land Encroachment Act III of 1905."

RESOLUTION *RE* COMPOUNDING FEES IN EXCISE CASES.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"If the Hon'ble Mr. Sadasiva Bhat will formally move resolution No. XX, I shall accept it."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. SADASIVA BHAT:—"Your Excellency, I beg to move—

'XX. That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that instructions should be issued in the Salt and Abkari Department that in offence reports forwarded to magistrates the amount of compounding fee, if any, should not be stated.'"

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao seconded the resolution.

The resolution was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"May I ask in regard to resolution No. XIX* whether, in view of the decision that we have come to in the previous resolution, it would not be well to allow that to lie over till we see clearly whether local bodies

* Vide page 494 infra.

will get a portion of the excise revenue. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew has explained the situation in regard to it. We are entirely in sympathy with it; but your claim in regard to the management of the department will depend upon what share you are going to get. Will it not be better to take it up when the other question is taken up?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"If the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar is prepared to assure us that the Government would have no objection to transfer a portion——"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"It is for you to say if you propose to move it."

RESOLUTION *RE* HEADQUARTERS OF THE RAMNAD DISTRICT.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I understand that the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman is willing to accept the resolution, if the Honourable Gentleman would move it formally."

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"I wish to move—that—

'XXXI. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that proposals regarding the location of the headquarters of the Ramnad district be first published before they are taken up for consideration by the Government.'

"I am grateful to the Government for accepting this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr T. Ranga Achariyar seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Mr H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"The Government accept it."

The resolution was then put and agreed to.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Is there any other motion of the same kind?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"We have resolutions Nos. XIX, XXIII, XXIV, XXV, XXVI, XXVII, XXVIII and XXIX. We shall begin the budget debate to-morrow with that understanding."

RESOLUTION *RE* MEDICAL SCHOOL FOR WOMEN AT MADRAS.

The following resolution stood in the name of the Hon'ble Yaqub Hasan Sahib Bahadur:—

"XXIX. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that steps be taken to establish at Madras in the beginning of the year 1919-20 a Medical school exclusively for women."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"Your Excellency, with regard to resolution No. XXIX, I should be able to accept it if the words 'as early as possible' or some indefinite period is substituted for the words 'in the beginning of the year 1919-20'."

The Hon'ble Mr. YAQUB HASAN:—"I shall change the wording into 'at an early date.'"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Government are considering the matter as the Honourable Gentleman knows."

The Hon'ble Mr. YAQUB HASAN:—"Your Excellency, I beg to move—

'This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that steps be taken to establish at Madras at an early date a Medical school exclusively for women.'"

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Ranga Achariyar seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"I accept the resolution."

The resolution was put and agreed to.

The Council then rose for the day to re-assemble on Friday the 5th April at 11 a.m

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary to Government, L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

Proceedings of An Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 9 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Friday, the 5th day of April, 1918.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, *Baron* PENTLAND of Lyth, P.C., G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding.*

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR Avargal, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MUHAMMAD AZIZ-UD-DIN HUSAIN SAHIB Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., I.S.O.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. E. COUCHMAN

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Lieut.-Col. G. G. GIFFARD, C.S.I., I.M.S.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. A. GRAHAM

The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. J. HOWLEY.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. KNAPP.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. R. MURDAY.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR (*Advocate-General*).

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI Avargal, I.S.O.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR.

The Hon'ble the Rev. G. PITTENGRIGH

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SURYANARAYANA RAO PANTULU.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU GARU.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. SADASIVA BHAT.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.

The Hon'ble B. RAJA RAJESWARA SETUPATI *alias* MUTTURAMALINGA SETUPATI Avargal, Raja of Ramnad.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. KUMARAN RAMAN KAVALAPPARA MUPPIL NAYAR.

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR SAHIB Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. GORDON FRASER.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. HIGGINBOTHAM.

The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY KARSONDAS, *Kt.*

The Hon'ble the Most Rev. JOHN ARLEN, D.D.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. ANNAMALAI CHETTIYAR Avargal.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND.

The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING, K.C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur K. R. SURYANARAYANAMURTI NAYUDU GARU.

The Hon'ble Sri SOSHA CHANDRA SINGH DEO, Zamindar of Seregada.

The Hon'ble Raja, RAJA SRI RAVU VENKATA KUMARA KRISHNA RANGA RAO Bahadur, of Bobbili.

The Council re-assembled at 11 a.m when the discussion on resolutions on matters of general public interest was resumed.

RESOLUTION *RE* TRANSFER OF EXCISE ADMINISTRATION TO LOCAL BODIES.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—"Your Excellency, I have the honour to move :—

'XIX. This Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to consider the desirability of transferring to local bodies their powers and duties in the matter of the administration of the Excise Department.'

"I am aware that the consideration of this question will, to a large extent, depend upon the final success of the attempt made as per the previous resolution discussed yesterday. I do not want to suggest that there should be a general transfer of the powers which the Government exercise over the excise department if it is not possible to secure to these local bodies the excise revenue as suggested. But may I inform this Council that there are several directions in which attempts have been made from time to time for transferring to these local bodies the control exercised by the Government over matters affecting the excise department. Though the consideration of the general transfer of the powers or the devolution of these powers will necessarily have to wait for some time, there is absolutely no reason whatsoever for putting off the consideration of the question of the transfer of control on some matters affecting excise to local bodies. It will be remembered that for several years past there have been requests made to Government from time to time about giving larger discretion to local bodies in the matter of fixing the number and location of shops, which has come to be known as local option, and there has been some divergence of opinion between the non-officials on the one side and the Government on the other. It may be remarked that the Excise Committee which went into this question did not go the length of suggesting local option at once ; but may I remind your Excellency's Government that so many changes have taken place during these ten years between the publication of the report of the Excise Committee. Our experience is that, under the present circumstances this document cannot be acted upon, as the standpoint from which they looked at the matter has changed. It is subsequently that consultative and advisory bodies have been constituted in various localities for eliciting the opinions of persons interested in local administration regarding the location of shops. As per instructions issued by the Government of India even in unions throughout the Presidency advisory bodies have been started and the non-official element has been increased, though your Excellency's Government find it difficult to give a non-official majority in these bodies. When that question came up for discussion some time ago, the Hon'ble Mr Rajagopala Achariyar asked why persons should be anxious to have a non-official majority in merely advisory bodies and observed that it was not likely to further the cause of local self-Government and that if these bodies should feel a sense of responsibility, there is no object gained by increasing the strength of advisory bodies.

"At present I wish to take the opportunity of suggesting whether it is not possible for him to give effect to the suggestion underlying this proposal, whether it is not possible for local bodies being conferred larger powers in the matter of fixing the location of shops as is proposed to be done by establishing the licensing board in the City of Madras. A step can be taken in this direction by constituting proper agencies in various rural areas. I for one would suggest that there can be no difficulty whatever in entrusting local bodies with this function. There are several municipalities which have been working satisfactorily and which have attained a fairly proper standard of efficiency in administration ; and they may be entrusted with this important function. In the case of rural areas also the same privileges can be gradually extended. If for any reasons it is found necessary in the initial stages to constitute separate non-official bodies I have no serious objection to it, though I earnestly request the Government to consider first the desirability of giving this power to the existing local bodies. It is only after a proper enquiry that a new machinery and a new organisation is to be thought of in these mufassal areas. I therefore suggest that though the general devolution of powers may be considered sometime later, still improvement can be effected in this matter in other ways."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—"Your Excellency, I would first call attention to the fact that the resolution as moved covers a very much wider ground than what the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao evidently now contemplates. I recognise that after the discussion we have had on the previous resolution the Honourable Member has felt that it would be impolitic to press for the complete control of the administration of the excise department by local bodies which he had evidently at one time contemplated, for the reason that, as long as excise happens to be a branch of the Provincial revenue, and that a very important branch, it is not possible for the Government to divest themselves of all responsibility for its management. On the previous resolution that we had yesterday evening, my Honourable Friend Sir Alexander Cardew indicated to the Council what a large part excise plays in the Provincial administration. Not only does it contribute materially to the Provincial revenues, but as Honourable Members are aware, it is a divided head and we share that branch of revenue with the Government of India. It is therefore a quite difficult question for the Local Government to divest themselves of the responsibility for its management.

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"The resolution before the Council really contemplates a transfer to the local body by the Government of their powers and duties in the matter of the administration of the Excise department. It really means that, when you talk of powers and duties, practically everything that the Government can do and the Government are bound to do must be transferred to the local bodies. Of course a claim like that is out of the question for the Government to accept. I think the Council will agree that it would not be in the public interest that we should have a number of divergent systems of excise administration all over the Province. Honourable Members are no doubt aware that excise includes abkari and opium. The abkari administration of the Province is governed by the Madras Act I of 1886 which provides not only for the establishment and control of revenue, but for the import and export and transport of liquor and intoxicating drugs, for the manufacture, composition and sale of liquor and intoxicating drugs, and for the levy of duties on liquor and intoxicating drugs, and for the grant of licences and so on. If we transfer and localize this whole branch of abkari administration, it would be open to every local body to have its own procedure for import, export, and transport, for licences, for duties and in fact for every one of those matters in regard to which some amount of uniformity is now enforced by the Provincial Government. It will be generally found that when such variations in a matter like excise take place, there would be considerable danger of abuse. I do not know if Honourable Members are aware that even within the limited sphere we have got, there are divergences: where the British territory and a Native State, for example, Mysore, Travancore or Cochin are contermineous, we find that it is difficult—not only the British administration but the Indian Native State administration finds it very difficult to manage the excise administration for the reason that the systems differ. It is also the same thing where you have a French territory adjoining. It will be generally found that some amount of uniformity in regard to the administration, the general lines of excise administration, is absolutely necessary to prevent the occurrence of abuses, but I do not propose, however, to go over that ground, because, as the Honourable Mover has indicated, what he has really in mind is the question of determining the number and location of liquor shops. That is what he is mainly concerned with.

"I rather think that in a question like this it would be more convenient not only to the Government but also to the Council if the Honourable Member had stated with sufficient precision what exactly are the matters of excise administration which he thought could be transferred to local bodies. It would have been possible to subject them to a careful examination and for the Council to come to a conclusion in regard to those proposals. I assume from the speech delivered to-day that what he has got mainly in view is the determination of the number of liquor shops and their location. That being so, he has referred us to what the Excise Committee said long ago, years ago, and he said that that opinion is obsolete. May I invite the attention of the Council to another document of a more recent date from which both the Government as well as the non-official members quote from time to time, the report of the Decentralization Commission. This Commission considered this particular question, their report is a much more recent document than the report of the Excise Committee, and in regard to the functions of municipalities they say in paragraph 817, page 272 :—'The evidence was generally against the extension of municipal functions, it being held that their existing duties were more than most municipalities had the means of discharging efficiently. In this opinion we concur and we disapprove of suggestions made to the effect that municipalities should . . . . . be in any way responsible for executive excise administration. They may, however, be suitably consulted in regard to the number and sites of liquor shops, as laid down by the Government of India in reviewing the Excise Committee's report.' It is this policy which we have been carrying out. The excise advisory committees that we have all over the Province contain not only a certain number of executive officers of the Government, but also members of the local bodies, the municipal chairman and one councillor elected by the council. In addition to that, the local bodies are also consulted, that is to say, not only does the Collector consult the advisory committee but also the local municipality. We have had complaints that this round about procedure means delay, but let that pass. Our present policy is in accordance with the Decentralization Commission's report. I am not one of those who consider that everything that the Decentralization Commission has said is right and we could carry it out. That is not what I say but I do say that their report is a very much later document, and they have advisedly taken that view and that we are acting in accordance with that view.

"But at the same time I confess to a feeling of considerable sympathy with the Honourable Member that the matter of licensing is one in regard to which local bodies should have a considerable share. There is no doubt about it, and the Council is aware that personally I am not particularly enamoured of advisory bodies of any kind. That being so, so far as the City of Madras is concerned, we have abolished the excise advisory committee, and substituted an excise licensing board. I have reason to believe that that change has met with a large measure of approval, and as soon as we have gained some experience of the working of the excise licensing board in the City of Madras, we shall be prepared, if the experiment is satisfactory, to extend it to other large towns in the Presidency. It may be after these licensing boards have worked for some time, it may be possible, especially when the municipalities get a change in their constitution and may take over new functions, one of the functions taken up will be the licensing of liquor shops. Till that time comes I would counsel patience. It seems to me firstly that it would be advantageous in every way that this question is allowed to lie over till the question of giving a share of the excise revenue to local bodies is settled in which case the ground will be

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clear in regard to one point; and secondly I would advise in regard to the location of shops you may wait and see how the licensing board which we have started in the City of Madras in lieu of the advisory committee works. That would pave the way for having it in other places. I trust the Council would see how the matter stands, and I would appeal to the Hon'ble Member not to force this matter to a division."

The Hon'ble Mr A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Your Excellency, as I stated in my opening remarks I quite appreciate that the transfer of the powers of the Government over the excise department cannot be determined and cannot be effected till the other question is settled. It is not on account of the difficulties that the Government might find in effecting such a devolution of powers, but it is more because I feel that the local bodies will themselves find it difficult to discharge these functions unless they are placed in possession of adequate resources. I view it from that standpoint; and if by this resolution I have raised the question as to the larger devolution of powers, I do not wish that the Council should mistake my intention. I have done so as a corollary to the preceding resolution. I did not want the Council to mix the questions, the additional resources and the transfer of powers, therefore these have been put forward as separate resolutions. I may at the same time state that I do not agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar in thinking or in entertaining fears that the local bodies might not be able to discharge these functions in a satisfactory manner or that probably they would, without any continuity of policy, without any uniform procedure, think of developing the excise administration in their own way. I do not think that we need be deterred from trying that experiment on account of the suggestions made either in the report of the Excise Committee or in the report of the Decentralization Commission. There has been some general advance in education even in rural areas and I have no doubt whatever that it would be possible for them to ascertain the local needs and wants and manage the affairs in a satisfactory manner. That is an independent question which will have to be taken up some time later seeing that we have not yet got the excise revenue. For the present, as I remarked, the question of the licensing of shops can be easily transferred to local bodies. The Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar was good enough to tell us that he would wait and see how the licensing board for the City of Madras would work and then extend it to other towns. I hope that it need not be long before that experiment is initiated. The conditions in the Metropolis and in several of the advanced municipalities in the Presidency are not very different. There are persons there who are in a position to appreciate how things are going on here and also profit by that example. I only trust that he will not wait long before extending the experiment to rural areas. With these remarks I do not wish to press the resolution to a division I withdraw it."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* THE CEYLON QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR:—"Your Excellency, the resolution that I have the honour to move runs as follows:—

'XXIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that necessary steps be taken with the Ceylon Government to withdraw G.O. No 150, dated 16th February 1917, and to adhere to the announcement made in G.O. No. 349, Home (Miscellaneous), dated 22nd November 1916, regarding the quarantine restrictions imposed on Indian passengers proceeding to Ceylon.'

"It will, doubtless, be in the recollection of Honourable Members that a similar resolution was moved by me at the April session of the Council last year, which was, however, rejected by Government on the score that that was not an opportune time for making any representation to the Ceylon Government in regard to the matter of withdrawing the new restrictions imposed on the District Medical and Sanitary Officers in the issue of certificates by them to passengers proceeding to Ceylon. The point of view then urged by Government was that after an arrangement had been arrived at between them and the Ceylon Government which was embodied in G.O. No. 349, Home (Miscellaneous), dated 22nd November 1916, and by which District Medical and Sanitary Officers were empowered to grant certificates of health and freedom from infection to passengers proceeding to Ceylon—an improper use of the concession was made by one of the District Medical and Sanitary Officers, as the result of which the Ceylon Government lost their confidence in the Medical Officers of the Government, and imposed the restrictions which are contained in G.O. No. 150, dated 16th February 1917. It was then pointed out by the non-official Members that 'in large measures affecting the public one such impropriety on the part of one subordinate should not stand seriously in the way.' However, the Government did not see their way to accept the resolution.

"In this connexion I wish to quote a portion of the speech your Excellency made in the last year's debate:—

'I am as anxious as anybody here to obtain the fullest privileges for our own people. In the end we are obliged to respect the control of the Ceylon Government over Ceylon. It is best, I think, to take what seems to be the ordinary common sense view of things, which has been

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arrested by certain circumstances to leave the matter as it is and let the present system work in harmony and co-operation with the Ceylon Government and if at any time we can obtain a favourable relaxation in regard to certificates or in any other direction to secure the free ingress of our people into Ceylon let us do so.

"One year has now elapsed since the resolution was moved, and yet, it is painful to note, no steps have been taken by our Government to minimise the inconvenience and difficulties of our countrymen proceeding to Ceylon. The one Government Order (viz., G.O. No. 319, dated 22nd November 1916), which had sought to minimise them has been nullified by another—G.O. No. 150, dated 16th February 1917.

"It has already been explained to the Council how G.O. No. 150 had converted the concession extended by the former Government Order into no concession at all. The points, on which the District Medical and Sanitary Officers are to satisfy themselves before the grant of certificates, are so minute and elaborate that it would extremely be impracticable for them to grant any certificates at all. They should have personal knowledge of the applicants for certificates, personal knowledge of their places of residence, personal knowledge of the different turns of their minds—whether they are steady-minded people who would go to the places mentioned by them without any halts in the middle and whether they would stay and sleep in the particular houses and localities which they specify as their addresses in Ceylon. The Hon'ble Mr. Gillman, however, pointed out last year that it was not absolutely necessary that the District Medical and Sanitary Officers should have personal knowledge of the intending passengers but that they might issue certificates on the statements of their subordinates, such as Assistant-Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons. This is, more or less, putting the District Medical Officers on quicksandy ground; and I don't know if any of them would dare to issue any such certificates at all when it is so very distinctly stated in the Government Order that 'certificates should be granted only to *known* persons of fixed occupation, who give a fixed and traceable address in Ceylon, and to whose *circumstances* the Medical Officer is in a position to certify.'

"Now, it will be admitted that the District Medical and Sanitary Officer could not be expected to have personal knowledge of all the applicants for health certificates, and he would be careful not to issue such certificates on assurances from his subordinates alone, especially as the procedure might involve severe reprimands from the Surgeon-General, the Madras Government and the redoubtable Ceylon Government.

"Then, a proposal was put forward that Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons, who have local knowledge, might be authorized to grant such certificates, which was rejected on the plea that, when the Ceylon Government had considered even the District Medical and Sanitary Officers were not above suspicion, they would not consent to invest such powers in the hands of the subordinates of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

"The poor passengers, therefore, necessarily undergo untold sufferings, and if the Madras Government do not now come to their rescue, who else would care to extend them any protection.

"When a concession had already been given, why should the Ceylon Government make it void by imposing severe restrictions on the responsible Medical Officers of the Madras Government? Surely, it cannot be urged that the fault of a single officer was a sufficient provocation for the Ceylon Government to impose such hard restrictions.'

"I beg to say, Your Excellency, the minds of the people are very sore in regard to this point, and they wonder why should our Government climb down before the Ceylon Government with regard to a matter which vitally affects their subjects.'

"If, however, the Ceylon Government do not agree to the terms of this resolution, then, I submit, my Lord, the only alternative step that could be taken by our Government, consistent with their prestige, is to impose similar restrictions on passengers coming from Ceylon to this Presidency. The Madras Government, too, have every right to protect their subject from plague, or other infections, and they are surely entitled to take this course in view of the fact that it is found—as pointed out by the Honourable the Raja of Ramnad on the last occasion—that 'a larger number of imported cases of plague in India from Ceylon are discerned, rather than from India to Ceylon.'

"As the resolution has already been fully discussed last year, I have nothing further to urge, except an earnest appeal to Government for sympathetic response to the grievance of their subjects.

"It will not, here, be out of place if I bring to Your Excellency's kind recollection the reply made by Your Excellency to the address presented by the Nattukottai Chettiyars during Your Excellency's tour in the Chettinad in September 1916, which reads as follows:—

'In your address you mention one question which is of special interest to you as a community, namely, the Ceylon Quarantine Regulations. This is a matter which has engaged our anxious attention. It is at present under further discussion with the Ceylon Government, and you will, therefore, not expect me to deal with it in detail. I sincerely trust, however, that we shall arrive at an agreement which while securing to the Ceylon Government all that is necessary to safeguard the health of the people committed to its charge, will obviate all unnecessary interference with those whom business or employment takes to that island.'

"I may also be permitted to bring to Your Excellency's notice the following resolution passed at the First Annual Conference of the Madras Presidency Association, in December last:—

'That the Madras Provincial Conference having for two successive years appealed in vain for the removal of the highly obnoxious Quarantine Regulations enforced by the Ceylon Government at Mantapam and Talaimannar on passengers and labourers going to the island, this conference now respectfully approaches the Government of India on the subject praying that

suitable measures may be adopted to have the said regulations abolished by the Ceylon Government as early as possible, and, if within a reasonable period of time this proposal proves to be unacceptable to the Ceylon Government, to prevent effectively the recruitment in India of labourers for Ceylon plantations.'

"One other peculiar point which I wish to bring to the notice of the Council is—

To my personal knowledge, I have known several cases where passengers who proceed from India to Ceylon are allowed to go free from Quarantine Restrictions at Mantapam Camp. These passengers are allowed to pass free on production of a permit issued by the Chairman of the Plague Committee at Ceylon. It will not be out of place here to point out that such permits are generally issued by the officer more on the influence of the people of the place than following the general principles connected with the issue of the permits. The wordings of the certificate, if I remember right, is, to permit "XYZ" to pass free from India to Ceylon without any restrictions at the Mantapam Quarantine Camp. The issue of such kinds of certificates, Your Excellency's Government will, doubtless, consider, is based on no principle and the certificates are issued without due regard to whether the said XYZ is by himself free from any infectious diseases or is coming out from a place, which is free from such diseases. In those circumstances, I wish to know whether the action of the Ceylon Government is justified in issuing such kinds of permits.

"It is really a matter of great surprise that while the Ceylon Government and the Government of Madras are able to find fault on a particular Medical Officer, who issued medical certificates on the principles laid down in G.O. Mis. No. 349 Home (Miscellaneous), dated the 22nd November 1916, are not now able to check their own officers issuing such inadequate permits referred to above.

"In these circumstances and in view of the unanimity of the public opinion in the matter, I fully trust that Your Excellency's Government will not hesitate to accept this resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. ARNAMALAI CHETTIYAR:—"Your Excellency, in seconding this resolution I wish to say a few words. The Honourable Mover has explained the difficulties experienced by those who proceed to Ceylon. At the April meeting last year when a similar resolution was brought forward it was stated on behalf of the Government that on account of some improper certificates granted by a certain District Medical and Sanitary Officer it was not the proper time to press the Ceylon Government to remove the restrictions. At that time the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman expressed sympathy with the suffering passengers, and said that he was as anxious as anybody else to obtain the fullest privileges for them and that he only wanted time in order to secure these privileges. He advised the Honourable Members of this Council to wait until a more favourable opportunity came. Now, my Lord, one full year has passed since then, and I trust Your Excellency's Government will take effective steps to remove all the unnecessary restrictions which for a long time have been imposed upon the people of this Presidency and which have given rise to a good deal of heart burning in the minds of the people. I beg to submit that if even now the Government tell us that the proper time has not come yet, I am sure that the people will think either that the Government do not sympathise with the people or they are powerless to do anything in the matter. Last year the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman said that the Ceylon Government had the right to protect their country from disease. If that be the case, I should like to know whether the Madras Government have not the right to protect the rights and privileges of the people committed to their care. Certainly the Ceylon Government have no right to insult us in our own land and the Madras Government can no more allow merchants and other respectable people of this Presidency to be treated as coolies.

"In this connexion I would draw the attention of the Council to the answer given by this Government at the February meeting of this Council this year. My Hon'ble Friend Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar put an interpellation asking whether the Government will be pleased to take steps to modify the restrictions regarding the passengers proceeding to Ceylon. In answer to this, the Government were pleased to state that they do not propose to take any action in the matter. My Lord, in spite of the assurance given by Your Excellency, after so much has been spoken at the April meeting last year and after so much of sympathy has been expressed by the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman, if the Government were pleased to give such an answer, I do not know by whom else this evil can be remedied. Your Excellency, the removal of this evil is a matter of urgency, and I trust that Your Excellency's Government will be pleased at least now, having regard to the feelings of the public in the matter, take effective steps to remove the restrictions either directly or through the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Madras Government should not hesitate to ask the Ceylon Government to be reasonable in their anxiety to protect their country from infection, and to see that our interests are protected. With these words I second the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"Your Excellency, the motion before this Council is not, as seems to be understood by the Hon'ble Mr. Annamalai Chettiyar, to remove what he has been pleased to call the evils of the quarantine restrictions at Mantapam, but the question whether G.O. No. 150 of February last which amplified the former G.O. No. 349 of November 1916 should be cancelled. I may just remark that on the general question of the removal of restrictions I had an interview at Colombo at Christmas with the Ceylon authorities on the subject, and I found that they were fully resolved to adhere to their restrictions because they were quite satisfied that diseases and epidemics were thereby prevented from reaching Ceylon. I have not heard of any case of plague brought from Ceylon into India, and if the Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad has any precise information on the subject I shall be very glad to consider it.

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"The original Government Order prescribed that every passenger who wished to proceed to Ceylon without undergoing quarantine restrictions should produce a certificate from a district medical and sanitary officer furnishing particulars on three points. The first was his residence in Ceylon, which I think you will agree is very necessary to safeguard that country; the second was that he had, previous to the issue of the certificate, been residing for seven days in a place free from infection; the third point was that he was free from disease. By the second Government Order which is really the subject of this debate, the responsibility for the correct answering of these provisions on these matters was placed upon the District Medical and Sanitary Officer and I understand from a conversation with the Hon'ble Mr Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar that in consequence the issue of certificates has been very much restricted, and that we are asking too much of the District Medical Officer when we require that he shall guarantee the place of residence here and the destination to which the man is proceeding in Ceylon. So on this point I can meet the Honourable Member, because it seems to me that the local officers, the deputy tahsildar or the tahsildar, would be in the best position to furnish a certificate in regard to occupation and residence. If he furnishes that certificate, it is a certificate which the District Medical and Sanitary Officer may very well accept. Therefore I propose to issue instructions now, that the District Medical and Sanitary Officer may accept certificates from local revenue officers, not lower than deputy tahsildars, on these two questions of residence and occupation. It follows therefrom that the only point on which he himself will have to certify is the question of the freedom from disease and that will largely remove the complaint that has been brought to the notice of the Council by the Honourable Member.

"There is only one other point, Your Excellency, which has been mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar, which I would like to notice; and that is, as to the certificates of persons being allowed to proceed to Ceylon on permits issued from there by the chairman of the plague committee. I understand that, in the first place, the person applying for the certificate has to guarantee that the man who is going over is proceeding to a certain place, and secondly when the man does proceed over there he is kept under medical observation for fifteen days. It seems to me that these two qualifications very materially affect the position and do not render this certificate such an impropriety as the Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar seems to suggest. In view of what I have said, I hope the Honourable Member will see fit to withdraw this resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"My Lord, I would just like to say a few words in answer to the observations of the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman. In regard to the general position, it will be within the recollection of Honourable Members that two or three years ago I moved a resolution in this Council setting forth all the objections to the existing system and I may assure the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman that I do not wish to bring it under discussion on this resolution. But I continue to receive letters from friends in Ceylon to the effect that, notwithstanding the representations made by Your Excellency's Government in answer to the motion made in this Council, the annoyances and troubles have not in any way decreased. You may take the assurance that they continue to exist and if Your Excellency's Government can do anything to remove them, it will be a matter for very great satisfaction.

"Of course, one suggestion has been made that some representation should be made to the Colonial Office. I cannot say whether that would be feasible or not. The Hon'ble Mr. Gillman will be in a better position than myself to say whether it is possible or not; but if there is anything to be done to bring pressure on the Ceylon Government to modify the regulations I trust it will be done. It is true it is a Colonial Government independent of the Government of India; but I am perfectly certain that Your Excellency is aware of the means and methods by which a Colonial Government can be brought round to the views which may be entertained by Your Excellency's Government.

"As regards the suggestion of a certificate being given by the deputy tahsildar, may I point out to the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman that the procedure which he has indicated will mean two certificates; first of all, a man intending to go to Ceylon will have to go to the tahsildar and obtain from him a certificate of identity, and probably his position in this country, and satisfy him as to his address and whereabouts and his address and business in Ceylon. Armed with this certificate which he has obtained from the tahsildar, who after all is a touring officer, he has to go to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer in some other station, and there see whether he is at headquarters and then obtain a certificate of health from him. I would, in order to obviate these objections to going to all places and trying to get certificates from two officers, suggest that, if possible, he may relax the rules so as to permit the civil assistant or sub-assistant surgeon at the headquarters of the tahsildar or deputy tahsildar to issue a certificate of health to the person who wishes to go to Ceylon. My Lord, these officers' certificates, those of the civil assistant surgeon or sub-assistant surgeon are good enough in India for all purposes; the Government accept certificates from them as regards health, age, fitness for Government service and such other matters in which certificates from medical men are necessary. In these circumstances I do not see why the Ceylon Government should ask for a certificate from the District Medical and Sanitary Officer alone. That is the point which I should like to place before the Hon'ble Mr Gillman. If it is possible to arrange for the certificate of health as well as the certificate of identity at the same station, it would possibly avoid a certain amount of inconvenience which must necessarily be involved in going to two places and obtaining two different certificates from two different officers. I would ask the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman to consider this inconvenience and see whether it is possible to adopt the suggestion I have made."

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The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"There was one remark made by the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman. I think the certificate required was freedom from disease. Is it freedom from infection or freedom from disease?"

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"That he comes from a place free from infection and that he is himself free from disease."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"That is a very large order, that he must be free from disease himself. What disease?"

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"From all diseases."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"Cannot some alteration be made? No medical officer can be in a position to certify that a man is free from disease. It may be enough if the man is free from infectious disease."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Suppose a man has a bad tooth, does that prevent him from going to Ceylon?"

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"The word is 'disease,' and it means infectious disease."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Your Excellency, I have not heard from the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman the circumstances under which G.O. No. 349 was modified and the condition imposed in G.O. No. 150 was accepted by this Government. The wording of the first order is this—

'Under the Ceylon Quarantine Rules passengers proceeding to Ceylon have ordinarily either to produce certificates of good health and freedom from infection granted by district medical and sanitary officers in this Presidency or to undergo quarantine at the Mantapam camp. The Government hereby authorize all district medical and sanitary officers in the Presidency to grant these certificates in the form appended to these proceedings. They are permitted to charge a fee of Rs. 5 for an individual case and of Rs. 8 for a family. An officer in charge of the duties of a district medical and sanitary officer can grant the certificate.'

Therefore, the original arrangement between this Government and the Government of Ceylon was that there should be certificates of freedom from infection, granted by district medical and sanitary officer of this Presidency, otherwise there should be quarantine at the Mantapam camp. This was apparently accepted by the other Government also. The reason indicated in the second Government Order for restrictions being placed and certain conditions being imposed is contained in paragraph 2 of the second Government Order which says:—

'The attention of Government has recently been drawn to certain cases of the indiscriminate issue of certificates of health. The Government direct that certificates should be granted only to known persons of fixed occupation who give a fixed and traceable address in Ceylon and to whose circumstances the medical officer is in a position to certify. A note prepared by the Chairman, Plague Committee, Colombo, explaining the requirements of the quarantine authorities so far as the issue of certificates is concerned is annexed to these proceedings for the information and guidance of district medical and sanitary officers.'

"The indiscriminate issue of certificates has been the reason for the second Government Order, but what does the second Government Order state? It does not refer to additional safeguards that have to be taken in connexion with the issue of certificates, but it says that 'the Ceylon Government have now forwarded eight books containing medical certificate forms for distribution at the segregation camp at Mantapam and signature.' That is what it says; but the notes to the district medical and sanitary officer added as annexure to this Government Order say—

'The address in Ceylon—street and town required. The district medical and sanitary officer must satisfy himself that this information is reliable by questioning the applicant and similarly the full name and address of the Ceylon resident to whom reference can be made must only be accepted after satisfactory proof is given'.

"It does not come under any safeguards of the Quarantine Regulations so far as I can see. How could a district medical and sanitary officer go and ascertain except on information given that the man will go and reside at a particular place, the address being made clear to him. No. 2 of the instructions says—

'The district medical and sanitary officer must be satisfied that the man is really proceeding to the address specified.' He cannot be sure that a coolie without property or ties will do so and should not therefore issue certificates to unknown persons of a class which is likely to sleep and live in any place convenient and not necessarily in the place and house to which he at the time of the departure proposes to proceed.

"This also comes under the previous clause. It only deals with the matter of ascertaining the whereabouts of the individual to whom the certificate is given. Here again the district medical and sanitary officer is expected to do a business which is clearly beyond his control. Thirdly,—

'By infection is meant "infected with cholera, plague or smallpox." This does not mean "proclaimed infected," but that cases of these diseases are known to exist in the locality specified.'

"No. 4 is—

'The wording of the certificate that the "applicant has been residing for the last seven days in a place free from infection" is not intended to mean that district medical and sanitary officers should encourage the establishment of camps in the neighbourhood of their office where

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people would be kept under supervision by them but is meant to convey that the certificate should only be given to people whose place of residence is known to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer and that he knows they have actually been there during the previous week and that it is a sanitary and healthy place in sanitary and healthy surroundings.'

"These are the four instructions that have been given. I ask, my Lord, whether there is, even as the Government Order stands, room for the contention that has now been put forward by the Ceylon Government in the matter of the detention of these people? I only request that the wording of the first Government Order which in effect has been explained in the second may be adopted as the final stand upon which this Government will support this case. The question is this. It is not that this Government have not got the power to issue instructions to their various local officers to report infectious diseases to the District Medical and Sanitary Officers, if they happen in villages of the districts to their charge. In fact if there is plague, cholera or smallpox in any village, a report of it must be made to the authorities as early as possible. If there are no specific instructions already given, that within two or three days or five or six days of the happening of any one of these diseases in the villages—if there is no specific rule asking for information to be given by the village officers or other persons responsible to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer—steps may be taken to assure such information being given properly. The next position will be that the District Medical and Sanitary Officer for the matter of that may have information from the assistant surgeons or sub-assistant surgeons in charge of the dispensaries or hospitals in rural areas. They will communicate with him immediately if there are any infectious diseases in the villages. Then if within seven days of the man reaching the District Medical and Sanitary Officer the particular locality is known to be free from such diseases, if he has not got information about any attacks of any one of these diseases, it may be taken that he is entitled to give a certificate that the person comes from an area which is not infected. He must be presumed to know, in fact, there is no doubt that cases of cholera, smallpox and plague are immediately asked to be reported to the officers concerned and wired to to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer and also the higher authorities."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"Also the tahsildar is informed?"

The Hon'ble Mr K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Yes, the tahsildar knows it. The District Medical Officer knows it. Either of these officers is quite competent to declare that a particular village from which the particular person comes is not affected or infected in the sense of the Government Order that I have now read.

"Then the first question arises as to where is the necessity for two certificates. In fact only one certificate is necessary irrespective of the person coming from the infected locality; in fact the tahsildar's certificate would not add to it at all. Instructions may be given to the tahsildar or any other subordinate officer in any area to directly communicate—I believe there is already a rule requiring direct communication—diseases of this kind to the higher authorities. So that it might very well be presumed that the District Medical and Sanitary Officer is in possession of information as to the particular areas in his jurisdiction which are affected with the disease; so his certificate will practically answer the point that has been raised in the note to the subsequent Government Order."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"May I ask how could he know that the man comes from a particular village?"

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"That is the point on which the Government may make the District Medical and Sanitary Officer satisfy himself by getting some responsible person of the locality to testify to the identity of the person as coming from a particular village, that it would be quite different from making a man go and wait at the deputy tahsildar's or tahsildar's office, meet his clerk and induce him to grant a certificate, take it before the tahsildar, get his signature, and then go before the District Medical and Sanitary Officer's clerk, make him prepare another certificate, take it to the officer and take his signature and then go. We can simplify the difficulty that may exist. The Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar was telling me of case after case of getting plague passports from the Ceylon officer. The cost of getting the plague passport from the Ceylon officer—he would not give it out in the course of his speech—he put at Rs. 25 for a certificate. I do not want to dwell very much on details. But we do know what a certificate is. We do pay for it in criminal cases or other matters in Taluk offices or the District Medical and Sanitary office. Much discussion on that point may not be useful."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR:—"I only meant the cost of getting passports for proceeding to the Straits Settlement."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"If it is the cost of going to the Straits Settlement I do not want to use it. My general remark is that it is necessary to avoid the production of a number of certificates in cases of this kind."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"We are not discussing the general question. We are discussing how we can make it more easy for the District Medical and Sanitary Officer to certify that a man has resided for seven days in a place free from disease. I would ask the Council to concentrate their attention upon that point. We are really wasting the time of the Council by travelling over the whole ground. The District Medical and Sanitary Officers are required to certify that a man has resided in a place for seven days before he proceeds on his journey. Exception was taken to this provision last year, and it was pointed out that it was very difficult

for the District Medical and Sanitary Officer to certify—a man may know it but he may not be willing to certify on his word—that it has been so. The Government have now proposed, in order to make it easier for these District Medical and Sanitary Officers to sign any such certificate, that they should have the authoritative information of the tahsildar or the deputy tahsildar on the matter which is not a health matter. It is a matter of fact whether the man has or has not resided for seven days in a particular place. That will make it easy for the medical officer to give the certificate. What the Government are anxious to do is to facilitate the granting of certificates. As has been stated by the Honourable Member, they wish to remove this particular difficulty. We need not work out future difficulties. We must do one thing at a time. The point is that we should remove this difficulty. If it is agreeable to the Honourable Member that the Government should take this step, we will take the step."

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"How is it possible for the deputy tahsildar or the tahsildar to know that a particular man has lived in a particular village?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"As I understand the tahsildar is given official information that a certain village is free from disease. He can also find out that a certain person has been an inhabitant of that village. With that information he can identify the particular individual. The District Medical and Sanitary Officer cannot travel about the district to get information from those who know."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"It was in that connexion I was making a suggestion. The real question is as to what would help the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, and what will be the proper method of helping him. When I compared both the Government Orders the earlier and the later one, my point was that the Ceylon Government did not want anything more than that the place the man came from was free from these diseases, and that the person was a resident in the village for seven days; and there was the Medical officer's certificate. Those are the three things required by these Government Orders. The District Medical Officer's certificate was condemned in the meanwhile. But all the same the only point required is seven days' previous stay in a place free from disease; that should be known to the Ceylon Government. Therefore is it the tahsildar that will be the best man to know the thing under these circumstances? The District Medical Officer may get information from a person who knows and who he thinks is reliable and respectable, it may be that it is the village Nattamukaran or the headman of the village or a person of such status as will satisfy the Government and also the District Medical and Sanitary Officer. Anything more than that will only complicate the matter, because if the man has to go to the tahsildar, some proof will have to be given before him if he is to issue the certificate and the same thing may be done by the District Medical Officer. Looking to the spirit of both the Government Orders and the contentions of both the Governments, I do not think it will be proper to put these persons to greater restrictions than those to which they were put before 1916. I hope there will be complete deliberation on the situation and a redress of the grievances."

The Hon'ble Lieut.-Col. GIFFARD:—"May I add a word from the point of view of a doctor? The District Medical and Sanitary Officers are, as their name implies, medical and sanitary officers. In their capacity of sanitary officers they do know in their own districts what is going on in the villages of the district and therefore they are able to say whether a village is infected or not. They are not able to say whether a particular man comes from a particular village or not, and the District Medical and Sanitary Officers would like to have their work restricted to what they know. They may be asked to give two pieces of information:—'In my district such and such a village is not affected; and this person is not infected.' I personally do not think it will save Ceylon from epidemics if you bring a patient before me, and I say I find him well to-day. It does not prove that he will not get plague or smallpox or any other infectious disease within a week. They can also certify that sanitarily the village from which he is said to have come is infected or not and the person as he appears before them shows no signs of disease. I request this Council to remember these two points. In any Government Order that the Government may issue, we will loyally support them in every way as far as honestly can be done, but I think it is not wise and it is not fair to ask us to fill up the certificates on information which is not at our disposal."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"May I move an amendment?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable Member has exhausted his right of speech."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"By asking a question?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I thought the Honourable Member addressed the meeting."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"The question is bristling with difficulties and has caused some grievance. I therefore suggest the following amendment: 'This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that they be pleased to appoint a committee to make suggestions regarding the quarantine restrictions imposed upon Indian passengers proceeding to Ceylon.' The Government may take in the assistance of a committee in order to consider whether the quarantine regulations may not be improved. I understand that it is the desire of Your Excellency's Government to remove unnecessary restrictions which may exist. It is hardly possible in a full Council like this to make suggestions for the purpose of executive action; therefore I commend this amendment to Your Excellency's consideration."

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The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR seconded the amendment.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I think myself that this raises a much wider issue, as Honourable Members will see, than the original motion. I hardly think that the Council will desire to discuss it. It is much better to bring forward this resolution on another occasion. The Government are not prepared to discuss this amendment. It raises a much wider issue than the resolution. It reads thus:- This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that they be pleased to appoint a committee to make suggestions regarding the quarantine restrictions imposed upon Indian passengers proceeding to Ceylon. I hardly think it is definite enough to be brought in as an amendment. I am afraid I must rule it out of order. I think we had better continue the debate."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"Your Excellency, I have been waiting for a decision on the amendment moved by my Honourable Friend Mr. Ranga Acharyar, as to whether it is to be discussed by the Council or not. As it has been ruled out of order, I feel it is necessary to place certain facts before this Council. In view of the discussion which took place in April last year, it is but desirable that we should ascertain as best as we can what has taken place during the interval. Two questions are raised by this resolution. One is, as Your Excellency has already pointed out and as the Hon'ble Surgeon-General has also pointed out, whether the Medical officers themselves are in a position to give information about the residence of the intending passengers; and it is with reference to that point that the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman said that the Tahsildar or the Deputy Tahsildar may be instructed to give a certificate to the District Medical Officer to enable him to certify about it. The other point raised by this resolution is whether it is necessary that District Medical Officers alone should have the privilege of certifying either to the health or residence of the intending passengers and whether that function cannot be delegated to officers subordinate to them."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"*(Interrupting)* No question of delegation of the powers of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer is raised in the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"If the former Government Order is allowed to be retained and the latter is abrogated, will not that follow?"

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN.—"The former Government Order prescribed that these certificates should be issued by the District Medical and Sanitary Officers alone."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"That will obviate some of the difficulties pointed out. Otherwise we shall be introducing a more complicated machinery for the purpose of issuing the certificates, one set of officers who, it is suggested, are to be the revenue officers certifying to the residence and another set of officers certifying as to the health of the person concerned. It is desirable to avoid new machinery and to simplify matters; while at the same time these restrictions are efficiently carried out. Your Excellency will kindly notice that even on the former occasion when this resolution was brought forward these suggestions were made to Your Excellency's Government. Your Excellency then said, 'It is best, I think, to take what seems to be the ordinary commonsense view of things which has been created by certain circumstances—to leave the matter as it is and let the present system work in harmony and co-operation with the Ceylon Government; and if at any time we can obtain a favourable relaxation in regard to certificates or in any other direction to secure the free ingress of our people into Ceylon, let us do so. I am heartily with the Honourable Gentlemen with the general principles that have been referred to. But I doubt whether we have a strong case to press at the present moment. I should be inclined to say let us drop this discussion and resume it when circumstances present a more favourable opportunity.' I would only request your Excellency's Government to consider whether all the incidents which have taken place during the last twelve months are not sufficient to enable the Government to make further representation to the Ceylon authorities."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I hope the Honourable Gentleman will not raise a wider question. I do not want to restrict the debate. What we are trying to do is to make it easier for the District Medical and sanitary Officer to grant certificates. We are afraid—we do not know, but it is possible—that the District Medical and Sanitary Officer may have difficulty in granting certificates, and we want if possible to obviate and remove that little bit of difficulty. We cannot get a perfect world. We are trying bit by bit to improve the machinery. The Hon'ble Mr. Gillman has offered to consider whether it would not be possible to assure the District Medical officer in regard to points which are not medical points at all. Therefore the Medical officer will have less difficulty because he will be assured of the identity of the people by officers who can speak to them. There will then be less difficulty in granting the certificate. We need not open the whole field of suggestion, because it is not opened by the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—To help the discussion I think it will be better if the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman will inform us as to whether any inquiry has been made as to the importation of plague from Ceylon to India. I find that the Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad stated on the last occasion "as a matter of fact we find a larger number of imported cases of plague in India from Ceylon than from India to Ceylon."

—The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"There is no information of plague coming from Ceylon to India."

(Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; the President; Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Ranga Achariyar; Mr. Gillman; Mr. Yaqub Hasan.)

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"My Lord, I should like to propose a small amendment to give effect to the intention of the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman and that is that the Government Order should be modified by permitting village officers to issue a certificate of identity for the information of District Medical Officers." Instead of having Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildars to issue these certificates, I propose that the village officers who are equally responsible to the Government should be permitted to issue certificates of identity. As pointed out by the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General, the two matters which the Medical officer has to decide are as to whether the person is free from disease and whether the place whereinto he comes is free from disease. If these are the only two matters he has to decide, the other matter is only the question of identity, whether a particular person belongs to a particular village. On that matter no better person can be selected than the village officer who can say whether such and such a person belongs to that village and intends to go to Ceylon. On the basis of that certificate, it will be open to the medical authority to examine the man and see if the village is free, according to his information. It seems to me, My Lord, that it is a very simple solution of the problem. I do not really see why the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman should insist on the Tahsildar or the Deputy Tahsildar giving a certificate of identity and parentage when there are hundreds of villages. If you throw the responsibility on a village officer the matter is very much simplified. If he issues a false certificate, he can be dealt with. I trust the Hon'ble Mr Gillman would consider this amendment and accept it."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"I second the amendment."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable gentleman has already exhausted his right of speech."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"On the original proposition."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"There is only one proposition."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"Does it exhaust my right to propose an amendment?"

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO PANTULU:—"I second the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"May I know whether your Excellency rules the amendment in order."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The debate is irregular. Honourable gentlemen have introduced irrelevant matters."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"It is really in furtherance of what the Hon'ble Mr Gillman has said."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I am not talking of that. I am talking with reference to the rules of order. I am sure the Hon'ble Mr Gillman will be quite willing to consider all suggestions. The question is, we have to work out a system which will be satisfactory. The Council will be pleased to hear what the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman has to say on the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"With regard to this amendment I would only like to say that the person who is to be satisfied is the District Medical and Sanitary Officer. We are prepared to prescribe that he may accept the reports of certain responsible officers."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"I wish to rise to a point of order. Unless Your Excellency rules the amendment to be in order, the Hon'ble Mr Gillman cannot speak."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Will not the Council hear what the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman has to say? We want to obtain an adjustment of the matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"The Government consider that a certificate granted by a Tahsildar or a Deputy Tahsildar carries such weight that it should invariably be accepted by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer. We are not prepared to issue a rule that certificates may be issued by village officers on non-medical matters. There are village munsifs and village munsifs. If the District Medical and Sanitary Officer is prepared to accept on his own responsibility a certificate from an Honourable Member of a Council or a respectable member of society he is welcome to do so."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"I do not know if I am in order in moving that this House do go into committee in discussing this matter."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"What is the meaning of going into committee?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"We can discuss the question without formal proposing and seconding."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Will the Honourable Gentleman quote the rule?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"I cannot quote the rule."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"We are doing it already.

The Hon'ble Mr YAQUB HASAN:—I wish to move an amendment (Laughter)."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"It depends upon the amendment."

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The Hon'ble Mr. YAQUB HASAN:—"My amendment will simplify the matter. The resolution as amended will run as follows: 'This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that necessary steps be taken to modify the quarantine restrictions imposed on Indian passengers proceeding to Ceylon'."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I think that will not be in order. I have already ruled that such an amendment will not be in order. Let us take the vote on this small amendment and see whether the Council will accept it. It is suggested that the resolution should be amended in this form, that the Government Order should be modified to permit village officers to issue certificates of identity for the benefit of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer."

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"If the village officer is permitted to do this, it will highly complicate matters and will put people to great inconvenience. It is a great complaint of the zamindars that these village officers are not doing their duties properly and if you are going to burden them with this work also, I am afraid their regular work will suffer. I am entirely opposed to the delegation of powers to them and therefore I oppose the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. YAQUB HASAN:—"I am sorry Your Excellency did not allow me to move my amendment. I take it that the object of this resolution and the amendment now before us for discussion is that the quarantine restrictions should be modified. That is the object of both the mover of the original resolution and the mover of the amendment. This question has been fully discussed and the Government are in a position to know the feelings of the Council. Therefore if they are given a free hand, as I proposed in my amendment, they will take the necessary steps themselves to modify the quarantine restrictions."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable Gentleman has merely expressed his views in favour of his own amendment which has really nothing to do with the amendment now before the Council. I will now put the amendment to the Council."

The amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachendra Rao was put and lost.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I must ask the Hon'ble Mr. Marakkayar to reply."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR:—"Your Excellency, I thought my resolution would be accepted to-day without any difficulty, as it was a matter of very great importance and it had been often admitted by the Government that this kind of difficulty must be removed as early as possible. As to the suggestion made by the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman to empower tahsildars and deputy tahsildars to give certificates of identity, on consideration I find that it is a good suggestion. At the same time, as my Honourable Friend Mr. Rama Ayyangar has explained, he has not fully heard me. The question of going to sub-magistrates and other officials to secure passports for the Straits Settlements was brought to my notice. No doubt it is a hard job and they have to sacrifice a certain amount of their wealth and time. Besides, in addition to the multifarious work which these officers have, I do not know whether it will simplify the standpoint of the officers themselves and the standpoint of the passengers. There are so many complicated questions in which we have to decide as to how to grant certificates. The Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acheriyar has explained that the wording of the certificate is rather vague. It is 'I hereby certify that the above person has been residing in such and such a place and the place is free from infection.' The Hon'ble the Surgeon-General says that the District Medical and Sanitary Officer will surely be in a position to know the circumstances which render it likely that the place is exposed to infection. The wording is 'free from disease' and as my Honourable Friend Mr. Ranga Acheriyar has stated unless it means free from infectious disease that will complicate the matter. There is no man without disease. All these matters must be carefully considered and it is for this reason that the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acheriyar moved an amendment to refer the matter to a committee to sit quietly, and discuss the whole matter and decide as to what to do and how to do. It is a very good idea and it is the same thing which I suggested yesterday to the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman. If that is accepted, the whole matter—"

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"What is it?"

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR:—"We can refer the matter to a committee suitable both to the Ceylon Government and our Government. It will be very convenient for us to decide the matter, whether these regulations are good or not. I strongly recommend that the matter should be referred to a committee consisting of both officials and non-officials to arrive at a decision and the recommendations of that committee may be forwarded to the Ceylon Government. That is a suitable way of minimising the difficulty.

"Secondly, with reference to the remark made by the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman regarding importation of cases from Ceylon referred to by the Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad, I would bring to the recollection of the Government that some years ago a case of plague occurred in Tanjore; a Muhammadan who came from Colombo died and he was buried. I brought it to the notice of the Government and the Government passed an order that no Muhammadan should be burnt when he died of any disease. Another case happened at Dumakkoli of a Bombay Sait who, immediately he landed from Ceylon in 1916, was found suffering from fever and he died, and the Authorities declared that he died of plague. The Tahsildar and the District Medical officer ordered the burning of that Muhammadan dead body. I got a telegram, and I brought it to the notice of the Government and the Collector, that there is a distinct order

(Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar ; Mr. Gillman ; the President ; Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.) [5TH APRIL 1916.

that Muhammadan dead bodies should not be burnt. These are two important cases brought to the notice of the Government. So, what the Honourable Member says—that he does not remember any case of importation of plague from Ceylon—is not right. There are many cases imported from Colombo.

"With regard to the other remark as to the restrictions imposed by the Ceylon authorities on the permits issued by the chairman of the pingoo committee, he has to be under medical observation for fifteen days. According to the certificate issued by our medical officer he is put under observation for seven days after his arrival at Colombo. Therefore there is no hardship in getting permits from the chairman of the plague committee. All these points can easily be discussed in a committee so as to arrive at a certain conclusion and then decide the matter. So I would request the Government to accept the amended resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar whereby we can decide the whole thing if the Government really think that the difficulties that Your Excellency's Government's subjects are undergoing are to be remedied. That is the only way to remedy them. With these few remarks I strongly recommend that the amended resolution be accepted."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"Your Excellency, the Honourable Mover has been addressing his concluding remarks on an amendment which has been ruled out of order. There is no question before the Council of appointing a committee to consider the general amelioration of the quarantine regulations. The question is not at all raised by the motion before the Council. There is no question of having certificates issued by any one except the Medical officer; even under the Government Order of November 1916 it was the District Medical and Sanitary Officer only who was authorized to issue the certificates. The question before the Council is to see if in any way the duties imposed on him can be relaxed, so that he has nothing to do except to issue certificates in regard to purely medical matters. I made a suggestion to the Honourable Member of the direction in which the Government are prepared to meet him if he is prepared to accept it. I will withdraw it, if he does not accept it. If he presses the resolution I do not know what attitude the Government will adopt."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Will the Honourable Gentleman be good enough to say whether he will press the resolution."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. F. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR:—"Rather than to have nothing, I will have something and accept the proposal made by the Honourable Member."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I should just like to assure the Honourable Gentleman and the Council that we are just as anxious as any Member of this Council—the Government are anxious as any Member of the Council can be—to enable these regulations to work smoothly. Our desire is to maintain good understanding and to endeavour to get a smooth working of these regulations."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* IMPROVEMENTS OF CERTAIN CANALS BY PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I wish to move the resolution entered against my name—

'XXIV. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council the opening up of the State-managed Buckingham and Vedaranniyam canals, their working, improvement and extension to private enterprise.'

"Your Excellency, I have had the attention of the Government drawn to this very important matter for some time past rather frequently, and I feel in many ways justified in doing that. This canal, Your Excellency, was intended mainly to facilitate traffic along the coast from one part of the Presidency to the other as also to help the inland traffic: I would just venture to quote a remark made by Mr. Russel in his report on the Buckingham canal. 'The construction of the Buckingham canal has placed the town of Madras in cheap and easy communication with no less than five districts, and with the large and important towns of Cocanada, Bezwada, Masulipatam, Ongole and Nellore, besides smaller trade centres; and has entirely superseded the uncertain and precarious coast traffic, which formerly existed at numerous minor ports along the coast. The 196 miles of canal north of Madras town is of far more importance than the portion south of Madras. The former carries annually about six times the bulk and value of goods that the latter does, is a more efficient line of navigation, is commonly used by boats of 3 feet draught and of as much as 40 tons burden, and has had, until recently, an increasing trade.'

"So it is clear that the north canal is more important at the present day than the south canal. But I invite the attention of this Council and the Government to the fact that the canal and everything about it, particularly its maintenance is not anything like satisfactory and as such the convenience of the water-way through the canal will be greatly facilitated by more efficient maintenance. It is with that view that I invited the attention of the Government to make an additional grant towards the maintenance of this canal at the budget discussion last year. The Government were good enough to do as much as they could to improve the state of maintenance

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of the canal, and I am thankful to the Government for what they have done. But inasmuch as the southern portion of the canal was not what it might be, I thought it my duty to invite the attention of the Government to the improvement of the canal by extension by connecting the Nagapatam-Vêdaranyam and the Buckingham canals. That the Government thought was not possible at the last budget discussion and at the meeting before this meeting. They thought it was not possible to make such a connexion, but they very kindly undertook to see that the canal which is now in an absolutely neglected condition between Porto Novo and Tranquebar would be examined and everything possible would be done to improve that portion."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN :—"I never said that. I said that I would examine it."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"We expect something more than an examination. Your Excellency, I venture to place before this Council this resolution which requests the Council to recommend to the Government the opening up of this canal to private enterprise."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN :—"Which canal?"

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"The Buckingham canal. It is essential to widen and improve and extend the canal. I was given to understand that the Government were not likely to consider any extension of this canal or for the matter of that any substantial improvement of it. I thought with regard to such an important canal as that, with the usual consideration that the Government extend to the improvement of railways in this country, they might also be expected to do something in the direction of improving the waterways.

"I will now place before the Council a few figures to show why I have thought it necessary to make a representation to this effect. From 1910-11 to 1916-17 I find that the canal has been working at a loss—I find that during the triennium ending 1910-11 the loss was only Rs. 21,755.

"In 1911-12 the loss was Rs.	68,781	In 1914-15 the loss was Rs.	1,02,406
1912-13 " "	68,345	1915-16 " "	76,443
1913-14 " "	82,277	1916-17 " "	56,534

"Your Excellency, there is a very important feature of this canal which I earnestly invite the attention of this Council to; the canal has been constructed by the outlay of public money to the extent of Rs. 90 lakhs. That the Government should allow that canal to work at a net loss of Rs. 75,000 a year is, I venture to submit to this Council, a fact which cannot be looked upon with complacency. I may also point out that the condition of the canal was something very different from what it is to-day by means of the following figures. The total receipts of the canal were as high as Rs. 1,14,784 in 1899-97, and in a number of years previous to that also it was as high as this. What I am pointing out to the Government is that the canal which has come down to this miserable position is a thing well worth careful investigation. It may, I am sure, be argued that the East Coast Railway has had a good deal to do with the going down of this canal. But even after the introduction of the railway I find in many years the canal traffic was fairly high. The Council is perfectly well aware that the traffic in this country is going up like anything, and of late it has been very high indeed, so much so that I have often brought to the notice of this Council that the existing railways are not able to cope with the traffic even in normal times sufficiently quickly.

"If the Government cannot see their way to improve this canal at the cost of the Government themselves, I should think it but reasonable and fair that they should allow it to be improved by private enterprise; at least the Government should be prepared to do everything possible to help such a venture. The canal has about 45½ miles of navigable distance, as it stands at present, including other canals, with which this canal is connected. Such a long and useful line of canal navigation, I venture to think, cannot possibly be allowed to continue in this absolutely useless condition, a condition of almost absolute uselessness because I think a net loss of about Rs. 75,000 a year would mean not merely uselessness but also a drag on our revenues. This canal is running close to the sea throughout its entire length and I understand from a reliable source that about 4 feet of water in this canal would be quite enough to allow motor boats to run through from one end of the canal to the other. If that should be the position, I wonder why the Government should not seriously consider the question of improving this canal and extending it, as I have previously advocated, to a small extent here and there, so that the south of the canal may be made equally useful as the northern portion of the canal and the canal put in a more efficient condition than it is to-day. By doing that, we shall be improving the interests of the public as regards the transport of goods from one place to another. I may remind this Council in this connexion that in the discussion on the resolution on high prices the other day practically every one including the Members of the Government agreed and felt that the difficulty was almost entirely one of transport. Why under these circumstances the Government should not make up their mind to do everything they could to improve this navigable canal is difficult to see. If the Government are not willing to sink more capital particularly at this juncture I thought it necessary to recommend to the Government at least to open up the way to private enterprise if it should be possible at this stage as well as at a later stage. If the Government should both abstain from doing this and also be averse to the opening of it by private enterprise, I can only say that it will not certainly be a wise policy or a policy followed in the best interests of the people committed to their charge. It might be said that the sea is close by and this canal need not be improved and the transport might well take care of itself

through the means of these minor ports and through the sea. But I need hardly point out to this Council that the canal forms a much easier line of communication than the sea itself, and also a line of communication which is possible at all times of the year. Particularly, at the present not very affluent circumstances of the people of this country in general, the tendency of the people is not very keen in the direction of speculation. A canal which has been dug up at a cost of nearly one crore of rupees, if only it could be improved a little further, would go a great way to improve not only the existing interests at this critical juncture but would add very substantially to the easy line of communication between one part of the Presidency and another. Under these circumstances, I earnestly hope that Your Excellency's Government will see their way to do everything possible to facilitate and expedite the improvement of this canal both by their own act and by opening up private enterprise. With these words, I move the resolution, for the acceptance of the Council and the sympathetic consideration of the Government."

The Hon'ble MR. YAQUB HASAN:—"I beg to second this resolution. It is well known that much money has been sunk in this canal, but instead of being useful as means of transport it is a source of much loss in working. If the Government are not prepared to attend to this canal, the next best thing will be to open it to private enterprise, and though I am afraid there will be a good deal of diffidence on the part of private merchants and capitalists to come forward and take up such an enterprise as this, especially after it has been shown that the canal is not working at a profit, yet if people like the mover of this resolution feel convinced that this canal can be made a profitable one, people might come forward to place some confidence in the project and take it up as a business concern. I would therefore hope that if the Government are not prepared to accept this resolution, they would at least do something to improve the canal themselves and make the investment in it a profitable concern. Last year on an observation made at the budget meeting by the Hon'ble Mr. Gordon Fraser, the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman promised that he would try boats of certain draft in the canal below Bezwada. We do not know whether that trial was made and the navigable capacity of the canal tested in that manner. With these words I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"Your Excellency, I have listened with very careful attention to the speech of the Honourable Member and I find it extremely difficult to make out what he really does want. If his resolution was vague, I am afraid his address to the Council was vaguer. He asks that the working and the improvement and the extension of these two canals may be opened up to private enterprise. Let us confine our attention to the Buckingham canal as being by far the larger of the two.

"I will explain to the Council—I hope satisfactorily—why there is a deficit in the working. The policy of this Government and of every Government is to make canal traffic as cheap as possible and with that object the fees which have been charged on these canals have been kept at the lowest possible minimum. A boat which plies for the whole length of the canal has to pay the same charge as one which plies for ten miles. Although there is considerable deficit in the working, which amounts in the last five years to an average of Rs. 80,000 a year, I do not think it is in any way a slur on the administration. If the Council and the Honourable Member think that the canal is not perfectly useless, surely it is advisable to encourage traffic on that canal even if it means that a small additional charge has to be paid by the general taxpayer. The Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar referred to the fact that the receipts have fallen considerably and he quoted the figures for 1896-97 when the receipts were Rs. 1·14 lakhs and he compared them with the receipts at present which are in the neighbourhood of Rs. 70,000. If the Honourable Member will look at the figures, he will see that the East Coast Railway from Bezwada to Madras was opened in 1889. Immediately on its opening there was a drop of Rs 39,000 due to competition by the railway.

"The Honourable Gentleman has referred to the unsatisfactory nature of the Buckingham canal; in fact he has gone so far as to characterize it as being absolutely useless. I think those statements are too strong. There is no doubt that this canal is a very difficult proposition for engineers, because it is crossed at several points by big rivers and the crossings are naturally silted during floods and it is at these places where the difficulty is found by boats in navigation. The Government who are greatly interested in this canal have recently sanctioned a dredger to keep the canal open. That does not mean that traffic is impeded. We have tried to experiment with the heaviest laden boat and sent it right through the canal and found that the canal is navigable. I think the policy of the Government is this. We have set our minds and we are fully intent on getting this Buckingham canal from Bezwada to Merkanam into thoroughly efficient working order. We are inclined to think that the statement about there being a likelihood of a lot of fresh traffic is not well-founded; at any rate we are going to give the people a chance of proving that these statements are correct. When the canal is got into thoroughly efficient working order after the employment of this dredger, we will find out whether our opinion is right or your opinion is right,—whether there is a large amount of fresh traffic or not. That is all that the Government can do in the present financial circumstances. Further, I do not see any justification for taking up the question of the further extension which is first of all fraught with engineering and political difficulties and about which we made inquiries and concluded that the prospects of success are not very bright. If the Honourable Gentleman considers that there will be a large amount of through traffic from, say, Cocanada on one side to Ceylon on the other, I think the surest and quickest way of shifting that traffic from one place to the other is by the ocean which runs along the line of the canal. The company

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which the Honourable Member intends to form will find it much easier to build a fleet of brigs to take the goods from Cocanada to Ceylon, than to construct a canal from Porto Novo to Merakkanam and Negapatam. The Buckingham Canal is not a proposition which any private company would face. I would advise the Honourable Member to drop that idea altogether. He may rest assured that the Government are doing everything they possibly can for this canal. If they find after this has been done that there is a considerable extension of fresh traffic and think there is any possibility of the traffic growing further they will be perfectly prepared to consider the extension of the canal. For the present they would confine themselves to the improvement and maintenance of the Buckingham canal."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—" My Lord, I have heard with considerable interest the statement made by the Hon'ble Mr Gillman. At least that portion of it which relates to the maintenance of the Buckingham canal in a satisfactory condition between Bezwada and Madras is a statement which will be welcomed in my part of the country. I am glad to know that Your Excellency's Government have decided to make it navigable for boats. I may say that in the early eighties when I came to Madras I travelled all the way from Bezwada by the Buckingham Canal twice, and it took me twenty-one days, quite a pleasant journey. In those days time was not very valuable to me. I am glad that the present transport difficulties of the water-ways are receiving attention. I am at one with the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman that specially the Buckingham Canal between Bezwada and Madras is certainly far too large an order for any private company. The capital outlay is seventy to eighty lakhs of rupees and the maintenance of it also costs a considerable sum ; with repairs and various other improvements which have to be effected, I am afraid there is no possibility of its being undertaken by private enterprise. It may be that my Honourable Friend is trying to promote one, but whether it be a private company or not I am extremely glad to know that in the present circumstances these water-ways are receiving attention.

" There is only one other point that I would like to press. Last time when the matter was under discussion I mentioned that about the year 1900, that is my recollection, there was a considerable increase in the canal dues. I know at that time there was a great deal of agitation and the Traffic Manager of the East Coast Railway, Mr. Pope and other officers took up the cause of the railway. I remember at the time the Public Works Department yielded to the clamour of the railway, then a State concern ; and increased the navigation fees. That is my distinct recollection. If this canal is to be restored and put into navigable order, I request that this question of navigation fees may be taken up and if necessary they may be reduced to the extent necessary to stimulate traffic all through. It seems to me that it was not at all a well-advised step to take to raise these dues at that time. It has had the effect of reducing the boat traffic. Heavy goods traffic in Madras used to come to our parts through these boats. I would ask the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman to see whether these dues could be reduced to stimulate the growth of the traffic. That question still remains to be examined. I would invite attention to the state of things that prevailed about the year 1900.

" About the other part of the resolution about the canal between Madras and Vedaranniam, my Honourable Friend is in a better position to speak of its possibilities. Probably it is a shorter bit and he and the gentlemen of the South Arcot and Tanjore districts are interested in keeping up the canal in a workable condition by forming a company to work the smaller bit. It is certainly a matter in which Your Excellency's Government may ask for specific proposals to see how they could be improved. So far as that portion of the resolution is concerned, that stands on a different footing. If the Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar has any specific proposals for undertaking the construction or maintenance or upkeep of that bit of the Buckingham canal, south of Madras between Madras and Vedaranniam or further down, it is a matter which deserves consideration. If proposals are made, I do not see why Your Excellency's Government should not examine them. I suggest to the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman to give consideration to this question. I see they have the same difficulties as we have especially in the last two or three years about transport of grain. It is what I think has been causing my Honourable Friend to repeatedly bring forward this matter before this Council. I must say we are indebted to him for urging the importance of water-ways and securing so far as my part of the country is concerned the reopening of the Madras-Bezwada canal in a workable condition. I am glad that the statement made has been satisfactory and I hope my Honourable Friend will take an opportunity of making specific proposals in regard to the canal south of Madras in which he seems to be interested."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur K. R. SUBYANARAYANAMURTI NAYUDU :—" Your Excellency, I fully agree with what the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman has said about the Buckingham Canal. Although the Buckingham Canal is deepened, I am certain there will not be any further traffic. The canal is only used for short distances, distances of 100 or 150 miles. It is only within those distances that the boats are used for taking produce. Cocanada which is connected with these canals gets produce only from Bezwada and places in the Kistna district where there is no railway communication. The income from the boats has fallen, because the number of boats has been considerably reduced after the railways were laid down. On account of this were a number of sailing ships are being constructed ; I do not find that even one boat for canal traffic is constructed in our ports. If any boat gets under bad repairs it is abandoned because it is not paying for the boat owners to get it repaired. It is only for short distances where the boat is to go four or five days that it pays. If they take it for ten days then the expenses will become

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very high and the freight they get is not sufficient to meet the expenses. I do not think that even by deepening this canal there would be any further traffic to Madras from places on the north.

"As regards any private enterprise I am quite sure that nobody would come forward to take up that work. So, in these circumstances I hope my Honourable Friend will see his way to withdraw his resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir Francis Spring :—"Your Excellency, I had not intended to say anything on the subject, but the Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar has been writing and talking to me, on the subject of his resolution, for many months past, off and on, and I have always tried to dissuade him from any attempt to get to work on the lines that he has suggested. When you have deepened the canal, you have only got to the beginning of the business. It is just like making a railway without rolling-stock. You have to have a fleet of boats. You cannot carry on a heavy transportation business by means of independent boats, owned by independent owners. In order to carry any traffic worth mentioning, you must have a regular organization of boats just as you must have a regular organization of rolling-stock for railways. That means a great many lakhs of rupees to carry any traffic worthy of mention.

"As to the prospect of private enterprise, if the Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar and his friends have Rs. 50 or 60 lakhs between them, they would do better to put it into a ship-building industry at Porto Novo. Brigs carrying three or four hundred tons are trading everywhere nowadays. We had three or four of them the other day in the harbour. They will cost, I think, perhaps Rs. 75,000 each. Of these 300-ton brigs, if he and his friends have money, on the scale necessary to make a canal company efficient, they can build a certain number: it will be better to revive the defunct ship-building industry at Porto Novo and start making these ships. As for private enterprise for taking over these canals from Government let them start a company and come forward with an offer. The Government know that when the State-owned South Indian Railway was offered on lease to a company for working, a number of gentlemen in London came forward with an offer of one or two and a half million pounds of capital and leased the line for 30 or 35 years. Then the first charge against the earnings was the 3½ per cent interest on the whole cost. No offer will be of value except on some such lines as that. They will have to say, as regards a canal which has cost one hundred lakhs,' we will guarantee interest at 4 per cent on that outlay, and we will guarantee to spend so much upon rolling stock.' Having got your barges, how are you going to move them? By coolies? I imagine the Honourable Mover has not the faintest idea of what such a proposition involves. You cannot move any really large tonnage of traffic by coolies for such lighter. It has to be done in some other way, by some kind of power boat or some other means than the cooly haulage which he contemplates.

Then again what about the prospects of succeeding? I used to know some years ago a part of the canal very well. I have many times travelled up and down between Bezwada and Rajahmundry and between Bezwada and Masulipatam. There used to be a great deal of traffic, but it has gone under a good deal because of the railway competition. The traffic in those days was carried in private-owned boats and was very badly carried, very slowly, there was a great deal of robbery and it was altogether inefficiently done. The moment the railway came on the scene that traffic began to drop off, naturally, and in a few years there was none of it left. I do not think such canals can ever compete with railways. Just now the Honourable Member seems to think that it can because of the war conditions and the difficulties the railways are labouring under. But the moment the railways begin to work again under normal conditions, the company will come to a stop, I feel quite certain. If the Honourable Member and his friends have any money to spend I would suggest that they should spend 4,000 or 5,000 pounds on the building of a small fleet to carry goods by sea."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar:—"Your Excellency, I am not surprised at the attitude of the Government or the other members of this Council. Every member knows the way in which the formation of a company to run a railway between Arantangi and Devakotta or for working the line between Tiruvalur and Vedaranyam has suffered and is suffering in its attempt to run the railway or even to work the line. I am not at all surprised, Your Excellency, that it is looked on with very great doubt, very serious misgivings. After all there can be little or no doubt that water-ways, if only they are dealt with in the manner in which they have to be, are much cheaper than railways. Motor boats, I understand on good authority, can very well ply in four feet depth of water on this canal from one end of it right up to the other. In that view of the matter I cannot see how it cannot compete with railways. But if railways can have further traffic I wonder why the canals from the one end of the Province to the other cannot equally command further traffic. Further, as I have often observed in dealing with this question, the traffic is getting heavier and heavier day after day. The difficulties of transport even in normal times apart from abnormal conditions are very serious. As I have observed already, thousands and thousands of bags of rice and paddy at station after station are rotting like anything and even in ordinary times this spectacle is certainly not less observable. Under these circumstances the only thing that we can expect the Government to do to facilitate the transport of traffic from one part of the Presidency to another would be to think of improving a canal like this.

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"It is also observed that ships might be built and the ocean might be used. As I said in moving the resolution, the thing would be too costly for the poor condition in general of the people in this part of the country. The canal is here. It has been made at a cost of Rs. 90 lakhs; it is ready, and at the estimate even of the Government itself it would require perhaps a few more lakhs, about 10 or 12 lakhs, to make a complete water communication for 500 or 600 miles. If that is to be left and if the whole capital that has been sunk should be allowed not only to lie waste but also to entail a loss year after year of Rs 75,000 for further maintenance, I wonder what can possibly justify the attitude of the Government in keeping up to the position at which they stand at present. I am particularly surprised that the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman has not met what exactly the resolution expected. The resolution simply says that the working, extension and the improvement of these canals may be opened up to private enterprise. I simply expected an assurance from the Government that it will be opened to private enterprise. We expected nothing further. It may be said that regular cut and dried proposals are not before us and so we are not prepared to say that it will be open for private enterprise. But he never said such a thing."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"We quite understand the attitude the Honourable Gentleman takes on this resolution. If the Honourable Gentleman will resume his seat, the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman will explain the attitude he takes on the question."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"With these few remarks I hope the whole thing may be considered properly and carefully. The whole thing may be considered and the suggestion might be accepted."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"The whole question of these canals has been considered and will be carefully considered, and you may rest perfectly assured that what you have stated to-day will be borne in mind by the Government. I am very thankful to the Hon'ble Mr. Suryanarayanamurti Naydu for his interesting and well-informed remarks which have thrown a good deal of light on the subject. He has said that the deepening of the canal will be of no use. I quite agree. We do not propose to deepen beyond the standard depth. What we are intending to do is to remove the obstructions which are periodical and which are caused by the existence of these river crossings. Under these circumstances I hope the Honourable Gentleman will see fit to withdraw his resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* KISTBANDI FOR LANKA AND PADUGAI LANDS.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"My Lord, the resolution that I have the honour to move runs as follows:—

'XXV. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the kists on lanka and padugai lands in the Godavari and Kistna districts be collected hereafter in March and April instead of in February and March as decided in G.O. No. 454, dated 28th February 1916.'

"My Lord, at a meeting of the Council held on the 21st May 1914 my Honourable Friend Mr. Narasimha Raju moved a resolution recommending a revision of the kistbandi of the ryotwari lands in the several districts of the Presidency, so that the payment of the first instalment of the kist might fall one month after the harvesting of the principal crop of the district. The view of Mr. Narasimha Raju in moving that resolution and recommending that the first instalment of kist might be made to be collected from the ryots one month after the principal crop of the district was harvested was to enable the ryots to sell the crop or raise a loan upon the produce and meet the Government demand and not be obliged to borrow at unreasonable rates of interest to meet the Government demand. The Government promised to inquire into the matter and also gave an undertaking that the kistbandi in the Vizagapatam district would be carefully gone into as also the kistbandi of lanka and padugai lands in the Gōdavari and Kistna districts. Upon that assurance given by the Government the resolution was withdrawn. Subsequent to the moving of that resolution in May 1914, the Government referred the matter to the Board of Revenue and the Board of Revenue have recommended that the kistbandi on lanka lands in the Gōdavari district may be collected in February and March instead of in January, February and March as was the practice before that date. As regards the kistbandi on padugai lands the Board similarly recommended that the kist may be similarly collected in equal instalments in February and March instead of in four instalments in December, January, February and March as before that time. Except with regard to padugai in the Razole taluk, the kist of padugai lands is now being collected in two instalments in February and March. In the Kistna district also instead of the kist being collected on patta lankas in four instalments, it was ordered that it should be collected in two instalments in February and March. As regards these lankas in the old Kistna portion in which the kist was being collected in three instalments, it was ordered to be collected in two instalments. Now I recommend in this resolution that the kist on lanka and padugai lands may be collected in March and April instead of in February and March in which the Government have kindly consented to collect since the resolution was moved in May 1914.

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao; Mr. Suryanarayanamurti Naydu; Sir Alexander Cardew; the President.) [5TH APRIL 1918.

"My Lord, last year the lanka lands in the Godavari district were auctioned in the month of October and the ryots were put in possession of the lankas in December and it was not until the first or second week of December that the lessees of the lankas could get possession of them and they were able to lease them to their tenants and ryots. In the month of February tobacco seedlings were very tender and the ryots whose first instalment of kist fell due in the month of February were put to great hardship to meet the required amount. Not only the produce of these lanka and padugai lands had not become harvested but the produce which is chiefly tobacco was in mere seedlings. My Lord, with regard to tobacco cultivation which is the only chief cultivation in the lanka land, it is under a very great disadvantage at present. Tobacco has gone down in price chiefly on account of the want of transport facilities for export to Burma and other places and also on account of tobacco having been undertaken to be grown in Burma. Tobacco is a peculiar crop which cannot be sold and which will not be purchased by anybody unless it is fully harvested and unless the nature of the crop is known by the merchant. I therefore suggest that unless this small alteration of collecting the kist on lanka and padugai lands in March and April, instead of in February and March, is made, the ryots will be put to hardship. They have been put to very great trouble this year and they were not able to get even loans on the security of their crops, because there was practically no crop and money-lenders would not estimate the crop since tobacco was in seedling in the lankas. With these words I propose that the kist on lanka and padugai lands be collected hereafter in March and April instead of in February and March as was decided in G.O. No. 451 of 1916."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur K. SURYANARAYANAMURTI NAYUDU:—"Your Excellency, I beg to second this resolution. In doing so I have very little to add to what the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao has said. The principal crop of these lands, lanka lands, is tobacco and it is harvested towards the end of February and in March. At present the kist is payable in February and March. So even before harvesting the agriculturists have to enter into a contract with the money-lenders at prices much lower than what they would realize if they waited for some time longer. Therefore instead of making the kist payable in February and March if they are to be paid in March and April it would be of considerable help and convenience to the ryots. I therefore support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"Your Excellency, I would remind the Council of what happened at the meeting in May 1914. Then we had, as we have now, the advantage of the advice of the Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao. On that occasion, he moved an amendment to the resolution. The amendment was that in the case of lanka and padugai lands the kistbandi might be arranged to be taken from the ryots in February and March. He said 'I suggest that the Government may be pleased to alter the kistbandi on padugai and lanka lands to February and March and collect the kist in two instalments rather than in three instalments.' After consulting the local officers, the Collectors of the districts and the Board of Revenue, the Government accepted the suggestion of the Honourable Member to fix February and March as the two instalments in which the kist was to be collected on these lands. Therefore, we must not be thought to be blameworthy for having followed the advice of the Honourable Member in 1914. He now comes forward and says we must go a month later still and make the kistbandi March and April. However, what he says has a good deal of force in it. The crop raised on these lands is largely tobacco which is not harvested until, at the earliest, February or even March. The Government are considering the whole question of kistbandi in regard to the Godavari district and in that connexion I will take into consideration this proposal to make the collection still a month later. If the Collector of the district and the Board of Revenue think there is no objection to it, there will be no objection on the part of the Government to accept it. On that assurance, I hope the Honourable Member will be satisfied and perhaps withdraw his resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"It is true that I proposed that the kist of lanka and padugai lands may be collected in two instalments in February and March in 1914. I thought then that it would meet the requirements of the ryots and that their hardships would be removed by that. I also thought that it would not be reasonable to ask the Government to postpone the kist collection beyond the 31st March. But now by experience I have found, and also from the complaints I have received from various quarters, that it is a real hardship to collect the first instalment in February and that is what made me request again the Government to postpone the kist in February and March and collect it in March and April. Since the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew tells me that the whole matter will be inquired into and the opinion of the Collector and the Board of Revenue would be taken on the matter, I do not press this resolution. I would only place this for the sympathetic consideration of the Government."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* WEAVING SCHOOL FOR TELUGU DISTRICTS.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"We will take the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Suryanarayana Rao and also that of Mr. Venkatapati Raju. They will not take a long time."

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The Hon'ble Mr. A. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"The resolution which I have the honour to move runs thus:—

'XXVI. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a weaving school be started at some convenient centre in the Telugu districts, preferably at Pondur, Chipurupalli taluk, Vizagapatam district.'

"It was a rather agreeable surprise to me that the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju also sent in the same resolution * without knowing that I have sent up this resolution. That only shows that the Vizagapatam district people are very keen on having a weaving school at Vizagapatam. The weaving population of Vizagapatam district in 1911 was 61,226 on the plains, besides 14,875 in the Agency. Vizagapatam district also contains a population of 76,100 weavers. That is the highest population in the Telugu districts. In the Telugu districts and Vizagapatam especially this weaving industry is languishing for want of capital and encouragement. I specially bring the Vizagapatam district to the notice of the Government, because in Vizagapatam district a special yarn is produced. That is called home-spun yarn. It is manufactured with hand and it is so lasting and it is special to Pondur in Chipurupalli and also partly to Narasannapet in Ganjam. These articles are generally taken to Chicacole and sometimes to Vizagapatam for sale. It is called pattu salai. No doubt the price is higher than that of ordinary cloth, but it will last longer. I have got a cloth which I bought forty-five years ago and it still maintains its texture. Those who have worked in the Vizagapatam district know the value of this cloth. The Coimbatore Conference in 1908 recommended that a weaving school should be established in the northern parts but nothing has been done though one is working in the south at Madura. About ten years ago an attempt was made to start a sort of weaving industry, a weaving company at Rajam. A weaving company was floated, but unfortunately it became a one-gentleman's concern, and the gentleman who took most interest in that died, and for want of further encouragement and support the company died. We are not so much interested in the company, but the company also started a school and instruction was given in that school in weaving. With the death of that company the industry also died at Rajam. Rajam and also other places are chiefly weaving centres; in fact the villages are practically inhabited only by the weavers and the other classes are very few and all these people are obliged to give up their occupation on account of want of encouragement and they are now taking to coolie work and several of them have migrated to other places. Still there are a sufficient number who are ready to take up work if only some encouragement is given by way of capital and instruction. I read in the recent Government Order of 1916 that the Government contemplated the opening of a weaving school at Berhampur. I do not know if Berhampur has been noted for cotton cloth. No doubt Berhampur has been noted for its silk cloth and the indigenous manufacture is gradually dying down. Berhampur has now been supplanted by Rajahmundry which is now sending out silk cloths. I am particular about the cotton cloth industry. No serious attempt has been made to impart any education in these matters. In the course of conversation I learned from the Hon'ble Mr Swaminadha Pillai that there was some school at Calicut and some attempt was made for five months. I do not know whether sufficient encouragement was given and whether any of the boys really knew that instruction was being imparted. I do not think these temporary steps would take us very far. I think we want a regular school where education in this direction can be imparted. I beg your Excellency to understand that I do not want a big building on a grand scale with several teachers employed in them and money being spent lavishly. My suggestion is that a modest attempt might be made to start a school. We may take a building on rent, as the building constructed at Rajam by the company may be again taken up for this purpose. As soon as the company came to an end, the building was put to auction and it was purchased by the Maharaja of Bobbili and he has given it over to a reading room. I think the Raja is willing to place it at the disposal of the members of the bar and I am sure that the members of the bar will place it at our disposal for a school. My humble request is that a serious attempt should be made in this direction and the pattu salai industry should not be allowed to die out, because it is special only for these two taluks and not in any other districts. My resolution is generally worded; specially for the Telugu districts. My other friends might say that the experiment might be tried in other taluks or districts; there is no reason why my request should be confined to Vizagapatam. My reason is that the other districts are taking care of themselves and are faring very well. In Gódávari the business is getting on very well and the people are taking care of themselves; they have got capital to spend and they are an enterprising people. But unfortunately among these weavers there is no encouragement given to them by way of capital and by way of instruction. It is only fair that encouragement should be given in places where the business is languishing. There is no use of giving support to places where there is already a lot of capital and sufficient encouragement. That is why I suggest Vizagapatam. The Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju recommends Rajam; it is all the same as they are very near each other and they are both weaving centres. I therefore pray that your Excellency's Government will consider these two resolutions together sympathetically and see that something is done."

* The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU —

XXVII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council to be pleased to open a weaving school either at Rajam or Pondur (Vizagapatam district) for the training and education of weaving classes.

(Mr. Venkatapati Raju; Mr. Swaminadha Pillai.) [5TH APRIL 1918.

The Hon'ble Mr. B VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"In seconding this resolution, I need not add much to what has been said because there is not much difficulty on the part of the Government to accept the resolution. The other day on the motion of the Hon'ble Mr Sarma in the Imperial Legislative Council, the Government of India sanctioned a recurring grant of Rs. 30 lakhs for opening technical and agricultural schools, and naturally we would get five or six lakhs for our Presidency. We can start some schools at some places with that money. Instead of keeping that money idle, we can open some institutions. A weaving school is a necessary institution. Therefore I expect that the Government would cheerfully fall in with the view of starting the school when the funds are ready and are given by the Government of India."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI:—"Your Excellency, the question of providing some form of technical education in weaving has engaged the attention of the Government for a pretty long time—starting with the recommendation of the Industrial Conference held at Ootacamund in 1908 that weaving schools should be opened at six places in the Presidency, of which Vizagapatam was to be one. There have been frequent representations made to Government since then by the people of Vizagapatam in order to carry this recommendation into effect. In 1909, Sir Arthur Lawley was approached by the people of Vizagapatam at Waltair and in 1912 a representation was made to Sir Murray Hammick when he was acting as Governor; so that the Government have had this matter before them for a pretty long time with special reference to Vizagapatam. In 1916 a question was asked on this subject in the Legislative Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju and the reply then given was 'the Government have sanctioned the opening of a weaving class in the Madura Technical Institute and have decided to await the results of its working before considering the question of opening a second weaving school. In the meanwhile they have organized a peripatetic weaving party to tour in the Northern districts to demonstrate to weavers the advantages of improved methods and appliances. This party is now in the Godavari district and the question of its moving to Vizagapatam is being considered.'

In 1917 we learn from Mr. Innes' report that the peripatetic weaving party had actually visited Vizagapatam and stayed there for nearly five months. He says of this visit: 'In January last the party moved on to the Vizagapatam district and until the close of the year it was engaged in working in the Vizagapatam and Chipurupalli taluks. The weavers in the Vizagapatam district are less progressive than in Godavari. Many of the looms were idle owing to the high price of yarn and the scarcity of dyes, and it was reported that many of the weavers were deserting their hereditary occupation and migrating to Burma. They were not enthusiastic about improved appliances, but about a dozen fly shuttle slays and a few dobbies were introduced.'

That is the history, till the year 1917, of the endeavours made to promote instruction in weaving in Vizagapatam. The Government are not in a position to give any further assurance in this matter than was given in 1916. The Madura Technical Institute is approaching completion; and owing to conditions which are well known to Honourable Members we have not been able to secure a weaving expert as yet. When the expert is secured, it is hoped that the weaving section of the school will be opened at Madura and then it will be time enough to think of extending it to other places.

The Honourable Member who moved the resolution pleaded for a small school and pointed out that the organization would not cost the Government a large sum of money. It has to be remembered that the whole difficulty lies in the word organization. If weaving instruction is to be carried on it should be carried on at a large number of places in the Presidency. It has to be done systematically and that means expense. The Government having started this experiment at Madura, are anxious to give the experiment a fair trial and then extend it to other places.

Again, in the matter of instruction in weaving, it is probably known to Honourable Members that it is of two kinds. Starting a school is not the only way in which weavers at any centre can be instructed. The more common method adopted in this Presidency has been to send out peripatetic weaving parties. They visit the district for long periods of five or six months or longer and if there is encouragement, the interest of the weavers is enlisted in the improvements they present to them in a practical form. This perhaps is more suitable to the circumstances of many weaving centres than the starting of a school. The fact was recognized long ago by Sir Murray Hammick, when he had to deal with another representation in Vizagapatam. The difficulty with a school is that the weavers employ their children at their own work rather than send them to the school. There is no town or centre of weaving greater in importance than Conjeeveram. A weaving school has been working there for some years in connexion with the local cooperative weaving union. It is looked after by an enthusiast: nevertheless in such a large weaving centre as Conjeevaram, it has not been possible to draw more than a few children to work at the factory or attend the school which is maintained in connexion with the union. Therefore, the Honourable Member should allow the Government to go on with the experiment in Madura. It is probable that the time will soon come when Vizagapatam equally with other districts in the Presidency will receive its share of this experiment. Weaving is second only to agriculture as an industry of the people, and it is necessary that any attempt to impart instruction in weaving should be organized and that necessarily on a large scale. I hope that the Honourable Mover will see fit to withdraw the resolution, considering the fact that the Government have been actively engaged in considering the question and that the time will soon come to do something for the Vizagapatam district."

5TH APRIL 1918.] *(The President; Mr. Suryanarayana Rao; Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)*

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"If the debate is to continue, the Honourable Member would be very brief."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"I will only take two or three minutes."

The Hon'ble K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"It was only eight years,—"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT *(interrupting)*:—"Probably we shall adjourn for lunch. It is now 2-15 p.m."

The Council adjourned for a short interval.

The Council re-assembled at 3 p.m. and the discussion on resolutions was continued

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Your Excellency, we have had the history of eight or nine years and what I was going to say was that that period was very long for the improvement of the weaving industry in this Province where we have lots of centres with a very large population, having recourse to this industry. The real difficulty seems to be that weavers would not ordinarily allow the people to go into a training school like this or encourage them to do so. To adopt a really sound policy it will be necessary—that is the view that, I submit, the Government may be pleased to consider—to constitute these schools into factories also. The boys trained there will have to produce for Government for some time on pay and that will enable them to lay by something for themselves and to start the industry properly on the methods taught to them by the Government school. Even though the Government have decided to start a school in Madura, it has not been able to start one till now; because the building is not finished, we have not commenced work, and we have started peripatetic parties, I made inquiries and I found really that the capitalists who were having weaving concerns were inclined to keep these people from the schools and under their control so that they may not be away from them and they may not start a trade in opposition to them."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I hope the Honourable Gentlemen will understand that we are merely discussing the starting of a weaving school at Vizagapatam. We are not discussing the general question on this occasion."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"I would only submit that a weaving school when started may be of such use that the money expended on it will be fruitful. Those are the words that I wanted to say on this resolution, because it is only proper that we should encourage poor people and help them to maintain the industry and improve the position of those people who are now going away to foreign parts for want of proper encouragement."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I have heard the Hon'ble Mr. Swaminnane Pillai very carefully and he seems to think that we should either have a school on a high scale or none at all. Probably, he thinks that I am asking for an expenditure of some lakhs for buildings, as in the case of the Madura institution, and probably he thinks that the Government are not in a position to spend so much now. On the other hand, I earnestly requested that a small beginning may be made and gradually it will develop itself into a big school if sufficient encouragement is given by the people and the Government. I already suggested to the Council that we might even have a building without laying out any amount, if we only request the Raja of Bobbili and the Members of the Bar at Rajam, the building where instruction was given till a few years ago in weaving. I do not mind, we could even have a thatched building; but to say that it is the policy of the Government to spend either large amounts or otherwise that no beginning would be made I submit, is not sound policy. As regards the peripatetic parties, to speak the truth, it was only yesterday in the course of conversation that I heard that such a party went to Vizagapatam. Till yesterday I never heard of it. I do not know what that party consisted of or how many of them went there and what work they did. I do not know what they reported. At any rate, the Collector did not give notice to any important people who might give him any help in the matter. I have not heard from people in the talaks. I do not think these parties will be of any use. As I stated at the outset, when the people are in a very backward condition, I do not think that these temporary parties will be of any use. It has been casually suggested that something might be done with the co-operative societies, and there again with regard to the co-operative societies, I do not think that anything can be done by the co-operative director or assistant director or registrar, because they do not go to the actual centres, but simply convene meetings at head-quarter stations. People are in a backward condition and that is the reason why more serious steps have to be taken for giving encouragement. I am sorry that the industry, the *pattu nekai* industry is dying out and, even for ordinary wear, we are not able to get our cloth; but we have to depend upon the mill-made industry. These people can manufacture cloth at the same rate as mills are now producing. I am, therefore, anxious that the Government should do something and that the Government might start a school at once and I do not think that we can afford to wait any longer. If the Government will be pleased to consider the question favourably and if the Hon'ble Mr. Swaminnane Pillai on behalf of Government gives us an assurance that the question will be taken up as early as possible, I do not want to divide the Council. My only earnest request is that something must be done for Vizagapatam, at an early date. I am not anxious to divide the Council."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable Gentleman, I think I am right in saying, may rest assured that as soon as we can get our weaving expert and set the Madura

institute going—that must be begun and as soon as we can do that we will develop this organization further. I quite understand the Honourable Gentleman's earnestness in the matter of the proper claims of Vizagapatam and they will not be forgotten."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was then withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* COMMITTEES TO HELP IN EXTENDING EDUCATION AMONG MUHAMMADANS.

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Your Excellency, I beg to move :—

'XXVIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that with a view to extend and improve the education of Mussalmans in the Presidency a Maktab committee consisting of not more than six members be formed in each district and a provincial committee consisting of not more than ten members be formed at Madras; the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Schools to be the Secretary of each committee and the members to be appointed by His Excellency the Governor in consultation with the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India in the case of the provincial committee and other Muhammadan Associations in the district, if any, in respect of a district committee.'

"I do not claim any originality for my proposition. I only ask the Government of Madras to do for the development of elementary education among Muhammadans of this Presidency what the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh have done in the north. I have shown to the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction a copy of the Government Gazette dated Allahabad, February 9th, 1918, from which it appears that District Maktab Committees and a Provincial Maktab Committee were established there by Government some time ago and the special Government Resolution No VI issued on the 25th August 1914, laid down certain regulations for the District Committees to follow. The Provincial Maktab Committee met for the first time on the 14th May 1916 and passed certain resolutions almost all of which were accepted by the Government.

"One of the resolutions requested the appointment of Deputy Inspectors of Muhammadan Schools to work under the guidance and control of the existing Inspector of Muhammadan Schools there. The United Provinces Government accepted the resolution and I gather from the proceedings of the Provincial Maktab Committee, dated the 31st December 1916, that the Deputy Inspectors have been appointed. Unlike that Province where the Inspector of Muhammadan Schools was appointed first and the deputy inspectors afterwards, we in this Presidency began from the bottom. We had Supervisors and Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Muhammadan Schools for several years. The former have been recently abolished and the number of the latter has been raised from 6 to 11. The next logical step should be the appointment of an officer of the grade of inspector to supervise and control the work of Sub-Assistants, who should also be an assistant to the Director of Public Instruction in the matter of Muslim education. If there be any technical difficulty at present in creating a new appointment, one of the existing Inspectors may be delegated to do this duty at least as an experimental measure. As matters now stand a Sub-Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Schools is subordinate to as many Assistant Inspectors of general schools as he has the districts to supervise, who in their turn submit the reports or proposals of the Muhammadan Sub-Assistants to their immediate superiors—the ordinary Inspectors of schools. The last two officers have numerous things to attend to among which the subject of Muhammadan education can only form an item of comparatively minor importance. There was a proposal to do away with the intermediary of the Assistant Inspectors and to place the Muhammadan Sub-Assistants under the immediate control of the Inspectors, but I do not know what has become of that proposal.

"This is however by the way. The putting into effect of my proposition is not dependent on the appointment of a Special Inspector of Muhammadan Schools nor on any modification of the present system of inspection and control.

"For the information of the Council I may mention that Maktab is the lowest rung in the educational ladder of Islam. It corresponds to the primary or preparatory school of the European order, just as Madrasa does to a secondary school, Madrasatul-Uloom to a college and a Darul-Uloom to a university. The first words that are breathed into the ears of a Muslim infant as soon as it is born are Arabic and the first alphabets or *alif-bay* that a Muslim child, whatever be his or her mother tongue, learns are in the characters in which Holy Koran is written. The lessons in the first primer are so arranged as to enable a child to learn to read Koran with ease. Though this form of initial education is resorted to purely with a pious motive, this kind of training has its own value which cannot be gainsaid. One result of this predilection for the beautiful righthanded Arabic characters was that almost all the languages that Musalmans spoke came to be written in Arabic style. Persian, Pushto, Turkish and Sindhi are examples of this phenomenon. Hindustani which was evolved out of the Persian of the Mussalmans and Bhasha of the Hindus is written in both the characters to which the two

people are partial. Even the remotest southernmost part of this country has not escaped this dominance of Arabic over the languages spoken by local Musalmans. The familiarity of Tamil speaking Musalmans with Arabic letters which they acquired in their childhood in reading Koran has brought into existence a peculiar literature known as Arab-Tamil. The basic language is Tamil with a free admixture of Arabic words and pious phrases from Koran and it is written in Arabic characters. There is a large and lucrative trade in these books, most of which, it is interesting to note, are printed in the Bombay presses that have made Koran printing a speciality.

"The fact that literacy is more widely spread among Musalmans of even these degenerate times and of this the most backward Province of India than among other communities, is also due to the religious obligation every Musalman feels of giving his children at least that amount of education that will enable him to read the Koran.

"A maktab therefore plays by no means an unimportant part in the education of a Musalman. It will be a great pity indeed if in the general upheaval, as the old order changeth giving place to new, the maktab entirely disappears and is supplanted by an exotic colourless primary school from the curricula of which the religious and moral element is entirely excluded. The late Sir Syed Ahmad Khan foresaw this calamity thirty years ago. Ever since then the All-India Muhammadan Educational Conference had been drawing the attention of the community and the Government to the imperative need of preserving and developing the maktab, only adapting it to the modern needs. Its persistent efforts have at last borne fruit and attempts are now being made in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh through the agency of the Provincial and District Maktab Committees and the Inspector and Deputy Inspectors of Muhammadan Schools to revive the maktabs and place them and Primary Islamia schools on a uniform basis, each adopting the good points of the other.

"There is a greater need in this Presidency for a similar action. With a little inducement and encouragement a keeper of a maktab who is also the sole teacher in it can be made to introduce secular subjects in his school and to employ an additional teacher or two for the purpose. When he accepts a grant from the Government his school comes under the supervision of the sub-assistant inspector and becomes a part of the system that pervades the whole Presidency. I am glad the Educational Department has of late became alive to the necessity of bringing more and more maktabs under the control of the department. 'Thirty-six schools with 2,326 pupils which were returned as Koran schools on 31st March 1916 have been brought to the list of recognized elementary schools and shown as public elementary schools for boys during the year 1916-17.' 'This', the Director of Public Instruction rightly concludes, 'indicates that some success is attending the efforts of inspecting officers to induce the teachers in Koran schools to add a secular side to their schools.' But considering that according to the departmental returns, which I consider to be considerably below the actual number, there were 1,065 maktabs in the Presidency whose strength rose from 40,381 in 1915-16 to 43,862 in the following year, a good deal still remains to be done in this direction. When I asked the Government in the February meeting of the Council to issue special instructions to the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Muhammadan Schools in this matter they evasively replied that they had no reason to suppose that the inspecting officers were not doing their best in the matter.

"The question of the expansion of the elementary education is at present seriously engaging the attention of the Government and a large sum of money has been allotted for the purpose. But I am afraid that Muslim education will not benefit thereby to a proportionate extent. With a view to prepare a complete survey of Muslim elementary education I had asked in the February meeting for certain information as to the number, grade and location of Muhammadan schools, but I was told that the information was available in the lists kept in the Director of Public Instruction's office and that if I liked I might gather it from these books for myself. As I could not command leisure enough for the task and the department has not shown me the courtesy to furnish the information asked for, I am without the figures that are necessary for my object. If the survey is made as I proposed to do it will be found that the rate of our progress even in elementary education has not kept pace with that of other communities and therefore it is necessary that as much, if not greater, attention is paid to Muslim requirements in this stage of education as is done to that of the general population.

"My suggestion, if adopted, will prove materially helpful in this direction. I ask for a District Maktab Committee consisting of not more than six persons with the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Schools of the district as its secretary and convener. This will on the one hand create interest in the local people in the matter of their education and on the other hand establish co-operation between them and the sub-assistant. Meetings may be held once in three months and their proceedings be published in the District Gazette as is done in the United Provinces. Although there are Muhammadan Associations in almost every district that could be asked to undertake this work, I want a special committee to be created solely for this purpose. The objects of the existing associations are generally too ambitious and multifarious for their slender resources in men and money, and it will not be advisable to add one more item to their programme of work. The appointment of the members of the committee should however be made in consultation with the local Muhammadan Associations.

"It will perhaps be asked why these committees should not be constituted by the community itself and why should Government be expected to form them. My main reason for this course is this. At present the Government have entire control and direction of education. The Imperial as well as Provincial Governments have from time to time devoted their attention to

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Muhammadan education and tried to solve the problems connected therewith. There are special schools for Musalmans maintained and managed by the Government, local bodies and by the community under the guidance of the department. There is a special inspecting agency of the Government for those schools. There should therefore be co-ordination and co-operation between the educational officers and the community in all the efforts of either towards the extension and improvement of Muhammadan education. Besides we cannot find in every district an educated Musalman who has the aptitude, capacity or leisure for organizing educational work. In the Muhammadan Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, who is a graduate and often an L.T., we have an officer who has all the required qualifications for the post of a secretary of an educational committee. He is in need of the co-operation of the people of the district in organizing maktabs and establishing new schools and the people are in need of his guidance to make their own efforts in this direction more systematic and fruitful.

"The sub-assistant will give the committee an idea of what is being done by him in the district to advance Muhammadan education and enlist their help and co-operation in establishing new schools and in converting purely Koran schools into schools of recognized type. Each committee will watch the progress of the Muslim schools in the district and look after the interests of Musalmans pupils in the mixed schools and in time begin to provide pecuniary aid to poor pupils, organize prize distribution, sports, etc., for them. By and by, these committees, at least the more enterprizing ones among them, will make themselves capable of undertaking larger functions and may have a joint-secretary to collaborate with and supplement the work of the official secretary. These committees will in time make themselves useful also in the sphere of secondary education and direct most of the children to proceed to secondary schools after the second or third standard and let only such children go to the upper elementary standards as are not fit for some reason or other for secondary education.

"In the network of committees throughout the Presidency with the provincial committee at their head at Madras there will be a handy organization that would be utilized at a short notice for the carrying out of any scheme of education that the Government may take into hand from time to time. The future is pregnant with many a project for the expansion of elementary education, the Muslim counterpart of which will present several problems of its own. It is not therefore a day too soon to bring into existence the committees of the description I propose and to train its members for their increasing responsibilities. The committees will thus be educative in a double sense; they will educate themselves for the effective discharge of their responsibilities as well as promote the education of those committed to their charge."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR:—"Your Excellency, I beg to second the resolution. As the Honourable Mover of this resolution has explained the position so clearly, I do not think I have much to say with the exception of a few observations that I wish to make. The drawback or the backwardness of my community in education, if I may so call it, is that they have to go to their religious schools and study Koran for about four or five years compulsorily; and after completing the Koran and their religious education, they have to go to their secular schools when they become grown-up boys. After a few years, they find it difficult and shameful to sit along with the younger members of the sister communities, and owing to shame they leave the schools and go away. This is the important point and this is the embargo on account of which my community is kept behind. The Government will, I hope, see their way to remove this embargo, by forming such a committee as the one suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hasan or consider the suggestion that I made to the Secretary to Government, Education Department, in my letter of last month in arranging the study of religious education in Muhammadan Municipal schools. Your Excellency might remember that I sent a resolution on the same subject at the last meeting, which was rejected. Unless some such thing is done, my community will not be able to come forward in education. I know Your Excellency's Government are doing everything to promote the education of Muhammadans, but there is no use if this thing is left hanging. So the resolution moved by my Honourable Friend for forming maktab committees is most essential and I hope the Government will see their way to accept this resolution. I do not think that, in accepting this resolution, there will be any heavy expense on the part of Government. As the Honourable Member suggested, the services of one of the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Muhammadan Schools can be utilized. There will be no extra appointment or extra expenditure with the exception of a small amount of grant. Under these circumstances, I fully trust that the Government would accept this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE:—"Your Excellency, I am instructed to oppose this resolution. The Honourable Member who moved it has given us an account of the maktabs which, I confess, differs a little from what I had been accustomed to suppose them to be. The maktabs, he has given us to understand, are the lowest rungs of the educational ladder. As a matter of fact, I do not think the maktabs of this great Presidency are fulfilling that function. If they are the lowest rung of the ladder, one would suppose that the boys who attend them would ascend the ladder and go to high schools and colleges. That, I believe, has not been the case. I am informed that maktabs are schools to which the little Muhammadans go in order to learn Koran; and when we say 'learn Koran,' we use the expression 'learn' in a very limited sense. They learn certain passages of the Koran by rote, without being told what those passages mean. I think the Honourable Member who seconded the resolution had rather this in mind, because he spoke of this Koran study as being an embargo on education and pointed

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out that Muhammadan boys had a serious disadvantage in spending four or five years in the study of Koran before beginning their studies in a recognized school. I do not think the two Honourable Gentlemen were altogether in accord in their views about maktabs and as to the desirability of having these committees.

"I do not for a moment say that the department has been so successful as we could wish in getting these maktab teachers to add secular studies to their courses. Honourable Members have given figures, which are not exactly encouraging; but when we reflect that these additional Sub-Assistant Inspectors for Muhammadan Schools have been only quite recently appointed, we may hope that as time goes on they will be more successful than they have been so far. What I want to point out is that the experience in the United Provinces is not necessarily any guide for us. The United Provinces system of recognition of elementary schools is a good deal more exacting and inelastic than ours. We are quite willing to recognize a maktab as a elementary school and give it a grant if it will fulfil elementary conditions. In the United Provinces, such a school to be recognized would have to use, notice the wording, 'a special set of text-books.' That is not so with us. We do not prescribe text-books, but we leave great freedom and discretion to schools in the matter of the use of text-books. That is an important point. Then the only thing which is necessary for an elementary school to be recognized is that it should have a teacher capable of teaching. We do not insist upon his having passed any examination of a general or technical kind. Our rules for recognition of elementary schools are so elastic and our requirements are so low that I do not think there is any difficulty for maktabs, if they wish to add instruction in secular subjects besides the teaching of the Koran and qualify themselves for recognition. You have these maktabs, roughly speaking, in each village and the villagers are interested in these maktabs and they consider it highly important that their boys should go through this instruction in the Koran, but apparently they are not interested in anything else; they do not wish their boys to have anything but the Koran teaching; otherwise they would have brought some pressure to bear upon the maktab teacher to add some secular branch of instruction. You have the maktab teacher in the village, the people of the village, and the sub-assistant inspector. They are the three parties to any arrangement. If the people of the village want any secular instruction, and the maktab teacher almost invariably does not want to add it—he is perfectly satisfied as it is—surely nothing could be done by a committee in the district, still less by a committee in Madras. The sub-assistant inspector can do much and we have insisted that he should do something; he will have influence in the village and he may increase the number of pupils. Each maktab will receive one visit a year from the inspector, so that he may give the system a better chance. Let us see what the sub-assistant inspectors have succeeded in doing in inducing maktab teachers to add secular instruction to their schools. From what I know of the matter,—I have been indebted to the Hon'ble Mr. Aziz-ul-Huq for the information—the maktab teachers are very difficult to deal with and it is very difficult to get them to see the importance of secular education and develop their schools into elementary schools of the normal type."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Your Excellency, I am not at all surprised that the Hon'ble Mr. Stone opposes any association of the people in the matter of education, because the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction thinks that educational experts might have sufficient knowledge and they do not want any light thrown by any popular representative. Now, what the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hasan wants is that a committee be appointed. It is not a stereotyped committee, but it may be suggested that it is an amendment thereof; to see that the views of the people to secure proper instruction to their students be permitted and it is said that if such a committee is appointed they will be helpful to the educational authorities. Why the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction should take some pains to say that other Provinces are not more liberal and that we appoint our teachers without qualifications I cannot understand. That is exactly our complaint. It is our advice, that you should employ proper men who give proper instruction. He says 'we do not prescribe text-books.' That is another reason. We want proper text-books, so that our students may learn some useful things instead of being taught by ignorant teachers; we want proper teachers. For that, the advice of the people is absolutely necessary. Under these circumstances, why the Director of Public Instruction is opposed to any such help from the parents of the children, I cannot understand."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I heartily support this resolution. I am glad that the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hasan is setting an example for other communities to follow and I am afraid that the Educational Department does not view with that sympathy, with which they ought to, these eastern institutions for education. The pial schools are well-known institutions in this country and I dare say some of the older generation of us, including myself and the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar, have gone through a course of training in pial schools. I can say from my own personal experience that what I learned in those pial schools, whether it be in the shape of religious education or moral education or secular education, served me indeed in good stead in carrying on my duties in the profession to which I belong and also my duties as a citizen. I am afraid unfortunately the supervising agency, whether it be in this department or in the Medical Department or in the various other departments which concern the welfare of the people, show a contempt—perhaps I shall not use that strong word—they have got a disregard to eastern institutions. It ought to be the duty of the officials of the State to try and collect information how far we can help the indigenous institutions of the people and place them on a right basis. I think in that matter the help and

co-operation of a committee such as that proposed in this resolution will be of great value to Government and to the Hon'ble Mr. Stone himself in the discharge of his duties as Director of Public Instruction. He has himself told us to-day what valuable aid he has received by consulting the Hon'ble Mr. Azim-ud-din on the subject. I dare say there are several such people from whom he can collect information, and if he puts them on an organised basis, I think it will be of great use in the spread of education. We are all aware that the Government are taking keen interest in the spread of education, but unfortunately these old institutions are dying out for want of both organisation and supervision in the villages or town. The Hon'ble Mr. Stone referred to the fact that the villagers were themselves apathetic. Why are they so? Because the village community has died out, the village community which used to take interest in these matters for some reason or other has lost that vitality which it used to possess and it is gradually disappearing and I hope the day will come when these village institutions will be revived. I am glad to notice that in Bengal they have introduced a Bill for improving self-government in villages and it is only yesterday that a Bill was introduced in the Bengal Council for village self-government; and I hope on some near day a similar Bill will be introduced here. I am aware that the villagers are not alive to their own wants. It is the duty of the Government and of the officers of the Government to help villagers in the matter of putting these old institutions on a satisfactory basis. We want these committees to do that work. In the words of this paper which has just been put into my hands by my Hon'ble Friend Mr. Yaqub Hasan, 'the Inspector of Muhammadan Schools, United Provinces, should begin work with visiting the headquarters in the various districts in these Provinces and submitting report as to the condition and needs of the existing maktabs and Islamia schools, if any.' Similarly let us take stock of the existing agency for education and see wherein they require help, whether and how we can put them to work on a better basis, how their system of education can be better developed and improved, how the mixture of eastern and western methods may be made. In all such things the co-operation of a committee of non-officials will be very useful. I am glad that the Mahammadans are pioneering such things and I hope other communities will follow, so that these old institutions may be revived with great advantage to the people and the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao:—"Your Excellency, I have tried to follow the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Stone to find out if there are any reasons for not accepting this resolution. He merely stated that he was instructed to oppose this resolution. When I enter into details, it is no doubt pointed out by him that these committees may not be of much use. But he has not even suggested that the appointment of committees in the manner suggested would cause inconvenience or would produce any harm or dislocate the system of education. No such suggestion has been made. I do not want the Government to be committed to the particular form suggested or to the constitution thereof with reference to the number and other things suggested in the resolution. The main point to be decided upon by the Council is whether, in the interests of Muhammadan education, it is or is not desirable to appoint a local committee—whether it be in the district, village or taluk to be settled later on—for the purpose of taking necessary measures in that direction. That is the point for consideration. Regarding that I believe there ought to be no difference of opinion whatever. Representatives of the communities concerned inform us that there are several difficulties in the matter of furthering the cause of Muhammadan education; and they suggest that, if this method is adopted, it will enable them to make a further advance. What prevents this Council from accepting that suggestion and giving that system a trial? It is pointed out by the Honourable Mover of the resolution that in the United Provinces similar committees have been started and are now working satisfactorily. In reply to that, the Hon'ble Mr. Stone merely remarked that there are some differences between the way in which the recognition of elementary schools is carried on in the United Provinces and the way in which it is carried on here; and he said that the rules are more stringent there than here. Is that any justification for not adopting the present proposal to popularize and encourage Muhammadan education? I do not think this Council will be satisfied with that circumstance alone as one which will prevent us from trying that experiment in this Presidency. I believe, my Lord, that even though a decision might have been come to and even though it might have been thought fit to oppose the resolution, the system is worth a trial. It may be started in some places at once and that in some districts; and we can see how it is welcomed by the people and then gradually extend it. There is no reason whatever for not even initiating the experiment."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar:—"My Lord, the day before yesterday I pressed for a central committee to go round the various parts of this Presidency and start such committees as would take charge of elementary schools and improve them. The spirit is the same. The Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hasan wants permanent committees of this sort to spread Muhammadan education. I was not able to follow the Hon'ble Mr. Stone in his arguments. When I read the wording of the resolution, the resolution simply says 'with a view to extend and improve the education of Mussalmans in the Presidency, a maktab committee consisting of not more than six members be formed in each district and a provincial committee consisting of not more than ten members be formed at Madras.' The question is whether, by the words 'maktab committees,' the Hon'ble Mr. Stone means such committees as would not include secular education—the word cannot mean that as it is—a committee might be of Muhammadans and restrictions might be imposed by Government that they shall start schools when they combine secular

education. I do not think that the help that is offered and that would be forthcoming when members of that community help the Educational Department, that help ought to be thrown away. That is the only way to dispose of the matter properly. They will be improving properly and there will be a steady attendance at schools. As I said, any amount of inspecting agency without such help from the locality or from the community will not really successfully improve the state of elementary education."

The Hon'ble Mr. YAQUB HASAN :—" Your Excellency, I must express my grateful thanks to my Hindu colleagues for the valuable support they have given to my resolution. They have to a certain extent met the objections which the Hon'ble Mr. Stone had to accepting this resolution. By the half-hearted way in which the Hon'ble Mr Stone spoke I feel that he in his heart has every sympathy with this resolution, but he is instructed to oppose it, simply on account of a certain Government policy. I cannot understand what difficulty there can be to adopt my suggestion, a suggestion which is based upon actual practice in a sister province. There, similar committees have been working to the satisfaction of the Government. They have been for the last two years doing a good deal of good in this direction and if such committees were to be established in this Presidency, they would be equally good and useful. The Hon'ble Mr. Stone said that his information about maktab was of a different nature to what was conveyed in my speech. I can understand his difficulty, specially when he has told us that he had consulted in this matter another Muhammadan colleague, a member of this Council, the Hon'ble Mr. Aziz-ud-din As this name has been mentioned I am afraid I cannot help making reference to it. The other day, the Hon'ble Mr. Aziz-ud-din delivered a speech at Vellore in which he made certain criticisms and he was taken to task not only by the local Urdu Press but also by the leading Urdu papers in the Punjab and the United Provinces. That shows how far he is acquainted with the system of Moslim education and how far he can be considered an authority on that subject and what value my community sets on his opinion about the teaching of Koran. He is reported to have said that maktabs were not useful institutions and that the teaching of the Koran by rote should be done away with. The Hon'ble Mr. Stone said that even the Member who seconded my resolution was not in accord with me. I do not think that that is the case. The Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar said that four or five years are spent in the study of the Koran so that when a boy finishes his Koran and goes to an ordinary elementary school he finds that he is much older than the boys of the class that he is placed in and so he said that Muhammadan boys were handicapped in that way. But from this it cannot be inferred that he wanted to do away with the teaching of the Koran. We want the Koran to be learnt by every Mohammadan child, but at the same time, we want that, while he is learning the Koran, he should be taught other subjects, that is to say, that secular subjects should be added to the teaching of Koran in maktabs. The Sub-Assistant Inspectors have been trying to induce the keepers of the maktabs to add a secular side to their schools and bring them under the recognition of Government. As I have said in my speech, a good deal has to be done in this direction. In the Educational returns, 1,086 schools are shown as private maktabs and only 36 schools out of them were brought under Government control in the course of five years. That is a very slow rate of progress. I know for a fact that there are thousands and thousands of maktabs in this Presidency and if a secular side is added to them you can imagine what an amount of good they will do to the community. The Sub-Assistant Inspectors are no doubt doing their best and we are thankful to them for it; but at the same time, the community also is doing something in this direction and what I want is that the community and the Sub-Assistant Inspectors should co-operate in attaining this object and the maktab committee will be the common ground for their co-operation. The Hon'ble Mr Stone said that the experience of the United Provinces cannot be a guide for us here. I do not see why it should not be so. He said that our system of the recognition of elementary schools was very elastic. In that case, the experience of the United Provinces cannot but be a guide to us As regards text-books, I am afraid that when the Hon'ble Mr. Stone read in the United Provinces Gazette that the Provincial Committee of the United Provinces appointed a special maktab text-book committee, he came to the conclusion that the preparation of text-books was the principal function of the Maktab Committee and that unless text-books are prescribed maktabs there will not get Government grant. There is no such thing as that The text-books in this Province also are not very satisfactory. I want the committees to suggest some reform in this direction also That is however a secondary matter. The Hon'ble Mr Stone does not see what useful purpose these committees will serve. He said there were the villages, and there are the maktabs and if the people of the villages did not want a secular side of education to be added to maktabs, nothing could be done. The Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar has rightly pointed out that people are not always alive to their own interests and that things calculated to be of good to them have to be done in spite of themselves The Hon'ble Mr. Stone wanted the people of the villages and the Sub-Assistant Inspectors to consult one another, in the matter of improving maktabs. I also want the people of the villages and the sub-assistants to co-operate in this matter. The difference between him and me is that I am not satisfied with this irresponsible way of consulting the people. People should be consulted through proper committees and not in an irresponsible way. The other day it was said that the Director of Industries can go round and consult anybody he likes and there was no need of Advisory Committee for him. Why do the Government fight shy of allowing people to be associated with officials in committees The Corporation of Madras appointed a committee the other day to go thoroughly into the question of elementary education for children of this town. If children of this town require a special committee to solve

(Mr. Yaqub Hasan; Mr. Aziz-ud-din; the President; Mr. Venkatapati Raju; Mr. Stone.) [6TH APRIL 1918.

the problem of their education, how much more necessary it is that the whole Muhammadan community of the Presidency with so many millions of children to educate should also have similar committees to do similar work?

"In conclusion, the Hon'ble Mr. Stone said that the sub-assistants were doing their best in bringing maktabs under Government control and by next year he would be in a position to know what further should be done in this direction. That gives me a hope that if I bring this resolution next year there will be some chance of its being accepted. There are precedents of the Government having accepted many a suggestion, but only after they were persistently brought to their attention over and over again. If they would accept the suggestion at the very first stage, they would place us under greater obligation and would remove the chance of producing discontent in us. It would have been better if Your Excellency's Government had accepted this resolution at this stage rather than putting it off to some future occasion. I purposely made my committee a very small one. The Sub-Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Schools is to be the secretary and the appointment of members is also to be by the Government. I have not introduced any elaborate system of election, but I have put the scheme in such a way as the Government may find it acceptable. Even then, if the Government do not accept it, I can only say that I am very sorry about it. If they would only reconsider this matter my community will be very much obliged and will ever feel grateful."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur AZIZ-UD-DIN SAHIB:—"Your Excellency, I just wish to offer an explanation under rule 12, clause (2). The Hon'ble Yaqub Hasan has made several false statements against me and it is only proper and reasonable that I should rise to explain what I said."

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB:—"Your Excellency, I rise to a point of order. The Honourable Member is entitled to give explanation only about a speech delivered in this Council and not about a speech delivered anywhere else."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable Gentleman is quite within his right if he wishes to refer to something which took place during the debate."

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB:—"I submit that, after my speech, no other member has a right to speak."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I am aware of that, but the Honourable Member asked for permission for a personal explanation in regard to what was said in the debate."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Your Excellency, I rise to a point of order. Whenever any member addresses another member, unparliamentary language should not be used."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable Gentleman may leave it to the chair. Will the Honourable Gentleman please resume his seat."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur AZIZ-UD-DIN SAHIB:—"Your Excellency, with a view to support his argument in regard to these maktab committees, the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hasan has stated that at an educational conference at Vellore over which I presided I said that maktabs were bad because the Koran was being taught in them. That is entirely false; for what I stated was that in the maktab the Koran was merely read in Arabic and the pupils did not understand its meaning and that it would be quite satisfactory if along with the Arabic textbooks its meaning in Hindustani was also taught to the boys. The Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hasan was not present at that conference, but the Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar was present and a number of Ulemas of Vellore were present and every one of them will bear testimony to it, in the near future; in fact, they have taken up this matter on hand to dispel the false impression that has been created by an Urdu paper, at the instance apparently of those disposed to create misunderstanding between myself and the general Musalman public. The fact is: it is commonsense that along with Arabic its translation should be read; otherwise reading the Koran in maktab is useless. The other observation which I made in regard to the maktab was that kindergarten system should be taught, that is, along with the Koran, other secular teaching should also be introduced so that the minds of the boys could be improved and these maktabs should be such as to prepare the boys for higher education and fit them for higher education even in colleges. That was briefly what I stated. I challenge the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hasan to say that anywhere I stated that the teaching of the Koran was bad or that it deadened the intellect of the boys. What I said was that along with the Arabic Koran the translation also should be taught. What is taught in the Koran and what is forbidden in the Koran and what was allowed in the Koran for Musalmans must be known to the boys. As regards the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hasan's claim that I am no authority in educational matters, I think it does not deserve any notice and I shall leave that credit to the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hasan who is from the United Provinces and who does not know much of this Presidency or of Musalman education to pride himself about. This is what I said and what the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hasan has represented is entirely incorrect and he cannot support his argument by stating a fact which is not true."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE:—"Your Excellency, I should like to say one word about pial schools, although it is not quite germane to this discussion. The Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar seems to imagine that pial schools have ceased to exist or that the department does not encourage pial schools. What does he suppose all these teacher-manager schools to be if not pial schools? They are all pial schools which complying with very small conditions get

5TH APRIL 1918.] *(Mr. Stone; the President; Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Rev. Pittendrigh.)*

recognized. There are very many such schools coming up to the standard of recognition. To imagine that the department has been indifferent to pial schools or that our system of elementary education is not based on the piel schools is a mistake. I am rather sorry that I said that I was directed to oppose the resolution. I did not mean to say that I was doing it against my conscience, as the Honourable Member said. I am sorry I did not make myself clearer. The precise point to the resolution which I opposed is that these committees should be appointed by Government. If members of the Muhammadan community can frame suitable committees in suitable areas, for raising the maktab schools in grade or for introducing secular subjects, nobody would be better pleased than myself. If they will do it of their own initiative, I do not think there is any reason for the Government to appoint such committees."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT.—"Before I put the resolution to the Council, I wish to emphasize what the Director of Public Instruction has said. The essential fact about maktab is that it is a school which gives only religious instruction. Government welcome most heartily the signs of a stir among the Muhammadan community and their desire to improve the equipment of their young people in general education. It is possible that where Muhammadans so wish it, the beginnings of a general education can be added to the maktab, to the work done by the maktabs. A number of gentlemen who have addressed the Council on this occasion have jumped to the conclusion that because the Government do not see eye to eye with the Honourable Gentleman who moved this resolution, who takes a warm interest in matters educational, because the Government do not see eye to eye with him in this particular detail, that the Government are hostile to any development of education among Muhammadans. I venture to think that the Muhammadans in this Presidency know better and they know perfectly well that the Government are most anxious to do everything they can to encourage their aspirations towards better education for the young people. I could enumerate quite easily, to remind Honourable Gentlemen, the various concessions and advantages which are directed towards that end in the interests of the Muhammadan community. In this matter, we believe also that we are acting particularly in accord with the desires of the Muhammadan community, namely, that in this particular matter, the adding of secular education to schools which are really religious schools, we are better advised to leave that to the voluntary action of the Muhammadans themselves, better advised to have nothing to do formally as Government and better advised not to take active part or give Government sanction and authority to those local committees which might well be formed voluntarily to help in this way. Therefore, it is not from a desire to hold back or delay the advance of Muhammadan educational betterment, but because we believe that this is the line of least resistance; especially in those matters where religion is concerned, it is much better to leave it to the growth of public opinion among Muhammadans and the influence of their own leaders in the different parts of the Presidency. That is the real motive of Government. I am perfectly certain that the Honourable Gentleman who moved this resolution knows that that is the case. We are sorry to differ from him; but we share his aspirations for the benefit of the Muslim community, but we cannot hold out any hope for this year or the next year. It will be far too short a period to watch its results. We cannot, therefore, co-operate with him for some time, but none the less we are heartily with him and we are prepared to do everything that we can to develop the educational interests of the community which he represents. I now put this resolution to the Council."

The resolution was then put to the vote and lost.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"There is only one Resolution No. IV on the agenda."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"The Hon'ble Mr Ramanuja Acharyar will move it at the next meeting."

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"There is nothing left but the Budget debate which I suggest we resume. At any rate, we may employ the available time in continuing the Budget debate."

The Hon'ble the Rev. GEORGE PITTENDRIGH:—"The feature in the budget with which I am more immediately concerned is the provision made for the expansion of education. I suppose at no time in the history of education has the Government made it possible to take so large a step forward as in the present budget. An increase of 20 lakhs in the budget over the revised estimate of last year has, I presume, broken all records. One element in that increase is the 5½ lakhs from the Government of India for the development of primary education.

"With regard to this I have only to express the hope that in the effort to secure this development due regard will be paid to the claims of aided education. It may be pointed out that apart from this grant from the Government of India there is an increase of 3 lakhs in grants-in-aid. That is true, and managers of aided institutions will be grateful for this increase. But only a little over 1 lakh of this increase will be available as teaching grants to the multitude of colleges, secondary and elementary schools that receive aid under the grant-in-aid system, the rest will be spent in teaching and stipendiary grants in training schools and in providing playgrounds, both no doubt admirable objects.

"I should like to point out that there is a very grave danger that, in the pressure for money, aided institutions, which have the first claim upon Government, may suffer. If we take the figures in the Financial Statement it will be seen that the expenditure on Government schools—General has risen steadily from 19¾ lakhs in 1914-15 to over 31½ lakhs in 1918-19, whereas the

expenditure on grants-in-aid to all classes of institutions has risen during the same period only from 32 lakhs to over 38½ lakhs. Thus the expenditure on Government schools has been rising out of all proportion to that on aided education. Not only so but to this should be added also an increase of 1½ lakhs on Government Colleges—General during the same period. It is figures such as these that give one pause, and lead to the question how far aided education is receiving its rightful measure of support from Government.

"The present system of giving only half the net cost to secondary schools and colleges is telling very heavily on aided institutions with the steadily increasing cost of education. Half of every rupee of increase has always to be found by the management. Every attempt at development therefore is hindered by lack of funds. I would plead, therefore, for a more generous interpretation of the Grant-in-Aid Code in regard to these institutions.

"I would only say in conclusion that managers of elementary schools are grateful to Government for the increased grants to teachers in elementary schools.

"With our interest in local administration in this council I have sometimes wondered if we do not sometimes forget that aided institutions are the mainstay of education in the collegiate and secondary grades, not those under municipalities and district boards. Take this simple test. The fees collected in colleges managed by district boards and municipalities amounted in 1916-17 to Rs. 30,000, in aided colleges to Rs. 5,36,000. In secondary schools the fees in the former class amounted to 5 lakhs in aided secondary schools to 23 lakhs."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. K. R. KAVALAPPARA MUPPIL NAYAR:—"My Lord, I rise to take advantage of this customary privilege of making a few general remarks, in winding up the proceedings of this session which deals with the finances of our presidency.

"Let me first of all congratulate the finance member for the fairly normal budget, he has managed to present. We are well nigh the end of the fourth year of the war, and its early stages, when people held strange and faint views on this something rather new to them, are long past. General scarcity and high prices, with their inevitable economic disabilities, are making the lot of the people very hard. The suffering which at the outset began in large centres, has now made itself felt in every nook and corner. Some sacrifice, however varied in form or degree, is the result, not only in this or that country, but all over the world. As evidenced by repeated announcements, India is doing her bit in the struggle, and our presidency has its share. Throughout the Empire, every true subject's foremost anxiety is, how best to help the Allies, in winning this war, and achieving those noble objects for which we were forced to take up arms. These conditions are worth remembering, in judging the task, that lies before a finance member.

"For the same reasons, I can also understand the tight hold that is laid on the public purse. Our pet proposals have their own financial aspect. The present circumstances, it is needless to say, are hardly encouraging for us to approach the Government with suggestions more suited to normal conditions. I shall therefore as far as possible refrain from dealing with any of them and shall content myself with mere touching on the following two or three points.

"I wish to bring to the notice of the Government the anxiety felt by the jenmis of Wynad in connexion with recent rumours about resettlement there. The peculiar customs of Malabar, and its still more peculiar tenures, the particular privileges and rights of the jenmis, and the special conditions of the taluk mentioned—all these, desire a careful handling of the subject. The High Court decision in S.A. No. 76 of 1883 showed how defective was the system of settlement till then so vague, at least, so far as Malabar was concerned; and as a result thereof, steps were taken to carry out a settlement, recognising the jenmi as the person responsible to Government for the land revenue. This important change, in the outlook, is evidenced by a proclamation published in the *Malabar Gazette Supplement*, dated 1st November 1895, and which runs as follows: "It is hereby notified for general information that His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has after mature consideration decided that the Revenue Settlement of Malabar shall be conducted with the jenmis in the case of all private jenmam lands." In Wynad a ryotwar settlement was carried out with reference to the above proclamation. Malabar was thus differently treated in the matter of settlement. This recognition, by the Government, of the singular features in Malabar, clearly shows the absolute necessity for a consultation with the jenmis, so vitally concerned in the matter, before finishing a preliminary inquiry. I shall not here dilate on a detailed discussion of the question until more light is thrown on the Government's proposals. Meanwhile, I am, however, aware that the Government has been approached by some of the leading jenmis of the place, with a petition on the subject. I pray that careful and sympathetic consideration may be had over the matter.

"The next point I wish to touch on is in connexion with the reply the Government was pleased to give to my question No 86, at the meeting on the 12th February last. The Government were pleased to answer that my suggestion will be considered. The desirability of having a West Coast Regiment is obvious. The customs, manners, and language, of Malabar, are so different from other parts of this country that the advantage of having a separate regiment for the West Coast needs no great backing at my hands. In fact, I consider it an essential measure, in the interests of the recruits, and in furthering the prospects of recruitment. I shall be thankful to be told, that the Government have done the necessary in the matter.

"I next wish to turn to a discussion that took place in this Council, on the 6th April 1916, in connexion with a resolution, so ably moved by my Hon'ble Colleague Mr. Ramachandra Rao, and elaborately supported by the Hon'ble Zamindar of Polavaram. It was concerning the position of the local Government in dealing with the grievances of the travelling public, which

the Honourable Mover characterised as nothing better than the duties of a post office, in that it simply conveyed to one party what another had to say. The speeches clearly showed the difficulties we labour under. Sir Harold Stuart then took a sympathetic view of the matter and said 'the Railway Board have recently gone some way in making an attempt to carry out a policy of decentralisation which may lead us to hope that they should be willing to listen to proposals for further action in that direction.' If, therefore, the Honourable Member would modify his resolution slightly, the Government would be able to accept it. I would suggest that for the words 'a representation should be made to the Government of India that the powers of the Local Government should be enlarged' the following be substituted: 'he should take such steps as may be found possible to secure the enlargement of the powers of the Local Government.' The resolution was accepted in the amended form. Now, my Lord, I do not remember having heard what finally resulted from the correspondence with the Government of India, and if the Local Government have improved their position so as to enable them to deal with questions affecting the public in railway matters. For all practical purposes it appears to me that we are as helpless as we were. For one small instance, and as a reason for raising this subject now, I may mention that last year about this time I represented the difficulties experienced by the travelling public of Malabar from and to Madras and these parts. I brought it up again, and I was told that my question has been sent to the Agent. I subsequently received a communication from the Secretary to the effect that nothing could be done in the matter. The whole difficulty, as far as I can see in these matters, is that the Local Government, even when fully convinced of the reality of a grievance, has no effective method of making the railway authorities understand. I do not want to waste the Council's time by referring to what has already been, I hope, so clearly pointed out by me. Of course, I am not unaware of the particular difficulties, at present existing, in all railway arrangements. But as a perusal of what I said last year and of what I wrote in this connexion will easily show, I was extremely modest in my request. I did not ask for a separate train, and I did not want a proportionate treatment with, what I would deliberately like to call merely, the branch line between Pūdanūr and Mettupālaiyam. I simply asked for a set of one first, second and third class carriages through to Malabar. Surely the West Coast does not deserve the present scant treatment, and I request the Government may be pleased to take up the question.

"I propose to speak only on one other small matter—about the Pulmenthol bridge. I had fairly good hopes that something might be done in this connexion this year. The necessity felt for the above bridge is great, and that part of the country will be particularly grateful, if matters could be pushed through. To overcome the difficulties in obtaining iron materials (which, anyhow, will not be required until, considerably much later) the feasibility of an arch bridge there may be considered.

"Before I sit down, I assure your Excellency, on behalf of the class I represent, our earnest desire to co-operate, as always, with the Government and to sacrifice all that we may be called upon to, in bringing success in this war to our benign Raj whose subjects we are proud to be."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M ANNAMALAI CHETTIYAR :—"Your Excellency, I wish to make a few remarks regarding the application and administration in this province of a new legislative measure that has just been passed by the Government of India. Whatever may be the liberal-mindedness and spirit of sympathy that may be shown by the legislature in conceiving, drafting and eventually passing a legislative measure, it is in the application and administration of such a measure depends its popularity or otherwise; and even in the case of legislation undertaken by the Imperial Government for the whole of British India, the application and administration of it has always and rightly been entrusted to Provincial Governments. For it is the Provincial Government that understands fully the needs and conditions of particular territorial areas within its jurisdiction that can best administer the law framed for all the provinces in common. It is in this view that I have ventured to offer a few remarks for the sympathetic consideration of your Excellency's Government.

"The new legislation that I have referred to is the new Income-tax Act, which practically recasts the whole of the Indian Income-tax Act of 1886. The Select Committee that sat on the Bill bestowed considerable attention on some of the provisions of this Bill in the light of criticism and suggestions submitted to them through the Imperial and Local Governments by various public bodies, associations and communities and also by the different Provincial Governments, and they finally submitted to the Imperial Legislative Council their report and the original Bill as amended by them in some respects. And the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer in presenting the report of the Select Committee has made a very important speech in which some assurances were also given. When the amended Bill and the Select Committee's report finally came up for discussion, certain amendments of a material character, moved by some of the Honourable Members, were accepted by the Government of India in a sympathetic spirit and I hope that when the new Act, with the rules framed thereunder by the Government of India, along with the official report of the final debate in Council are published in the *Gazette of India*, we shall be able to grasp and appreciate fully the changes adopted. I know there will still be left sufficient scope for your Excellency's Government to amplify the provisions for further facilitating the working of the Act without hardship to the assessees. The result of the working of the new Income-tax Act being the basis for the application of the Super-tax Act, any amount of care and reasonable sympathy exercised by your Excellency's Government will not be too much.

"The super-tax is being collected from the assessees for the first time now in addition to the income-tax, and there is already in Chettinad anxiety with reference to some big amounts people have been called upon to pay by way of income-tax and super-tax and in cases where their incomes for income-tax itself have been put down, according to them, on conjectural basis. I learn that notices of assessment for income-tax and super-tax have already been served on some of the members of my community to pay Rs. 1,27,000, Rs 80,000, Rs. 60,000 and Rs. 50,000 and so on under the two heads of tax together. It is quite natural that the assessees would object to these amounts, if they think that their real taxable income has not been properly ascertained but has been magnified, and if their objections are not allowed, they would put in revision petitions to the Board of Revenue. And unless all reasonable facilities are given to the assessees to put their causes fully before the authorities and a just order passed thereon, they would naturally be disheartened to continue their business under trying circumstances.

"I therefore request your Excellency in Council to direct the publication of the draft of rules that this Government may deem it necessary to frame under the new Act, so that the assessees may have ample time for submitting their criticism thereon to your Excellency in Council for consideration. The Government may perhaps be in a hurry to issue the rules. But as this is a matter of great importance I earnestly request your Excellency's Government to afford the public an opportunity to offer criticism and suggestions on the rules to be framed by this Government before they are finally issued.

"In conclusion, I would request your Excellency to do everything that may be possible to encourage the Indian merchant to do his business cheerfully and enable him to pay his taxes to the Government without a feeling of dissatisfaction."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"We have got a meeting to attend. I think it would be convenient to adjourn."

The Council then rose for the day to re-assemble on Saturday the 6th April 1918.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary to Govt., L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Saturday, the 6th day of April 1918.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, *Baron* PENTLAND of Lyth, P.C., G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding*.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER CARDEW, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR Avargal, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MUHAMMAD AZIZ-UD-DIN HUSAIN SAHIB Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., I.S.O.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. E. COUCHMAN.

The Hon'ble Mr. D. DAVIDSON, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Lieut.-Col. G. G. GIFFARD, C.S.I., I.M.S.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. A. GRAHAM.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. J. HOWLEY.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. KNAPP.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. B. MURRAY.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR (*Advocate-General*).

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI Avargal, I.S.O.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR.

The Hon'ble the Rev. G. PITTENDRIGH.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SURYANARAYANA RAO PANTULU.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU Garu.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. SADASIVA BHAT.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.

The Hon'ble B. RAJA RAJESWARA SETUPATI alias MUTTURAMALINGA SETUPATI Avargal, Raja of Ramnad.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. KUMARAN RAMAN KAVALAPPARA MUPPIL NAYAR.

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR SAHIB Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. GORDON FRASER.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. HIGGINBOTHAM.

The Hon'ble Sir GHULAM MUHAMMAD ALI SAHIB Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Amir-i-Arcot or Prince of Arcot.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. ANNAMALAI CHETTIYAR Avargal.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur K. R. SUBYANARAYANAMURTI NAYUDU Garu.

The Hon'ble Raja, RAJA SRI RAYU VENKATA KUMARA KRISHNA RANGA RAO Bahadur, of Bobbili.

The Council re-assembled at 11 a.m. when the budget debate was resumed.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Your Excellency, I do not rise either to congratulate ourselves or the Government on the budget but on that account I shall not feel less thankful to Sir Alexander Cardew for the substantial addition he has made to the Educational grant and strong financial support he has given to medical institutions and increase of salaries granted to sub-assistant surgeons and peons.

"According to the latest interpretation though we are prevented from roaming from China to Peru in discussing the general administration, nothing prevents us from offering any remarks we please on the budget.

"I must first of all say that we are much handicapped for contributing effective criticism for want of detailed information of the various heads of expenditure and the Government very strongly say that they have not got any more detailed figures than what was published in the civil budget estimates.

"I regret that while a sum of over 17 crores of rupees should be raised from four crores of men in our Presidency besides local cesses, etc., making each man on the average pay Rs 5 or one-sixth of the Government estimated income, it is still contemplated in the budget that a sum of eight lakhs will be the increased receipts this year and it is no wonder that a large number of people are leading a precarious life from day to day

"It is gratifying to note that an economic inquiry will be made in the near future into the condition of the agriculturists but we should not pass the statement of Sir Alexander Cardew unchallenged that it is not the duty of the Government to inquire into the condition of the masses, whether landlords oppress or any other class oppress another class it is equally the duty of the Government to find out the real malady and suggest appropriate remedy.

"The voting of budgetary receipts is one of the essential prerogatives of the nation in all civilized countries and where it was absent as in India it behoves on the Government and the people to carefully scrutinise all budget proposals. Of course the Government will not raise any objection whatsoever for the abstract propositions but we cannot get support in the concrete.

"The vital problem that concerns the Government and the people is to devise means for the promotion of greater happiness of the masses of the people and to secure to them decent habitations amidst sanitary surroundings and to impart to them knowledge that is necessary to help them in eking out their livelihood in these days of struggle for existence. As Mr. Joseph Chamberlain had stated 'are we not to pay some regard to the rights of a poor man under God's charter to live and breathe in the world'.

"It is the duty of the Government to do something to make the life of all its citizens and above all the poorest of them, somewhat better, nobler and happier and prevent any of its dutiful subjects from starving for no fault of theirs. We must raise the level of agricultural prosperity. No less than 300 crores would be wanted before agricultural indebtedness is wiped out of the country. Co-operative banks are only a drop in the ocean of debt in which the agriculturists are immersed.

"I have not congratulated the Government on the prosperity budget for the prosperity of the country does not depend upon the simple revenues and progression of its expenditure but it is to be tested as Mr. Chamberlain puts it by the general well-being of the population, by the contentment and comfort of the masses of the people and if these things are absent and if they are imperfectly secured it is the business of the statesman, it is the duty of every patriotic citizen to call attention to such defects in our system and to labour without strut and without ceasing for their removal

"In our budgets year after year we notice that economy, retrenchment and reform are conspicuous by their absence though they are admittedly the essential factors for the growth of the prosperity of any country.

"It is not good statesmanship to save by starving useful objects of expenditure such as irrigation, sanitation and technical education, to save for the purpose of showing good balances at the end of the year which would be necessarily swept away by the Imperial Government for some reason or other or kept away beyond the reach of utilization for a long time to come or indirectly influence the supreme Government in reducing their Imperial grants finding that we are overflowing in the riches. Bengal and Behar can advantageously be referred to in this connexion. They presented deficit budgets. Bombay Government obtained permission to spend on education and sanitation large amounts. Sir William Meyer stated that in Bombay the expected increase of 35 lakhs of Excise Revenue is allowed to be utilized for expenditure on education and sanitation and they were further permitted to draw from their provincial balances and generally observed that if improvements occurred in the Provincial Revenues we would consider very sympathetically the possibility of allowing the provinces to increase their outlay. The Government should have utilised to full advantage this generous permission to provide for increased outlay on useful purposes.

"Our Government thought, on the other hand when plague and pestilence, cholera and small-pox pervade the whole country and malaria claims thousands of victories and people clamour for pure drinking water and villagers complain congestion of house-sites and want of village roads, the only useful economy they could suggest is the reduction of sanitary grants In 1916-16 they sanctioned 33½ lakhs, 1916-17, 17 lakhs, 1917-18, 16½ lakhs and in 1918-19 provision was made for only 14½ lakhs. In the matter of minor sanitation in 1911-12 (11·64 lakhs), 1912-13 (30·64), 1913-14 (21·84), 1914-15 (25·19), 1915-16

(5·10), 1916–1917 (5·15), 1917–1918 (4·96) to 1918–1919 (5 lakhs). But the Government at the very same time is very careful in increasing the expenditure on police out of all proportion to the income.

"In 1891 police expenditure amounts to 39 lakhs and ten years after in 1901 it increased only to 44 lakhs. In 1911–1912 we spent 63 lakhs and in 1912–1913 (88 lakhs), 1913–1914 (92), 1914–1915 (109) including village police and talaiyaris costing 15 lakhs. In 1915–1916 (110·10) in 1916–1917 (115) in 1917–1918 (117·41) and in 1918–1919 (120·73) lakhs.

"Is there any wonder if people complain of the unreality of budget discussion that no non-official suggestion will have any real effect on the Government while one cheerfully fills up the expenditure on police starving other useful objects. Can we not usefully reduce the expenditure by one-third by reducing the strength of the police corps by one-third by appealing to the Imperial Government that our peaceful presidency does not need so much police assistance. The Government should not lean too much on police batons but rely on the goodwill of the nation. No other cultured country spends so much on police disproportionately to the revenue of the country. I am afraid the Government gives scope for the people to think that the administration is drifting to depend largely on the help of the police to an undesirable extent as a matter either of administrative expediency or political necessity. My appeal to them is to show more sympathy to the people as exhorted by His Majesty our beloved Emperor and people would love you and then you need not waste so much money on useless expenditure on police.

"Even old men would tell us that during the last 20 years though we have trebled the expenditure on police, neither the safety of the person or property is appreciably increased or crime diminished and lost property is recovered to any appreciable extent.

"When costly police system was unknown in ancient India and our presidency was under the Vijayanagram Empire of Krishnadevaraja, protection of person and property was proverbial as historians would bear us out. We can follow the system of employing the C.I.D. for finding out the oppressors of the people instead of securing sedition in sermons and books.

"*Education*.—There is an increased grant of 20 lakhs this year. I should not say that we should be grateful for gratitude is due for favours conferred but not for a bare act of justice. But my complaint is that education system requires thorough healing up: others use all this large expenditure is sheer waste of money.

"British Indian Association of Calcutta rightly suggested that primary education should be given extended scope, not only but also elementary instruction in agriculture, sanitation and hygiene, etc., should be included. Exclusive instruction in three R's is likely to bring into contempt the occupation of their fathers. It has given the sons of cultivators, traders and artisans ideas of domestic life and comforts which they can never hope to realise. It has made them expensive and useless members of their families with little inclination to follow the occupation of their fathers. It has disorganised the social economy of the country by creating paucity of manual labour and lack of men for menial services while intensifying the spirit of competition for clerical offices and it has instilled into their minds hopes and aspirations which could only end in disappointment and discontent.

"Therefore my suggestion is that schools and institutions should be opened in large numbers in rural areas to teach the sons of agriculturists and artizans various handicrafts and improved methods of agriculture. To set an example to the Government the patriots of India are bestirring themselves to open national schools all over India and I am sure in course of time they would become State institutions when educational experts see eye to eye with the people what is good for their children to learn.

"Lord Ronaldshay rightly condemned the present system of education and university examinations. He ridiculed Madras question papers. He bitterly complained of the system which compelled all and sundry to study a literature which is not their own and which has no relation whatsoever to the daily experience of their own lives. He was surprised that Indian Philosophy finds no place in the curricula. Knowledge for knowledge sake is an old shibboleth invented for the altered circumstances of this century. Scientific knowledge should be imparted and people should be taught those things that are really beneficent and useful in their after-life. Utility should be the first concern in these days of feverish competition. We need not be guided by the advice of those who have no interest but their own. The poor are subject to the most desperate privations and children are naturally stunted in their growth and dulled in their intellect for want of proper nourishment and appropriate teaching. Give them what is wanted for them but not what others think that is good for them.

"Sir O. Simpson of this town in his evidence before the Indian Cotton Committee suggested improved seed cultivation and cleanliness of the staff and for which he urged the Government to spend money on education and training of the working classes. Sir William Meyer made supplementary grant of 30 lakhs for technical and agricultural education. Let us utilise the amount to be allotted to us fully without any delay whatever. When I am on this subject of education, I would suggest the abolition of the posts of Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction and the Manager of the Superintending Engineer, III Circle, who are sticking up to the post for 10½ and 11½ years respectively. The Government thought their transfer is unnecessary as their heads suggested that it was undesirable. If transfer cannot be effected the other course open to us for suggestion is abolition of the posts and the savings may be added to the general revenue.

"The Kollair Lake Ryots' Association memorialised the Government on the urgent need of effecting necessary repairs in the Kollair outlets, Uppatern and Thammilera and to carry out the drainage proposals of Mr. V. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar, the Executive Engineer of Kistna district, than whom we do not find a more sympathetic, hard-working, honest Government subordinate. Let the Government do something in that direction without any delay.

"It is high time for the Government to start a college for commerce instead of satisfying ourselves with a school.

"We are not devoting proper attention for the increase of forest revenue. Although forests in India are equal in extent to those of Spain, Portugal and Belgium, the revenue is only As 3 per acre in our country. Agriculture can advantageously be extended and valuable timber can be grown and also bamboo and elephantgrass can be grown for paper to a greater extent than what is being actually done by manufacture, the appointment of necessary staff and expenditure of money on good roads for transport and purchase of suitable machinery to help the increase of revenue.

"Soil survey of various districts should be undertaken without any delay by appointment of experts and provision be made in the budget for the same.

"Official members should be made to take a larger share in the debates and proceedings of this Council for it was admitted by the Imperial Government that it would be waste of manpower and brain capacity to keep distinguished members idle for days whenever Council meets. It is public waste of money. Till reform is effected to give the official element a greater part in our deliberations and to give more reality to our proceedings, voting by proxy should be adopted to relieve them to attend to their legitimate work and thus save arrears of work and public money.

"Larger proportion of expenditure is found in the sale of general stamps than court fees. One is four times greater than the other. Some economy could be effected in that direction.

"*Survey and Settlement.*—If the second party is utilised for survey of the estates, it was suggested that there would be a saving of a lakh and half for general taxpayer. Why should we not induce the zamindars to utilise their surveyors till they are wanted if we cannot dispense with them altogether.

"*Land Revenue.*—It is generally said that 10 per cent of this income is the proper expenditure for realising the same. 127·21 lakhs for realising 305·09 bears a proportion of 4·5 per cent. Even if we include the Imperial share we are spending 127 lakhs for raising 611 lakhs which will be about 25 per cent. The question for serious consideration is whether we cannot more economically manage this vast concern. Of course it requires high capacity of statesmanship, broad outlook and have sympathy and willing hand to achieve the splendid result of reducing this abnormal expenditure by the employment of less costly agency. The Government profess sympathy to the masses. The money thus saved can be earmarked to ameliorate the condition of masses. The Government can profitably employ their staff in finding out the real wants of the people and suggest suitable remedies instead of troubling themselves with the differences between class and class and one community and another. Harmony in the people and union amongst several communities would be a great help to the smooth working of the administrative machinery.

"*Excise.*—It is true we are realising more than 4 crores (416·23 lakhs) on excise from 4 crores of men. The people should necessarily spend double the amount on liquor before Government get 4 crores. Thus on the average Re 2 per head is a ruinous expenditure in this country. The Government is appealed to devise means to save the people from the demon of liquor. It is too much to expect from the Government that they would forego such a useful source of income though millions of people are poisoning themselves and making their families destitute.

"In England there is a census every year of the livestock, horse, cattle, etc. There is also a provision of 27½ millions of acres of permanent pasturage and no wonder if they have 28 million sheep, 14 million cattle, 1·7 million horses and 3 million pigs. We can profitably compare it with the small number of the stock in our Presidency which thus diminishing with a provision of 3¾ lakhs of acres where fodder crops are raised. The census is not quite complete as we include estimates with actuals throwing doubt on accuracy of the figures (vide season and crop report of 1916-17). Government should employ special agency for the growth of proper fodders needed for the use of livestock.

"In the matter of sugar industry our thanks are due to Dr. Barber of Combatore for the splendid service he has done to sugar cultivation. India with its 2 million acres under sugarcane cultivation produces only 2,600,000 tons of sugar to which we have to add palm sugar of ½ a million. India requires 4½ million tons of sugar for consumption. There is every possibility of increasing the yield even to 2 tons per acre as compared with 4 tons produced in Java and 9 tons in Hawii per every acre. If one can do something in this direction, 40 crores every year will be added to the wealth of the people. The present defects as noticed by the Government experts are unsatisfactory cultivation, inadequate manuring and inferior nature of soil and defects in the methods of manufacture as there is a loss of 25 per cent. Government should employ sugarcane expert and Engineer to look after this in helping the cultivators, send out some to Java to study sugar industry there and we can profitably follow their sample by sending Indians to those countries at State expense.

"Instead of highly paid sub-collector and assistant collector being employed to attend to the criminal work, few judicially trained officers can well be employed and great economy could thus be effected.

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"Though it is not possible to the Government to appreciate any criticism for economical expenditure as they naturally think that the distinguished service is not in need of another advice how to husband the country's resources and how economically to spend the revenues for the good of the people, but seeing the all-round ruinous growth of state expenditure year after year exhausting the resources of the country and crippling the useful and beneficent objects which would improve the condition of the masses and add wealth contentment and happiness, it is the duty to place the Indian view of the matter fearlessly ignoring the smiles and frowns. Your Excellency I may tell you that the people look to you, Sir, to see that before you lay down the exalted office you will do something for the good of the country in general and this Presidency in particular so that they may be enabled to cherish your name with affection and reverence along with the benefactors of Indian Empire and it is never too late, Sir, to help the aims and cherished aspirations of the Indian people."

The Hon'ble Mr P SIVA RAO:—"The budget is on the whole satisfactory. When we remember it is after all an 'economy' budget prepared under war conditions, I congratulate the Finance Member on it, that he has succeeded in presenting a suitable one in spite of the limitations he was working under. By limitations, I refer to the injunctions issued by the Government of India that the local Governments should not draw on their balances and that no money should be spent on new schemes unless they are found to be imperatively urgent. There has been a phenomenal rise of Rs. 20·66 lakhs under the head of expenditure on Education. The provision as observed by the Hon'ble Mr. Pittendrigh has beaten all records. The expansion of elementary education, the opening of new board high schools and middle schools, female education, Civil Engineering school at Vizagapatam, the opening of manual training centres, the raising of the aided district colleges into a first grade one, the medical inspection of schools and the opening of night-schools are some of the useful objects on which this excess provision is to be spent. The claims of the poorer district boards have for the first time been recognised in the revised budget last year and in the current one.

"A provision of 2·50 lakhs has been made for the transfer of the management of the district headquarter hospitals to Government. A medical school will be opened at Bellary with effect from the month of July. The pay of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons has been increased. The District Registrars' offices at Nellore, Vizagapatam, Kurnool and North Arcot have been restored. A separate District and Sessions Court will be newly erected at Anantapur. These are some of the welcome features of the present budget.

"While we are glad to note these improvements, we cannot but share the regret with the Finance Member that the 'large balances' shown in the budget are not immediately available for expenditure for the general tax-payer in Madras. The actual receipts of the year 1917-18 are expected to exceed the budget estimate of the year by about 21·26 lakhs. The opening balance of the year was 11½ lakhs higher than was expected. There was also a short fall in the expenditure. The result was that the closing balances for the year rose by about 39·74 lakhs. As the revised estimate shows the closing balance for the year 1917-18 comes to 193·57. The closing balance for the current year is estimated at 195·91 as against an obligatory balance of only 20 lakhs prescribed by the Government of India. These large balances are lying idle in the coffers of the local Government. They do not seem to have been utilized by the Government of India; nor are they realizing any interest; as was suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raja, the Government will seriously consider the desirability of defraying the Provincial loans and advances out of these balances. I am sure that there will also be short falls and lapses of expenditure and abnormal receipts for this year also, with the result that the provincial balances will be unduly swollen.

"In the Draft Financial Statement under the head of miscellaneous and unforeseen charges a sum of Rs. 5·80 lakhs had been entered. In the Revised Financial Statement it was raised to 10·30 lakhs. The additional receipts of 6·50 lakhs shown in page 61 of the Revised Financial Statement should have been allotted in some suitable manner instead of being consigned to the reserves. I take it that any addition to the reserves is a sure means of swelling the balances which have already overgrown.

"*Unallotted expenditure.*—In the present budget a sum of Rs. 14·50 lakhs has been shown as unallotted; over which the Finance Committee has some power of disposal and a sum of 39 lakh is available for recurring expenditure. This is how it is worked out. The total income is estimated at Rs. 834·24 in 1918-19 of which Rs. 816·54 represents the *total obligatory* expenditure distributed under various service heads. The rules 2 to 6 of the rules for the discussion of the Annual Financial Statement page 107 contains the provisions in the matter. Under the present system every available pie is allotted by the Government as being obligatory expenditure and a paltry sum of Rs. 14 lakhs is thrown open to the Finance Committee for their recommendations. It means that the Finance Committee appointed by the Legislative Council have got the disposal over 14 lakhs out of a total income of 834 lakhs. There is no reason why the Government should not throw open more sums for the disposal of the committee. This shows how powerless we are in the matter; what a poor hold we have on the public purse of our country. As the result of the resolutions moved in the Council we have been able to snatch an additional provision of about 1·55 lakhs only.

"*Abnormal growth of excise revenue* is really an alarming sign of the present budget; from about 344·97 in the year 1914-15 it has grown to 393·72 lakhs in the year in question. The Finance Member has shown that the consumption has not increased whereas the taxes, licence fee and other duties have been enhanced. In other words the policy of the Government

has been explained to be the maximum revenue and minimum consumption. I for one am not satisfied with those results. Any amount of increased duties cannot check the drinking evil. It only means that for the same stuff or thing they are paying more. It cannot but lead to the impoverishment and economic degeneration of the people.

"The system of local finance should be improved. It is at present inadequate, irregular and unreliable. I was very glad to welcome the announcement that some radical revision of the system was to be looked for in the near future. I was very glad to hear the other day in the course of the discussion started by the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao about the transfer of excise revenue to local bodies—I was very glad to notice the announcement in the message of hope held out by the finance member that, as a part and parcel of the constitutional reforms to come, there will be an adjustment of the financial relations between local bodies and the Local Government and between the Local Government and the Imperial Government. A hope was held out that so far at any rate as the excise revenue is concerned there was a proposal to provincialise the whole of it; and there is a likelihood that the local bodies would have if not the whole of it, at least an appreciable portion of it. This, my Lord, is a welcome announcement.

"The finance member rightly remarks in the revised financial statement 'I cannot say that the system of doles from provincial to local funds which at present prevails is one which can be regarded with unmixed satisfaction. It fails in the essential requisites of certainty and regularity and there can be little doubt that before long some radical revision of the fiscal system obtaining in this respect must be made.'

"This, my Lord, is a welcome announcement. We sincerely trust and hope that before long the financial resources of the local bodies will be placed on a sounder basis. From time to time it has been pointed out that the resources of local bodies are scanty. In fact the smallness and inelasticity of the revenues of local boards have been noted by the Government of India in the last resolution issued by them on the policy of local self-government in India. It was also conceded that there was no margin for extra taxation in the country and it is very hard to devise any new methods of taxation. So, we had to fall back upon the Government for the transfer of some of the growing heads of revenue. It has also been expressed in evidence before the Decentralisation Commission that the wonder is not that local bodies have not been able to do better, but the wonder really is that they have been able to do as well as they have been doing; and the Decentralisation Commission unanimously found that the finances of local bodies are too small to allow them to keep up even the normal standard of administration. That being so, it behoves the Government before long to attempt a satisfactory solution of the whole matter. One of these methods has already been suggested and I trust that that mode of the transfer of the definite share of excise will be carried out.

"In this connexion I may point out, your Excellency, that in the case of district boards, the distribution of the imperial grant of Rs. 14 lakhs on one-fourth basis did not work satisfactorily. I am very glad to note that in the case of poorer district boards which did not get much, the principle has been recognized that they should receive substantial help from the Provincial funds. I take this opportunity of thanking the Government for giving effect to this principle which I took care to advocate in aid of the resources of poorer district boards. I know, your Excellency, that it excited some opposition in some quarters due mainly to the reason that this additional grant of Rs. 5 lakhs was allotted for village and other roads and naturally my Honourable Colleagues asked why should all this money for the improvement of village and other roads be given only to the Ceded districts and why should not other district boards have a portion of it. If only the Government had given these grants under 'contributions' in aid of general resources as they have been giving in the case of Koraput and the Nilgiris, there would probably have been no objection on the part of the Honourable Members of this Council. I seriously suggest, in order to obviate this opposition or objection that, hereafter, some principle may be recognised of helping the poorer district boards and if instead of grants being placed under this head 'for the improvement of village and other roads', these grants are put under the head of 'contributions to local bodies', then there will be no opposition whatever.

"Now in regard to education I have already said that it has received adequate attention at the hands of the Finance Member. The Government have taken a wise move in starting four complete secondary girls' schools in the Presidency; and I make a request in this connexion that the claims of the Ceded districts may not be forgotten. Similarly I make a request in connexion with the opening of six manual centres to be opened this year, that one may be located in the Ceded districts. While hailing with satisfaction the very liberal provision under the head of Education, I cannot help thinking that there is still considerable room for expansion, e.g., the secondary education should also be carefully fostered and developed. Indigent and deserving pupils of all classes should be given free studentships. I suggested up to 10 per cent of the number on the rolls. The scheme is expected to cost about Rs. 40,000. It is hoped that the Government may not shirk this additional expenditure. Research scholarships should be founded. Students should be financed to go to Europe to study industries. Lastly education should be placed on a scientific basis. Popular scientific literature should be organized. Research laboratories should be inaugurated which have for their object the discovery, publication and also the diffusion of truth. I must say in this connexion that the Province of Bengal has been taking the lead in this matter.

Coming to the head 'Medical' we welcome the scheme of the transfer of the management of the district headquarter hospitals. But at the same time I may be allowed to say that there is a growing feeling in the country that the local bodies have been unduly divested of their legitimate control over these institutions. My Lord, there is much to be said in favour of

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enlisting local co-operation and sympathy on behalf of these institutions. The control which these local bodies hitherto enjoyed may be shadowy and infinitesimal; but at the same time there are no strong reasons why local bodies should be deprived of all control. They must be taught to exercise these functions and they must be trained in the art of controlling them. I appeal to the Government to consider seriously the question whether or not they would not be well advised in restoring the management of these hospitals to local bodies themselves. One argument may arise: 'We have been paying two-thirds and why should we forego our control?' But this is not the only view to be taken in regard to this matter. In the case of secondary high schools, for instance, in the Ceded districts, the whole of the net cost is borne by the Government, but at the same time the local bodies are allowed to have management of them. The Government may therefore seriously reconsider the problem of restoring the management of these hospitals to local bodies. It may be said that local bodies have expressed their willingness to hand over the management to the Government. I may say that they were under a temptation to do so because they were hard pressed; and when this measure of financial relief was offered to them, they did not consider this aspect of the matter. They only consider the substantial help they got from Government and therefore they readily consented to the transfer of the control."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I may remind the Honourable Member that the time limit is quarter of an hour, but the Honourable Member has been speaking for more than 20 minutes."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I am sorry, my Lord, that I have exceeded my time. But I shall finish my remarks soon. I may say that the Medical school to be opened at Bellary will be a great boon. I cannot help thinking that the unani and the ayurvedic systems of medicine should supplement the western system of medicine. As it is, medical relief in rural areas is grossly inadequate for the purpose. I suggest that grants may be given freely to local bodies to open ayurvedic and unani dispensaries and schools and institutions. I also suggest that some examination might be held to test the qualifications of candidates in those systems of medicine and steps may be taken to appoint some experts to investigate into the efficacy of Indian drugs and serious attempts might be made to translate and publish important works on eastern medicines.

"Coming to sanitation, I find that the provision under this head is grossly inadequate. In the year 1918-19 it dwindled down to Rs. 9·44 lakhs. The provision of Rs. 1·62 lakhs for expenses in connexion with epidemics such as plague, malaria is totally inadequate. Plague has been very severe last year in this Presidency and the Government will do well to inaugurate a vigorous policy to combat with it; and they must also provide liberal grants to local bodies to successfully combat with these epidemics.

"Coming to agriculture, I may say it is unfortunate that no additional agricultural farms or schools are to be opened this year, in spite of the recommendations of the agricultural conference, that schools should be attached to agricultural farms wherever they now exist. That recommendation has not been given effect to.

"As regards irrigation, I have been advocating the starting of protective irrigation works in the Ceded districts which form the famine zone of the Presidency; and that tank repairing works, tank restoration works should be pushed through vigorously.

"The last point that I wish to touch upon is the re-organization in the subordinate services. In view of the economic condition now prevailing, the Government should seriously consider the desirability of reorganizing the subordinate services. The Public Services Commission dealt with only the superior services. It is time that the Local Government should improve the prospects and salaries of the subordinate services, for instance the provincial judicial service. District Registrars and Sub-Registrars have sent up memorials for revision of their pay.

"I may remind the Council of the justice due to the poor village staff, the karnams and others, by granting them travelling allowance and batta. All these questions have to be solved one day or other.

"As regards informal panchayats, a sum of Rs. 1 lakh was announced for financing them. I wish to know from the Honourable Member how it is to be distributed. I do not see any provision for it in the current budget, though there is one in the revised estimate.

"I now come to our Legislative Council and see how it has been working. The latest figures furnished to the Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad show how powerless we are and what little power we have for moulding or shaping the policy of Government. Questions and resolutions have been mercilessly disallowed for one reason or another and sometimes on very flimsy grounds. The rules are strained, twisted and distorted beyond all measure. No attempt is made to construe them liberally. Since 1909 the number of resolutions received was 924 out of which the number admitted was 715, the number withdrawn 195 and the number accepted 66. Lastly I may be allowed to refer to the welcome departure introduced into the Viceregal Legislative Council to enable officials to take active part in the deliberations of the Council. I might also suggest that the convention or the rule now prevailing that all Government officials should vote with the Government solidly might be relaxed. In some matters at least they might be allowed to vote according to their conscience, irrespective of the mandate of the Government."

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"My Lord, it is indeed an agreeable surprise that the Government should have been in a position to close with a balance of Rs. 193·57 lakhs for the year 1917-18 and should expect to close with a balance of Rs. 190·91 lakhs for the Budget-year 1918-19 in spite of the continuance of the world-wide war, whose havocs have

been felt in this Presidency in a larger measure in the year under review than in previous years. We sincerely trust that the noble cause, which prompted Great Britain to wage war against Germany, will help her and her allies to have a decisive victory before long and thus restore an ever-lasting peace to this world. Though from the closing balance the budget may be characterised as prosperous, I think when the expenditure side is taken up for consideration, it does not give absolute satisfaction. No doubt, the Government have provided large sums of money for various departments, such as Education, Local Boards, Sanitation and other departments; but there is a general feeling that the Government have not done all they could. While what they have done is more than what has been done in previous years, yet, it is believed that they can afford to give much more to these and other departments which really affect the welfare of the people. The fact that the Government have been able to show such large balance justifies this grievance. The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar, a Member of the Finance Committee, with whom I had a talk on the figures of the budget, tells me that the Government will have much more as closing balance in the coming year than what they themselves anticipate. If that is so, —and I believe, it must be so—then, I beg to submit that still larger contributions to local boards and other departments like Education, Sanitation, etc., should be made.

"Under 10-A. Law and Justice, I find that Government provide for an expenditure of Rs. 2·29 lakhs over the revised estimate of Rs 8·29 lakhs, and to the details furnished I find no provision made for the re-organisation of the Judicial Department and for giving more pay to the over-worked judicial officers. In this connexion I am reminded of the promise made by Government to obtain early sanction in this matter from the Government of India when my friend, the Hon'ble Mr Ranga Achariyar, moved a resolution on the subject not long ago in this Council.

"The Government have provided Rs. 3·32 lakhs over the revised estimate of Rs. 117·41 lakhs for expenditure on Police, and in the details it is said that the sum is intended for giving increase of pay to the constabulary. While the expenditure every year on Police is rapidly going up, as was pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar in last year's budget discussions, we find in the Administration Report that the number of grave crimes is also increasing. It seems a great misfortune that this should be so, and I request the Government to kindly undertake an investigation at an early date into the cause of this phenomenon. The increment in pay, I may be allowed to observe, apparently does not contribute to the increase of efficiency, and increase of crime therefore seems to be left unchecked. In the matter of detection of crimes and recovery of properties also, there is a considerable percentage of fall year to year and this only strengthens my belief of the inefficiency of the subordinate police.

"In passing, I may be permitted to mention that there seems to be some discontent in the Police Provincial Service that their claims for promotion have not been receiving due consideration from the Government in recent times.

"It is a matter for congratulation that a sum of Rs. 20·66 lakhs has been provided over the revised estimate of Rs 92·26 lakhs under the head of Education, and I have no doubt that the expenditure will be amply justified, for it needs no mention that anything that is spent on education in this country must be considered to be a highly profitable investment.

"Under the head of 'Sanitation', I find a reduction of Rs. 1·83 lakhs; I know not why there should be a reduction. While there is an increase of Rs. 3·80 lakhs under the head 'Medical,' there is a reduction under the head 'Sanitation.' Though I don't pretend to know the exact work of both departments, their requirements and necessities, yet, from my experience of the public health of Madura, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Ramnad and other southern districts, I can fairly say that the provision made must be insufficient. The death rate due to smallpox and cholera has been something shockingly enormous, and I have no doubt that if these departments had been more efficiently and elaborately equipped, they would have been able to combat these diseases at an early stage and thus prevent a considerable percentage of mortality.

"Under the head Miscellaneous, I find that a sum of Rs. 10·95 lakhs is provided over the revised estimate of Rs 4·41 lakhs, and it is not known how this amount is intended to be spent. I understand from the Members of the Finance Committee that they are themselves not aware how this sum would be spent. If so, may I request the Government to publish the various items of expenditure intended to be met from this allotment beforehand and invite public criticism thereon, and incur the expenditure actually thereafter in the best manner possible? When the surplus is rapidly rising, it does not stand to reason that the Members of the Finance Committee should have the option of recommending to Government expenditure only to the extent of Rs 15·04 lakhs. I trust this also will receive favourable consideration at the hands of the Government.

"For want of leisure, I have not been able to go through the Budget with a critical eye, and what struck me from a cursory study of it, I have placed before the Government; and I have no doubt that the criticisms coming from the other Members of this Council must enable the Government to rectify the errors and realise in a large measure the necessities of the various localities and departments.

"The zamindars of this Presidency, as I said last year in the budget speech, ought to be ever grateful to Your Excellency's Government for the starting of the Rajkumar College to educate their children, and though public opinion seems to be somewhat divided as to its usefulness, it cannot be gainsaid, judging from the success that attends such institutions in other parts of India, that the institution is bound to prove of incalculable benefit to the children of the zamindars who have a very large stake in this country. But as I said on the last occasion, much of its success would depend on the lines on which the affairs of the institution are carried.

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The institution, I venture to submit, should not be made entirely a Government concern, but should be one under the control of a Committee composed partly of Government nominees and partly of elected representatives. Unless such a system is introduced, I am afraid the institution may suffer for want of popularity. The zamindars of this Presidency must also feel grateful for the great honour done to them by a few Rajas and zamindars among them in this Presidency, including my humble self, getting His Majesty's commission in the army; as most of us are known to belong to what is known as the 'warrior race,' we appreciate this signal honour all the greater. I have no doubt that what the Government have done will serve as a best stimulus to the people living in our parts of the Presidency to freely and fearlessly recruit to both sections of the army—combatants and non-combatants. Whatever the politicians may say, there is not the slightest doubt that the once-existed martial spirit in several communities in Southern India has deteriorated very considerably for want of opportunities, and in the case of some, I may even say, it has practically died out. Unless Government start schools for giving military training for young boys and thus prepare them for enlistment in the regular army when they become grown-up men, any system of recruitment must necessarily be less successful. On two occasions, I endeavoured to bring a resolution to this effect before this Council, but Your Excellency disallowed the same as not concerning this Government; and yet the Government will adversely comment on want of co-operation from non-officials in recruiting work. But whatever that is, I earnestly appeal to Your Excellency's Government to kindly move the Government of India in the matter and do what is possible at an early date. The assurance given by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to raise a citizen army and arrange for training, only the other day in the Imperial Legislative Council, has given universal satisfaction, and we sincerely trust that the announcement will become an accomplished fact before long.

"There is a general feeling in this Presidency that, as the result of agitation by sectional movements, the claims of seniors in public services have been overlooked and their juniors have been promoted for no fault of the seniors except probably their birth! I am certainly not opposed for securing representation of all castes and communities in Government appointments without impairing the efficiency of the service; but then, that should be secured gradually and only when appointments are made by nomination. It is needless for me to lay stress on the fact that, if the claims of seniors are overlooked on communal considerations in the Government departments, a good deal of heart-burning and discontent among the seniors in service will be the only out-come, and that is certainly a thing which, in the best interests of the service and the Government, it must be the endeavour of the Government to prevent.

"Speaking in this Council last year, I appealed to Your Excellency's Government to take early steps to remedy the existing state of things in religious and charitable institutions in this Presidency, and though the Government, I dare say, must have been convinced of the absolute necessity of taking prompt steps in the matter, yet, that nothing should have been done as yet makes those who are interested in the well-being of these institutions feel keenly disappointed and sad, and I hope the Government will take steps to rectify matters in this direction at an early date.

"One other matter which I would like to bring to the notice of Government is the great disappointment caused to the public by the refusal of Government to hand over to an Indian Company the running and management of the Tiruturaipundi-Vedaranyam line in spite of the resolution of the District Board approving the arrangement. There is a general feeling—whether well-founded or not—that the Government is not helping indigenous Indian concerns, and I am afraid that impression is only becoming stronger by such incidents. I need hardly say it will not be in the best interests of Government that such impressions should gain ground. I hope the Government will kindly reconsider the matter, if the decision should rest with them, or move the Railway Board to permit the Indian company to run trains to this line and have the management of it as resolved upon by the Tanjore District Board.

"It has given universal satisfaction to the landholders and zamindars in this Presidency that the proposed amendment of the Irrigation Cess Act has been permanently dropped and the threatened appalling misfortune to these people has been thus averted. If this had not happened, it would have given rise to enormous and endless amount of litigations, and the zamindars and landholders, whose resources are already crippled, will eventually become highly impoverished before they finally succeed in establishing their natural rights. This proposed legislation at a time when the country had become convulsed by the horrors of the present war, had shattered the spirits of the zamindars and landholders to a degree not known before, and the relief caused by permanently dropping the measure had, I would like to mention, given them an added strength and enthusiasm to play their part as citizens of this great Empire in sharing the national burden and trouble consequent on the present war.

"Before I resume my seat, I must congratulate the Government on the two important Bills now introduced, viz., the Children's Protection Bill and the Food Adulteration Bill, and I have not the slightest doubt that they will have an easy voyage in this Council. Their working and application are bound to produce incalculable benefit to the young children of this Presidency and to every one who may, by the application of the Food Adulteration Bill, expect to get a fairly good supply of milk, ghee and other food provisions. The year that is passing under review had seen great events, politically and otherwise, and I sincerely trust that the Government will be in a position to meet the several demands made by various public bodies adequately in the best manner possible before long, and as the result of it, the coming year would be a year of contentment and prosperity."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V KRISHNA RAO:—"My Lord, in spite of the war conditions there is a closing balance of Rs 196·91 lakhs against the closing balance of Rs 193·57 lakhs according to the revised estimate for 1917-18. According to the budget estimate for 1917-16, the closing balance was Rs. 153·83 lakhs and this closing balance has now gradually risen up to Rs. 196·91 lakhs. The policy of underestimating the receipts and overestimating the expenditure is being closely followed. However much that may be unnecessary in private finance, I think it is necessary that in public finance the figures under receipts and expenditure must be as accurate as possible. However the Finance Member deserves to be congratulated on the lucid budget that he has presented to us this year.

"My Lord, I would suggest in this connexion that the receipts under Land Revenue and under Excise should be made wholly Provincial, and I trust that Your Excellency's Government will make a strong endeavour to appeal to the Government of India to make these two heads of revenue entirely Provincial. I also hope that Your Excellency's Government will make over a portion of the excise revenue to local bodies to supplement their own resources.

"The expenditure under Survey and Settlement in the year 1917-18 according to the budget estimate was Rs 12·12 lakhs, whereas in the year 1916-17 it was only Rs. 10·83 lakhs. The expenditure under this head was increased in 1917-18 by Rs. 1·92 lakhs over that of the previous year. In the coming year it is proposed to spend Rs. 13·98 lakhs under this head—that is Rs. 1·23 lakhs more than the revised estimate for the year 1917-18 or Rs 3·15 lakhs over that of 1916-17. In the year 1914 we moved a resolution requesting the Government that the expenditure under Survey and Settlement as also under the Land Records establishment should be curtailed as far as possible. A committee was appointed and the whole question was examined and a report submitted; but in spite of these best endeavours the amount of expenditure under this head was found necessary to be increased and though the explanation is given for the increase of expenditure under this head, I trust, my Lord, it is high time that the expenditure on survey and settlement should be curtailed and reduced and there should be some finality aimed at in the survey operations in this Presidency.

"The ryots of this Presidency are indeed obliged to Your Excellency's Government for dropping the Irrigation Cess Amendment Bill and I trust that Your Excellency's Government, looking to the justice of the case, will permanently drop this measure and also endeavour to introduce an amendment of the Estates Land Act at an early date.

"According to the budget estimate an amount of Rs. 30·66 lakhs is proposed to be spent on education over and above that of the revised estimate for 1917-18. This is indeed a very welcome feature. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 4·50 lakhs is proposed to be spent annually from 1918-19 towards the expansion and improvement of elementary education and about 677 schools are going to be opened in this province. My Lord, this number of 677 elementary schools is a very small number indeed; and I hope and trust that the Government will very soon frame a scheme for making elementary education more diffuse by opening more schools in this province. I hope that at least 1,000 schools will be opened in 1918-19. I also trust that the Government will soon undertake to provide free and compulsory education at least in municipal areas. I may say, in this connexion, that Bombay is ahead of our province, to at least having a legislative measure for introducing free and compulsory education in municipal areas.

"Our thanks are due to the Government of India for the provision of Rs. 30 lakhs of recurring grant for industrial and agricultural education, and I hope that out of this Rs 30 lakhs' grant our province will receive a liberal share. I hope that this Government will apply to the Government of India for it, bringing to their notice the needs of this province and obtain a liberal share of this amount and see that an agricultural college is opened for the Northern districts,—a commercial college on the lines of the Bombay Commercial College. I also suggest that agricultural schools and commercial schools are also necessary to be opened in this province. I hope that this Government will take advantage of this grant made by the Government of India and open such schools in this province.

"More veterinary hospitals are also necessary in this province and it is urgently necessary that some sort of check and restraint should be placed over the export of cattle to countries outside India. It has been a growing evil and people have been complaining that the best breed of cattle are being taken away year after year from this Presidency to countries outside India. My Lord, unless some proper check is placed over that exportation of cattle, I think that the agricultural condition of the districts will suffer and the best breeds of cattle will be depleted from this Presidency.

"Though it has been decided that a mechanical engineering school should be opened at Coconada it has not yet been actually opened. A sum of Rs. 25,000 was budgeted for last year and the same amount is continued for the coming year. I hope and trust that the mechanical engineering school the opening of which has been suspended for some reason or other, will soon be established.

"My Lord, with regard to the scientific and miscellaneous departments, I congratulate the Government on having provided Rs. 3·76 lakhs over and above the revised estimate of last year. Out of this amount a sum of Rs 1 lakh is to be spent for extending soap manufacture. In this connexion, I would like to point out that it is necessary to have a qualified and thoroughly experienced mechanical engineer at least as an assistant to the Director of Industries. I believe that the Department of Fisheries is going to be included in the Department of Industries and that the Director of Industries will hereafter be a civilian officer, as I find from the quarterly civil list. Such being the case, I think that a thoroughly experienced and qualified mechanical

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engineer who is also well acquainted with modern machinery and engines should be an assistant to that Director and I suggest that when making the appointment of assistant Director these qualifications will be carefully considered and a mechanical engineer will be appointed. Hitherto, My Lord, mechanical engineers of great experience have been the Directors of Industries. We had Mr. Alfred Chatterton and Mr. Tressler. But now that the Director is going to be a civilian, it is necessary that at least the assistant director should be an experienced mechanical engineer.

"Another point that I would like to bring to the notice of the Government is as regards suits filed by private individuals against Government. In several suits filed by private individuals against Government, matters are not being properly inquired into before they are asked to launch into litigation. Unfortunately, after suits are filed, parties are asked to withdraw them on the condition of decree being given to them. I can quote the instance of a number of gardens in Kistna and Godavari districts which were enfranchised—they were called the *sarvamanya* gardens. I think that before they were enfranchised preliminary inquiries were not made and the whole legal aspect of the matter was not examined. A number of suits were filed and in every one of these suits there was a decree against Government. When I asked the Government to give up the policy of driving private parties to the court to vindicate their rights, they did not accept it. Instead of every one of these people being asked to file suits in cases which were not already decided, it would be advantageous, on the ground that a decision is already come to in suits filed against Government, to say that no further suits need be filed by private individuals."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR.—My Lord, I have to congratulate the Honourable the Finance Member on the fact that he and his able secretariat have emerged unscathed at our hands. It is due to various causes, the causes being their own excellences and our being inefficient in dealing with the budget. Speaking for myself as a Member of the Finance Committee, I am sorry to say that I have not been able to take that real and active part in shaping the financial proposals of the year, which we are expected to do under the resolution which Your Lordship will find on page 83 of the Manual. That is due to various reasons. The first is that we are novices in the art and we are dealing with experts on the other side, secondly because we have not got all those facilities which are at the disposal of the Government. With a view to facilitate our work and to secure our co-operation, I made a suggestion to the Government last year that the budget figures might be accompanied by marginal notes, giving the comparative figures for at least three or four decades, so that we may be able to compare and contrast the growth and diminution under each head and to make suggestions. I am sorry to say that that suggestion has not been accepted. I wish to emphasise the importance of that suggestion and I hope that the other non-official members like myself, who have to grope in the dark in this mass of figures will urge upon the Government the desirability of having that assistance; otherwise, our presence in this Council in discussing the budget is nothing but an ornament and it is of no use.

"I conceive it to be my duty to make suggestions, so far as the revenue side is concerned, how best to raise the revenue of the country, without, at the same time, causing irritation or irksome sense to the people. I should have been glad to make suggestions to reduce, if possible, direct taxation and to increase the sources under indirect taxation. But unhappily as it is, the facilities afforded, so far as figures go, do not give us much help in that direction. I should suggest that this Government should urge upon the Government of India that we should provincialize two important sources of revenue, so far as this presidency is concerned, namely, land revenue and excise; and if we had the disposal of funds that we raise under these heads for the benefit of this Province—we have a clear claim for the sole and exclusive enjoyment of that revenue so far as our province is concerned—then the monies raised under each of these heads may be spent for the benefit of the people, from whom it is raised, and then we will not be in such hot haste to introduce resettlements and do other things, which only cause annoyance and irritation to the people, we will then have enough to spend on our local needs, if we had not to share half and half with the Government of India; and we would be able to spend the whole of the amount easily on our growing needs and for the good of the public and at the same time minimise the irritation which our Land Revenue policy unduly causes.

"My Lord, you take it from me, whatever your official sources may tell you, that the discontent among the agricultural classes is growing deeper, and I cannot but venture to say that it is bound to grow unless we change our Land Revenue policy and afford the people facilities in forest matters and in various other communal concerns and they feel that the Government are not helping them as much as they ought to in these matters and they also feel that the Government are only anxious to raise revenue from them at unreasonable times. The period of payment of kist fixed for them is unsuited to their conditions; they have to borrow for paying the revenue and they are not allowed time to pay the kist till they are able to realise the price of paddy and they are able to sell it at a better profit. There are innumerable ways in which the Government can minimise the rigour of the present Land Revenue policy; and I hope to see the day when our province will have control both over land revenue and excise and when we shall have the pleasure of raising as much as we want and not be in a hurry to raise revenue for the benefit of the Government of India.

"Again, we should have been glad to suggest sources for revenue in indirect methods such as productive expenditure. In this connexion, I may mention that we are neglecting a valuable source of revenue—it may turn out to be very valuable—namely, the manufacture of sandalwood oil. The neighbouring state of Mysore has very cleverly and opportunely taken

advantage of it. We have a lot of sandal wood in our forests. A private company was about to be floated, and but for the new law would have got it. I hope that the Government will take up this question in right earnest and produce productive sources of revenue. This Council will only be too glad to approve of any expenditure on productive enterprises. There is no fear of our getting into competition with any existing trade; on the other hand, it will benefit the country, and the Government will set an example to the people, besides adding to their own resources for the benefit of the public.

"In this connexion so far as the revenue side is concerned I wish to draw the pointed attention of Government to what I consider a neglect of their duty under the statute with reference to their supervision, in passing the rules which are framed by the High Court in the matter of raising fees in numerous miscellaneous ways. Litigation in the High Court is already very costly; but the recent rules which have been framed are, I am sorry to say, making matters worse bearing very harshly on the litigants, though adding to the revenues made in the High Court. All sorts of fees are imposed and representations have been made to the High Court and I am glad to say that we have been promised some revision by the High Court itself but I wish the Government would scrutinise the rules before they give their sanction to them. I appeal to the Government that, before giving their formal sanction, they would examine them carefully and then alone gazette them. I may mention one instance for elucidating my remarks. For instance if a case has to be adjourned, you have to put in a petition on a two rupee stamp paper. Hitherto, we were merely mentioning the matter to the Registrar and the case would be adjourned, but now every time we want an adjournment we have to pay two rupees. No doubt this augments the revenue of Government; but it has to come out of the pockets of the client and the litigant is made to pay it. Anything which makes litigation more costly than it is ought not to be encouraged. The litigant already pays the institution fee, the process fees, the printing and translation charges and to these is now added the adjournment fee. My Honourable Friend Mr. C. G. Todhunter, when he was in the High Court, was, I think, responsible for introducing some of the moval rules. There are the miscellaneous fees and we are increasing the miscellaneous sources of income. I do not think that it is right that we should go on adding to these sources in these various ways. When the clients pay the court fees which are fixed, they are entitled to have justice administered to them. I do not see why the people should be compelled to pay for translation. If a learned judge does not know the language of the party, why should the party pay for translation and printing. Even if there is no printing the new rules enable the High Court to appropriate the printing fees. Even if no pie is incurred as printing charges, the High Court is entitled to appropriate the fees. This is by no means wholesome. Therefore, with regard to the revenue side of the budget, I wish to make this suggestion—that the Government should have an eye on these miscellaneous sources of income, referred to on pages 12 and 13.

"Now going to the expenditure side of the budget, I am sorry to see some loose budgeting at page 44. There you find, for instance, a lump sum of Rs. 10,000 under the head of Inam Commissioner, without any explanation as to what it is, again a lump sum of Rs. 50,000 at page 151, again lump sums of Rs 22,000 and 73,000 at pages 96 and 107 respectively. I think some particulars might be given with regard to these large sums of money so that we may know on what purposes these sums are proposed to be spent.

"Again I ask Your Excellency's personal attention to the growing expenditure on the furniture department, under your Excellency's personal control. I see that during the last four or five years there has been an expenditure of Rs 1·87 lakhs on furniture and I see that a provision is again made for Rs. 46,000. I do not know why it should be necessary to spend to the extent of Rs. 40,000 or Rs 50,000 every year on furniture."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"What is it you say is under my personal control."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"That is Government House. That is why I ask your Excellency's personal attention to this matter because the heads of departments may not scrutinize this amount.

"Then comes the General administration, the cost of which is also going up by leaps and bounds. I do not know if there is any officer who will act as a sort of check on the various departments; and if there is no such officer, I do not know whether the public funds would not be usefully spent in having an officer whose duty will be to keep an eye on the various items of expenditure and to put a sort of warning or check on expenditure, as the tendency of each department is to multiply its expenditure. That will be a useful office, useful both to departments and the public. I do not know whether there is such an officer. If there is none I would humbly suggest to the Government the desirability of appointing such an officer.

"Then again with reference to page 73 I wish to draw the attention of the Council to the provision made year after year for temporary Judges in the High Court and I do not know when the day will come when that item will disappear from the budget. It is not at all a wholesome thing to have such a provision in the budget.

"I am glad to see that the representations made in the Council as regards process service establishment have received due recognition so far as this year is concerned, but I do trust that a little more speed and steam will be put in effecting the necessary reforms to improve the pay and prospects of the hard worked judiciary. We have had promises, and I am sorry to say for the last six or seven years, that they will be attended to, promptly attended to; but for some reason or another the thing is still hanging and I fail to see any sign, even in the present budget, of that thing coming on. That is causing a great deal of heart-burning. It is not

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right that officers should be kept in that state. I hope that the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman will keep his word and see that the thing is brought into force next year.

"I entirely endorse the remarks of the Honourable the Raja of Ramnad as regards the promotion of officers whether in the executive or in the judicial line. No considerations of policy ought, I submit, to weigh with the Government in performing their duty. The Government, it must be remembered, are a source of power and justice; and power should be exercised, tempered with justice. That should be recognised; and in the case of this Government who are responsible only to themselves, that recognition of justice becomes all the more incumbent. I, therefore, ask that they should not allow themselves to be guided by any other consideration than that of real merit in the matter of making promotions. I quite admit that in making original appointments other considerations might come in, but those considerations ought not to have any weight with the Government in making promotions to the various branches of the service. Again, I do not know whether any useful purpose will be served by these grants, which are referred to on page 121 of the budget, to criminal settlements. I have seen hostile criticisms as to the way in which these criminal settlements are worked. I see that the Government themselves are not satisfied with the working of these settlements and the question is whether the time has not come for the Government to examine the whole thing and to see that no further expenditure should be incurred in running these settlements by Government or private agencies.

"On page 146 there is a reference to the Leper hospital which is a very useful institution I hope there is no foundation for the statement or for the fear that the Government are going to drive out Indian patients from this hospital to other places. I received telegrams and letters expressing fear that the Indian patients are going to be subjected to some such treatment and I have promised to look into the matter. I dare say that there is no foundation for this fear. It is a very useful institution and every effort ought to be made to keep these unfortunate people happy and contented.

"I see that on page 151 a lump provision is made for contribution to private hospitals and dispensaries. I would like to ask whether any portion of that provision is utilized for the encouragement of the Unani and the Ayurvedic systems of medicine. They are serving a very useful function of Government; it is impossible for the Government to provide western aid to all the people in the land. In the remote villages it is difficult to get any aid at all. Some medical aid is better than no aid. I should, therefore, appeal to the Government to see if they cannot devise some means of keeping up the *sendyams*, to enable them to keep body and soul together, so that they may be useful to society. I know from my own personal experience that Indian medicines have succeeded where European medicines have failed. I know in my own case where the English medicine has failed to reduce the fever, the Indian medicine prescribed for me had the desired effect. I appeal to the Government that steps may be taken to encourage the indigenous systems of medicine. If the sum of Rs. 50,000 that is provided in the budget for contribution to private hospitals is utilized for the purpose I mention, the Government will be doing something to encourage the eastern systems of medicine.

"I come last to the Madras Corporation. The Madras Corporation stands in the position of an over-fed beggar for some days and threatened to be starved at once. For the last six or seven years, the Government were very liberal to the Corporation giving them Rs. 10 lakhs, Rs. 11 lakhs and Rs. 9 lakhs each year and encouraging them to extravagance; and all of a sudden they turn a deaf ear and say 'we will not give you anything.' If you turn to page 162, the entry against the item 'Grants to the Madras Corporation for water-supply and the drainage works' is nil. It is cruel indeed to feast a man for days together and make him fast altogether. We are unable to carry on our usual improvements; we are saddled with the drainage works and even the restricted programme we are unable to carry out. Our application for a loan is still pending and unless you ask us to close down the special works I would appeal to the Government to make a substantial grant out of the surplus of Rs. 13 lakhs, so that the Corporation may go on with their works. These are the remarks which I wish to offer."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR:—"Your Excellency, I shall be content with making a few observations at this budget debate.

"It is a matter for congratulation that the Finance Member has found it possible to make fairly large contributions to such important items of expenditure as 'Education' and 'Sanitation.'

"My community is grateful to Your Excellency's Government for the encouragement shown to the advancement of its education; and it is sanguine that, under the patronage of Your Excellency, the time will not be far off when its children will fall in line with those of the other sister communities in the matter of education.

"I take this opportunity to convey the sincere gratitude of my community for the sympathetic announcement, made in the Government Press communique, dated 7th January 1918, regarding the establishment of a Mahommadan College in Madras. It will no doubt be a great boon, and Your Excellency's name will long be cherished if, during the regime of Your Excellency, this college is established. I can assure you that the leaders of my community will heartily co-operate in this movement.

"Your Excellency is aware that some of the Provincial Governments have already enacted measures for making primary education compulsory within their respective municipal areas; and I am sure our Government will not lag behind the others in this matter. They have,

I presume, the report of the Education Committee before them, and we expect that very soon they will be able to place before the public a Bill providing for the compulsory primary education of their boys and girls.

"Here I should emphasize on the need for the imparting of religious education in Mussalman primary schools. For children belonging to my community, religious education is compulsorily taught; and, as no religion is taught in the primary schools at present, they are first of all sent to purely religious institutions where they spend about four or five years and then only join the primary schools. I may say that this is the reason why our boys get very much grown up when they enter secondary schools and colleges, and they leave off study as soon as they feel shy to sit along with younger boys of the sister communities. This difficulty could be removed if religious instruction is imparted in primary schools, at least, to boys of my community. If no provision is made for such religious instruction, I am afraid a new difficulty might crop up in future. Now, primary education is going to be made compulsory in this Presidency sooner or later; and this necessarily means that a certain age, say, six or seven, will be fixed as the school-going age, at which all the boys should be sent to primary schools. And, if no religious instruction is imparted in these schools, our boys will not be able to attend them at the notified age, as it is essential that they should be given some religious education before they are allowed to go to schools where only secular education is imparted. This would, I am afraid, mean that Mussalman parents and guardians will have penalties inflicted on them for not sending their wards to primary schools at the proper school going age. The only panacea, I submit, Your Excellency, for all these difficulties in that religious instruction should also be imparted in primary schools where Mussalman boys attend.

"I have brought this matter to the notice of the Government by writing a letter to the Secretary to Government, Education Department, on 19th February and by sending notice of a resolution, for the March session of the Council, for providing a certain sum in the budget for imparting religious instruction in all Municipal Muhammadan elementary schools, which, however, was disallowed by Your Excellency.

"I am not here unmindful of the fact that the neutral policy of Government as regard to religious matters makes them incapable of enforcing compulsory religious instruction in schools under their control. I submit, however, that this neutrality will not be violated if Government direct that students should be given instruction in the particular religion which they profess. If instruction be given in one single religion for all students belonging to different communities, then it may be called a violation of the Government's neutrality; but if every boy, at his option, is taught his own religion, I do not think anybody can say that that is any violation of the principle.

"I am glad the Government of India have found it possible to make a supplementary grant of £200,000 for the advancement of technical and agricultural education, and I am sure the share allotted, out of this grant, to the Madras Government will not be a small one, as this Presidency stands behind the other major ones in regard to technical education. At the last meeting of the Council, I brought in a resolution for the opening of an Industrial school at Negapatam, which was, however, vetoed by the Government, who stated that sanction had already been accorded for the opening of one or two such schools in some other towns. I have already fully explained the industrial importance of Negapatam, and, I think, I may cherish the hope that our Government will now view my request somewhat more favourably, because of the forthcoming Imperial grant for the promotion of technical education.

"I cannot avoid mentioning something about the Hindu-Moslem disturbances that have yet shown no signs of decrease. Only five days ago, Your Excellency, I received a wire from the Muhammadans of Kasaragode informing me that a big riot took place there between the Muhammadans and Hindus when the latter attempted to pass the mosque in procession with tom-tom; and that the police had to quell the riot by the use of fire-arms which resulted in the death of some Muhammadans and caused severe injuries to several others. I had to submit a question in regard to this affair. I beg to say, Your Excellency, it may look as if the Government themselves encourage such riots if they do not now come forward and pass some order or other which would exterminate the root of these riots and make their recurrence impossible. The only way by which this could be achieved, I submit, is by passing an order that beat of tom-tom and play of music should not be done in front of, or at a distance of less than fifty yards from mosques. I have been making representation after representation on this vital subject, but I am sorry to say the Government have always refrained from doing anything on the plea that that is a matter in which they are impotent to interfere. I request that necessary recommendations be made to the Government of India and the Secretary of State for the issue of such orders as may be necessary to put a stop to such disturbances and riots, which only go to embitter the closer relations of the two great communities of India, the Hindu and the Mussalman.

"I take this opportunity to make a request to Government that they might now consider the desirability of providing for the separate representation of Mussalmans in the local bodies. I understand the Government have issued an order (No. 987 M., dated 2nd February 1918) inviting proposals from the different municipalities for the increase of the elective strength of their respective councils. I submit that this is a favourable opportunity for giving effect to my suggestion. I should not be considered to be laying too much stress on the fairness or otherwise of 'separate representation', but, I think, all would agree that the circumstances under which my community is placed make this particular device absolutely

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essential for its proper representation on the local bodies, and other general institutions. I request, therefore, that this suggestion of mine may receive favourable consideration at the hands of Your Excellency's Government.

"The question of the supply of refreshments at the railway platforms has been, I am glad to see, engaging the attention of Government for some time recently. They have appointed the Senior Government Inspector of Railways to investigate into the matter. In this connexion, the grievances of my community, who form the major class of the travelling public on account of its mercantile predilections, require redress. It is difficult for them to procure food and other refreshments at the stations on the South Indian Railway line. Almost all the refreshment room men at these stations are Brahmans; and they, I am sorry to say, shun the approach of Muhammadans as that of the untouchables. The Muhammadans, naturally, resent such treatment. The result is that they could not procure food or eatables at the stations; and it is especially a very hard job for them to undertake long journeys with starvation facing them. I brought the hardships undergone by Muhammadan passengers, in this respect, to the notice of the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, who has sent a sympathetic reply, stating that the whole question of 'Refreshment rooms' is being gone into by the Senior Government Inspector of Railways. I request that my suggestions may be placed before the Government Inspector, so that he may not overlook the claims of my community when making his recommendations to the Government.

"I have to touch upon the medical wants of the Negapatam public. I referred to this subject at the Budget discussion last year, but no action has been taken with regard to my request. The Negapatam Municipal hospital possesses as many as 15 wards, and the number of patients for the year 1917 is, 1,416 in-patients and 42,491 out-patients. The work, as is evident from the above figures, is becoming increasingly heavier, and the present staff is inadequate to meet the requirements. I realize the stringency on finance just at present, and I would, therefore, confine myself to making a request for only the very urgent wants of the hospital. There are five wards for female patients, situated at the northern end of the hospital and these badly require the services of a lady apothecary or sub-assistant surgeon. If funds permit, I may also urge the necessity for the employment of a trained nurse, who would be in a position to train up midwives. The Negapatam Municipal Council is not in a position to provide funds for this increased staff, as the water-supply scheme has fully absorbed its income. I trust, therefore, this request of mine will meet with sympathetic consideration at the hands of the Surgeon-General and the Government.

"One other matter I should like to dwell upon is about 'communications.' The roads in the Tanjore district are not in a satisfactory condition. In view of the present state of affairs, with regard to railway communications, which necessitates the considerable curtailment of passenger trains, I suggest that, in the interests of the general and trading public, steps be taken to maintain the existing roads in good condition, and to create metalled roads between one important town and another.

"Finally, I should be failing in my duty if I do not refer to the all-absorbing topic of the present day—the Great War; and I need only say that we all fervently pray to God Almighty for the speedy victory to the ALLIES."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. SURYANARAYANAMURTI NAYUDU said,—"Your Excellency,—I should like to make a few observations on this occasion. Before doing so I must congratulate the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew on the presentation of such a prosperous budget as this at this present state of the war. We are all aware that at this time when our entire attention has been concentrated on one subject, viz., how best to carry on this war to a successful termination, it is not possible for the Government to inaugurate any large scheme of industrial advancement for the benefit of the country. I am not going to blame the Government for not doing any such thing now. All that I pray for is that, in a few months, we shall have a better time, and shall be in a position to look to internal advancement. In these days when the Indian sky is thick with theories as to the political future of the country, problems which are really of vital interest are, I am afraid, likely to be lost sight of even by the Government. Whatever form of Government the country may have, unless there is industrial and agricultural development in the country soon after the war, I am afraid the future of the country is very dark. His Excellency the Viceroy already struck the right note when he said that industrial development ought to be the first line of advance in the country. Under the present conditions of India it is the State that has to take the initiative. I hope Your Excellency's Government will bestow due attention to encourage the existing industries and to pioneer new industries suitable to our Presidency. I thank the Government for making a provision in the budget for opening a mechanical and industrial school in Cocanada and I trust steps will be taken to open the same without any further delay. In this connexion, I can just think of another course of action for Your Excellency's Government to consider towards industrial advancement even during the war. There are Public Works Department Workshops in some places, and these can be conveniently converted into small industrial schools for training some lads as mechanics. This matter may immediately be looked into and accomplished without much expense.

"The condition of the canals in the Godavari and Kistna districts I am afraid is getting more unsatisfactory, and they have become less navigable as no silt clearance was made for several years. The question of improving these canals, I hope, will be taken up by Your Excellency's Government at once during the present hot season, as it will help to some extent to relieve the congestion of railway traffic.

"Last year the Hon'ble Mr. Gordon Fraser stated that we have not been really feeling the effects of the war, but it cannot be said so this year. We do feel now severely the economic effects of the war. The incomes have everywhere fallen including, strange to say, I understand even of those in the legal profession, while prices of the necessaries of life have risen 100 to 200 per cent and in some cases even to 300 per cent. Therefore the Government have to institute enquiries into the economic condition of the country and be ready with a programme of work soon after the war.

"The drains in the Godavari and Kistna deltas are getting from bad to worse, and unless improvements are effected without any further delay the matter will be very serious for the agriculturists. Last year on account of heavy rains and defective drainage the deltas suffered considerably, and the yield of paddy was not even 50 per cent of the normal crop. Since the estimates submitted to the Government have now been sanctioned I hope Your Excellency's Government will take necessary action to start the works at once. Along with these the improvement of the irrigation channels under the Kovur-Manjer junction canal must also be taken up as lands there are suffering in both ways.

"Owing to the present condition of the trade and the paucity of steamers the minor ports are suffering considerably, and the Port Conservancy Board of Cocanada is not in a position even to maintain its establishment and carry out the urgent works at the port. At its meeting in the last month it was considered if it was desirable to further raise the landing and shipping dues and wharfage by 100 per cent but fearing that even the little trade we are having at present will be diverted to other places, it was resolved to apply to Government for a free grant just to meet the present requirements. I hope Your Excellency's Government will give favourable consideration to the Board's request and come to its rescue.

"I am thankful to the Government for introducing a Bill for the prevention of food adulteration which, I am sure, will be passed into a law very soon, and I hope a similar Bill will be soon introduced for the prevention of adulteration of all agricultural products, as the Indian products are looked upon with less favour in foreign countries due to this adulteration and consequently realise lower prices, and ultimately affect the commerce and prosperity of the country."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SUBYANARAYANA RAO PANTULU:—"Your Excellency, we have seen the fourth of our war economy budgets and it exceeds its predecessors in working out a larger surplus and closing balance, greater receipts and shorter expenditure.

"We are however in adversity in the midst of plenty owing to war conditions which we confidently hope will soon end, and we are not to touch upon these balances for financing any schemes which may not be held to be reasonably important and pressing.

"The Government of India has been achieving the stupendous task of maintaining the financial equilibrium, without additional taxation, on the strength, it may be, of these provincial balances, and we are glad to contemplate that we in Madras are relatively more favourably situated than our sister provinces.

The expenditure, we believe, has reached its low water mark in the present year.

There are one or two matters which may however be regarded as emergent in view of the war conditions themselves and the Government of India might have been addressed to relax their hold to a small extent so as to give us a little liberty of action.

"I mean that the provision made for *Industrial* and *Scientific* development in the presidency is utterly inadequate to meet the requirements of the time.

It has been universally acknowledged that the present is the time for great opportunities for building the industries of the country and prepare them for meeting the demands of the people so as to avoid foreign competition and make India self-reliant.

After this war of bloodshed is ended and England emerges victorious from the field crowning itself with fresh glory, we have to face another stupendous economic warfare with other nations in which we are sure to find ourselves in a state of utter helplessness and unpreparedness. Our Department of Industries is doing something but we feel we are not making sufficient headway onwards towards achieving our object.

"Experiments conducted on a small scale and on objects of little practical utility for the industrial development of the country cannot be of much use.

"We are sincerely grateful to the Government for the endeavour that is being made and we also fully realise that under present conditions suitable men and material cannot be had for pushing forward industrial advancement. But all the same a beginning should be made on a sufficiently large scale to be of real utility and as may be seen from the conditions obtaining here, State initiation and endeavour and State aid in starting and financing industries are of the utmost importance, and they cannot be too earnestly pressed on the attention of a sympathetic Government. A real and adequate endeavour should be made by taking stock of the present situation, after a careful survey of the economic and industrial conditions prevailing and their possibilities and then starting on the process of reconstruction with a definite scheme and purpose.

"There has been a smaller expenditure in the current year under grants in aid of industrial schools, and miscellaneous expenditure.

"The present budget makes provision of ·06 for the appointment of an oil and soap expert, of ·09 for a weaving expert to be recruited from England, 25 for opening a mechanical engineering school at Cocanada and making enhanced provision for expenditure on grants in aid of industrial schools and miscellaneous experiments.

"It is a notorious fact that prices have gone up enormously even in respect of articles of indigenous production and there is considerable profiteering on account of the war in all parts of the country.

"It is indeed a pity that the glass manufacture should have been dropped. The pencil industry is giving us some small hope. The Trades school, and the Leather school and the Madura Technical Institute have been doing some work, but progress is very slow and not at all encouraging.

"Food and clothing are the chief articles of consumption and any endeavour made in starting industries facilitating the production of these articles will go a great way in relieving poverty. We plead for more weaving schools and more peripatetic parties imparting instruction, and more mills supplying yarn and cloth of indigenous manufactures.

"*Agricultural* industries also should form an important branch.

"Sugarcane-crushing and jaggery-making plants more expensively distributed would result in greater production and profit and the Government should be pleased to make provision for establishing such. From the last administration report we learn that only two sugarcane-crushing and jaggery-making plants were in use during the year—one in the Coimbatore agricultural school and the other near Hospet—and the example was followed and resulted in the erection of two more similar sets by private parties.

"The Government is really to be congratulated and we express our gratitude unreservedly on the increased provision made for expenditure on education as also the development of primary education, the increase being substantial, 9·82 being contributed as recurring expenditure from the Provincial revenues alone, apart from the Imperial grants.

"The establishment of the night schools is a new and satisfactory feature.

"I would however respectfully urge the claims of the voiceless aboriginal population in the Agency tracts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam and their needs do not seem to have been sufficiently noticed by the Government. Since the opening of these schools in the Agency, no further advance has been made and I hope that the Government will be pleased to keep a watchful eye on the progress of education in the Agency and in the backward Uriya community of the Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts.

"There is another point on which I wish to make a few observations and that is the subject of *sanitation*.

"There is a provision of 6·60 for grants to local bodies for minor sanitary works, but the grants to district boards and municipalities for water-supply and drainage schemes have been reduced.

"The expenditure budgeted for in connexion with bubonic plague, etc., appears to be inadequate considering the extent to which the disease is prevalent in several districts of the Presidency and the demands that are likely to be made by the local bodies on the Provincial grants to augment their resources in combating this terrible malady.

"On the credit side, the congratulations of the Council are due to the Government on a prosperous season and increased revenues, but the increase being chiefly due to Excise, Forests and Income-tax, a few observations on these increases may be pardoned.

"Leaving alone the Income-tax the other two branches of revenue have been showing a remarkable tendency towards expansion. We are assured by the Government that the increase in the Excise revenue does not mean an increased consumption, but is derivable from the policy of maximum revenue with minimum consumption.

"We regret to learn that the experiments carried on for removing the shops from roadside to avoid the temptation of travellers and the substitution of coffee to the hostels have not been successful and did not result in the diminution of consumption. The evil is generally prevalent and gradually spreading in spite of the best endeavours of the Government and the people and too much caution cannot be exercised in checking the evil as much as possible. Hence it is that the increased revenue from this source is viewed with considerable alarm and misgiving and the importance of the revenue as the chief item of receipts tending to outrun the land revenue even cannot be ignored. It is true that the increased revenue thus gained may be spent on other works of public utility, but it should not be at the expense of the moral, physical and mental stamina of the people.

"One word more and I have done. The forest administration is one in which there is considerable friction and the large amounts of fines and forfeitures extending over 2 lakhs of rupees discloses the way in which it is worked and felt. The budget estimate of the receipts is 48·45 and the debit side is 30·17. The net gain is thus comparatively small in this branch of the administration.

"The Government may be pleased to consider whether such a disproportionate expenditure would be necessary for the realization of the revenue, the net forest gain counting so little.

"Under the Civil Justice all the officials concerned—Munsifs, Sub-Judges and Provincial Service District Judges and Native High Court Judges—are doing hard work and provision has to be soon made for the confirmation of the temporary courts and greater scope afforded for their promotion by appointing them Presidency Magistrates also, at least one appointment being thrown open to them as was once being done, and I pray the people of the Telugu districts may be given their adequate share in these appointments in their proportion including at least one High Court Judgeship.

"My Lord, on the whole while expressing our gratification at the efforts that are being made for making adequate provision for the needs of the people we cannot too frequently nor too

emphatically urge upon the attention of the Government the growing demands and the incessant calls upon the public purse in the interests of the moral and material advancement of the people.

"I am sorry that the Hon'ble the Raja of Bobbili has not been able to continue to be the President of the District Board of Vizagapatam and his resignation has been availed of to deprive Vizagapatam district of the privilege, but I hope the privilege will be restored soon."

The Hon'ble Mr. Gordon FRASER :—"Your Excellency, it is difficult to realize how the present war and the abnormal Imperial expenditure throughout the Empire leave our Provincial budget so unaffected. In commerce and trade another year has passed, comparatively satisfactorily under adverse conditions. There is, of course, serious disorganization ; but this cannot be otherwise in view of the cessation of the foreign trade except for Government requirements.

"The great difficulties we have to face are shortage of tonnage, restriction of railway transport and curtailment of financial facilities. All these difficulties are unavoidable and are entirely due to the war—a fact fully realized by the commercial community.

"It is an ill-wind that blows nobody any good and the opportunity arising from the dislocation of foreign trade should be taken advantage of to promote and push forward the development of industries in this country. There are many ways in which the foreign-made article can be replaced, though not by an equally good or serviceable one, yet by one made on cheaper terms under the present circumstances. The Board of Munitions is, in my opinion, going the right way to work and the progress made up to date is satisfactory.

"As regards the railway and coasting difficulties, one cannot regard these with optimism. They are not likely to improve and I would ask your Excellency's Government to keep in the fore-front of your programme of expenditure the necessity of keeping up to a high standard of utility all roads, bridges and waterways in order to assist, in however slight a degree, this pressing difficulty regarding transport.

"The utility of the canals is a much debated point, and the Hon'ble Sir Francis Spring has pointed out clearly the very great difficulties that exist in using the canals to a large extent. In regard to this one must bear in mind that the canal traffic is almost certain to drop down to its former stagnant condition, as soon as the railway and the coasting traffics resume normal working. Every effort should be made, however, to render the canals as serviceable as possible during the present difficult times.

"An active interest by Government in local ship-building would also help as there is full occupation at remunerative rates to be found for all vessels launched and under sail during the present war conditions.

"I would like to refer to our principal industry, the tanning industry. There has been considerable controversy on this subject during the year, but the urgent necessity of obtaining supplies of tanned hides is full justification for the various restrictions Government have found it necessary to impose. The output of tanned hides has increased very considerably, but unfortunately the supply of avaram bark has not kept pace with the demand. I do think that this is a matter that requires the most urgent attention of Government. I am aware that a special officer has been appointed as Controller of Tanning Materials, but as far tanners have obtained no relief. The position in fact is worse than it was, and the conviction is growing that the supply of bark does not exist ; in fact that it is not the method of collection that is at fault but that the bark is not there to collect. I hope therefore that Government will make a definite statement as to the actual position and the steps now being taken to meet it. If the avaram bark is not to be had, and this seems to be the case, then tanners must make up their minds to use other tanning agents available although they may be far less suitable for the purpose required. The result will of course be inferior tanning, but this cannot be helped. This question of avaram bark is more important than appears at first sight if Madras is to retain its pre-eminence in the East Indian tanned hides industry. This is shown by the speech of the President at the general meeting of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce—he is evidently out to take the industry away from Madras ; in his speech he states : 'While I cheerfully recognise the work which has been done and is now being done by the Munitions Board, it must be admitted that their efforts have been considerably hampered by a scarcity of tanning material, and it is disappointing to find that Local Governments have only very recently been urged to take measures at once to increase and systematize the cultivation of *Cassia auriculata* the bark of which is the principal agent in the tanning of East India cow-hides. Gentlemen, this is no new thing to us. In 1907 in this hall I stated, and I repeat the remarks I made then with redoubled conviction, that with an abundant supply of *Cassia auriculata* bark the tanning industry of these Provinces would be revolutionized—I might with equal justice have said the tanning industry of the whole world—so far as cow-hides are concerned. It has been demonstrated by private enterprise that the *Cassia auriculata* shrub which grows wild in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, and the Mysore and Hyderabad States, takes kindly to almost any soil in our provinces and that it can be raised at a comparatively small cost and will yield a return in two years. It is deplorable to think that so valuable a tanning agent should have been utterly neglected, simply because India's output of tanned leather has been for years restricted owing to the prohibitive tariffs imposed by our trade rivals.'

"Unless steps are taken at an early date to increase the supplies of avaram Madras tanners and the Madras Government will waken up one day to the fact that Madras is losing a very valuable industry.

"The introduction of the new Income-tax Act will, I hope, do much to remove the friction and dissatisfaction between the Revenue authorities and assessees, especially in regard

to allowances permitted for depreciation. The new Act removes a great injustice under which all industrialists have suffered and the allowances laid down for depreciation are but justice to those who take the risk of investing their money in plant and machinery. I think in the past Your Excellency's Government were at fault in not allowing fair deductions for depreciation as the subject was dealt with under the rules of the Local Government.

"When drafting the new rules for the administration of the new Act under clause 49, I do trust that Your Excellency's Government will see fit to submit them for non-official opinion. I would suggest that, before sending the draft rules to the Government of India for approval, they should be submitted to, say, half a dozen leading communities such as the Madras and South Indian Chambers of Commerce and the Chetti community.

"There is no doubt that the rules under which the Act is administered are just as important as the clauses of the Act itself.

"I think the practice of arbitrarily assessing on turnover for the purposes of income-tax is too prevalent and should only be resorted to with great care and discrimination. On the other hand, more respect should be shown to certificates submitted by auditors. Unless this is done, the present tendency of Indian firms to pay high fees to auditors of first-class standing in order to avoid the great trouble and inconvenience of submitting their account books to the revenue authority will be nipped in the bud. They will not spend money on audits, only to have them refused by the revenue authorities and eventually find themselves assessed arbitrarily on turnover.

"Finally, I am very glad to see the large increase in expenditure under Education. From an industrial point of view I consider elementary education the most pressing need of our Presidency. Without it the labouring classes will never aspire to occupy a better position than they do at present and will not be worth more as labourers than the small pay they now receive.

"In conclusion I congratulate Sir Alexander Cardew and Your Excellency's Government on the budget presented to this Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Your Excellency, one year more has rolled on and we have to examine now the revised budget for 1917-18 and the budget for 1918-19. My Lord, I cannot but refer to the remarks I made last year confirming my remarks for a number of previous years. Once again the budget for 1917-18 is proved in the revised figures to have been a failure. We expected to close in the revised estimate of 1916-17 with a balance of 140·85 lakhs as against the budget of 99·21 for that year. We actually closed the accounts of 1916-17 with a balance of 152·38 amounting to about 11½ lakhs more than the revised estimate which was itself about 41½ lakhs over the budget. Thus we had lost in 1916-17 the opportunity to consider about the utilization of about 53 lakhs of the revenues of our province.

"The budget for 1917-18 was expected to close with a balance of 153·83 lakhs and the revised estimate now is expected to close with a balance of 193·57 showing an increase of about 40 lakhs. I have no doubt that when the actual figures for 1917-18 are received, we will be adding to our balance by about 10 more lakhs. This again shows that if we had framed our budget for 1917-18 properly, we would have been able to provide very much larger expenditure for Education, Sanitation, Medical relief, etc., during the year which has just now come to a close.

"I have to say, My Lord, that I hold the same opinion about the budget for 1918-19. I have no doubt that we have budgeted for much less than we could receive and that in consequence we are only going to add to our balance in the coming year. In one of my resolutions that I sent up to this Government I requested the Government to budget for an extra receipt of 15 lakhs under the heads 'Land Revenue, Excise, Stamps, Agriculture and Scientific' departments, but the same was disallowed under Rule 13 (*d*) of the rules for the discussions of the annual financial statement. Under these circumstances I cannot move for the amendment of the receipt of the budget heads, though my proposition did not challenge the accuracy of the figures given in the revised budget. I wanted that we would budget for an extra amount and I submit that it cannot be said to challenge the accuracy of the figures in the sense of Rule 13 (*d*). It would be clear that that ought to be the meaning when this rule is read with Rule 6 (2) which permits a recommendation of amendments to the estimate of revenue and expenditure. However I have to this speech added a statement* showing the actuals of the receipts under these heads except Stamps and the total actual receipts of this province from 1911-12 to 1916-17, the revised estimates of 1917-18 and the budget of 1918-19. It will be seen from that table that except where the collection of the land revenue had to be for some reason or other put off and except in the first year of the war the growth of that revenue and the total receipt has been steady and that the budget for 1918-19 does not allow scope for the usual increment of revenue and for the excess expected by the introduction of resettlement rates due in 1918-19. Under Excise except in one year the growth of revenue has been steady and I do not see why we should budget for only a very small increase when especially the Government have added to the rate of taxation by their recent G.O. No. 93, dated 23rd February 1918. Under Agriculture and Scientific and Miscellaneous departments large provision is made for additional expenditure in 1918-19, and these being of the nature of commercial investments the budget

* Vide Appendix on page 548 infra.

ought to have shown a much larger estimate for revenue. I can similarly show by a detailed examination that the total revenue may be budgeted at a much higher figure than has been done. One item or other such as Forests, Registration, Judicial, etc., Courts of Law and Jails makes up for a loss in the others and after the long investments on Forest and Scientific departments, etc., it is only natural that the revenues of the province must be increasing at least on an average rate of 25 to 30 lakhs per annum as proved by the figures in the annexed table*. Judged by these tests the revenue may be much more than 845 lakhs for 1918-19. Under the expenditure head, again, provision had been made for amounts which have not been actually expended and we find from the revised estimates of 1917-18 that we budgeted to spend more than 1½ lakhs under various heads though by excess expenditure under the heads Civil Works in charge of Civil Officers, Minor works in charge of Public Works Officers, Sanitation and General administration some amounts have been overspent during the year, so that only about 7 lakhs is expected to be added to the closing balances. This gives room for two observations, My Lord, viz.—

'We have placed more money under heads which would not consume them.

'We spent more monies on other heads without the finance committee of this council, which has the right to consider the statements, having had previous occasion to judge of the nature of the expenditure incurred by the Government under these heads. I have no doubt that this kind of procedure may be very much welcome to the Government as it now works, but it is clearly opposed to the rights of this council. The tendency to avoid a scrutiny by the finance committee of the budget figures will continue to increase if this is allowed. I may here point out that during the period of the quinquennial settlements and before that this province had been peculiarly inclined to restrict its expenditure during the first four years of each quinquennium and tried to expend all the balance in the fifth year, so much so, that when the permanent settlement was arrived at, it was found that this province was on an average expending proportionately much less than almost all the other provinces on the objects of utility we have been fighting for, although we have been contributing much more to the Imperial Government from all sources of revenue than most other provinces. The same tendency to frugality resulting in loss to the province by retarding its progress continues to exist in the present budgets, so that we have to add to our provincial balances to an extent of nearly two crores of rupees. In passing I submit that this Government should continue to fight for a greater share of provincial demands to avoid the inequity our province is labouring under.'

"Your Excellency, I would be failing in my duty if I do not refer to some of the satisfactory features of this year's budget. A special grant of five lakhs has been set apart to help the needy boards. A large extra expenditure has been incurred from provincial funds for Education. Special provision has been made to improve the Scientific and Miscellaneous departments and to realise considerable revenue therefrom besides educating the public in industrial concerns. Larger provision has been made for Minor Works and Navigation under civil officers and public works officers. A comparatively more accurate study of the provision for expenditure under these heads has been thought of and made though under heads like survey and settlement, police, courts of law, and many other minor heads an attempt has been made to provide for excess expenditure where there is no necessity. The provision for minor sanitary works has been very unsatisfactory for a year of plenty like the one we have had. No adequate provision has been made for village roads at all though it was commenced some years back nor is there adequate provision for grant for roads and bridges. These are some of the remarks that I thought I may make in connexion with the budget.

"I cannot close without referring to one unsatisfactory feature and I regret, My Lord, that somehow the Government should have come to a conclusion that the grants of ½ land-cess which were being made by supplementing the imperial grant should be fixed with reference to the actuals of land-cess in 1916-17. I request the Government may reconsider the matter and decide to give a quarter anna in every rupee of additional land revenue that it gets from the ryots by settlement or extra cultivation, etc., to the locality which contributes that revenue for its local needs. This was a recommendation of the Decentralisation Commission and was recognised as a principle after a good fight and I request the Government not to go back upon it. I hope next year the distribution will be proportionate to the actual land-cess collections for the year. The cost that the Government may have to incur will necessarily be insignificant compared with the advantage the money confers on the locality.

"I have to point out one other wrong feature in the budget which has crept in within the last one or two years. The Government spend not only at their sweet will and pleasure monies which have been budgeted unnecessarily as shown above, but they have also thought fit to reserve over ten lakhs of rupees under the head 'Miscellaneous 32-E' for distribution as they please. It might be noted that there is miscellaneous provision made under almost every item of the budget. Yet this further miscellaneous provision was put at five lakhs last year and it is stated in this year's memorandum that there were similar provisions made under head, '45. Civil Works' in previous years.' I have carefully sifted the budget for all the years from 1911-12; but I have not been able to find anything of the sort. Prior 1916-17 grants for town extensions, sanitation and drainage works were put under the head 'Miscellaneous public improvements.' They are now put under the head 'Sanitation'. A lump grant of 4 lakhs given by the Government of India and received after the revised edition of the budget for 1916-17, was kept under the

* Printed as Appendix on page 548 infra.

head and subsequently expended as intimated by that Government. Thus this departure is not only novel but is also opposed to the financial rules as far as I can see (see rule 52, clauses C and D). The further difficulty that is caused in this kind of allotment is that the amount of recurring and non-recurring grant that will be at the disposal of the finance committee under the head 'Unallotted expenditure' becomes considerably reduced because this amount being taken as allotted expenditure, the proportion of the total revenue to the unallotted amount becomes doubly reduced by this appropriation. It is under these circumstances painful to notice that there is every attempt made to prevent the non-official members exercising the very small powers conferred on them under the existing rules.

"I have only to make one or two remarks with respect to the expenditure under 'Judicial.' I find that under the head 'Judicial' an allotment was made of Rs 1·75 lakhs for the revision of the copyists' establishments, the nazarats, etc. Your Lordship may remember that in a recent discussion it was promised, on behalf of the Government, that the matter would be referred to the High Court and that the question of doing away with the central nazarats and the central copyists' establishment will be duly considered. Our mistake has been to have one kind of reorganization and then another reorganization which involve double expenditure. I only request that the whole scheme might be considered together and that the allotment may not be given effect to till the whole thing is considered and a final decision arrived at as promised in the previous discussions of the Council.

"Under 'Police' an extra sum of about Rs. 8 lakhs is provided under 'District Police' apparently to recruit more officers. I only request that the Police Commission's report may be looked into. We have added considerably to the sanctioned strength of the Presidency. It may be argued that the sanctioned strength, as given by the Commission, does not include the various other establishments, since entertained. I do respectfully submit that no further establishment need be entertained because we have had nearly 140 per cent of the establishment that was proposed to be entertained in the Police Commission's report. One word more and I have done ; and that relates to the waters that are being wasted now, without being properly collected in tanks. I understand that the question is now engaging the attention of the Government. Whether the particular repair of a tank pays sufficiently in the shape of added revenue is an item that is taken into consideration in sanctioning the expenditure. I submit, My Lord, that in such cases the parties, wherever they are helped, will be prepared to pay extra revenue if it comes to an additional charge on the land. In these cases I submit that the repairs may be undertaken and these waters that run to waste may be utilized to improve the economic condition of the agricultural communities in the several localities."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S KRISHNA RAO :—"Your Excellency, I do not wish to congratulate the Honourable the Finance Member on the budget which has been presented. I might, however, assure the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew that I quite appreciate the difficult situation that he had to meet on account of the exigencies of the war and the liberal spirit with which he has been able to make additional allotments for objects like education and medical relief.

"This is, I believe, the occasion when we have to take stock of the present financial condition of our provinces and when we should, as far as possible, suggest means of improving its conditions. It is from that spirit that I wish to approach the question to-day. We have reached a stage of the budget discussion, when we have emerged out of the state of controversy. There is no moving of resolutions and no taking of votes and I hope that we can all see eye to eye as regards the suggestions that can possibly be made for improving the financial resources of this Province.

"Your Excellency's Government had for several years maintained a reputation for economy. That is a reputation which has been acknowledged by all ministers of India and elsewhere. I do not really know whether to congratulate the Government upon their practice of economy or not. One thing at least is certain that whatever our abstract ideas may be as to the desirability of maintaining economy, it is clear that our financial difficulties have been brought about owing to such considerations. Apart from relying on my own statement, I will call the attention of the Council to the remarks made by Mr. Andrew in 1911 when for the first time the changes brought about by the provincial settlement were announced. He then exclaimed as to whether the economy of the Madras Government should be a circumstance to be taken into consideration only to be used against them ; and he even stated that the ungenerous treatment which Madras received at the hands of the Government of India might be considered as a premium on extravagance and waste and discount against thrift and economy. Later on Sir Murray Hammick gave expression when introducing the budget to the same sentiments and pointed out that if this Government were economical, it was because they wanted to have all possible ways of considering schemes of expenditure carefully and scrutinizing them with as much caution as possible, before embarking upon large schemes. Coming to later times, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson admitted that Madras had contributed a larger proportion of revenues to the Imperial Exchequer than most other provinces and stated also that it was in some measure due to the economic working of the Madras Government. We find that the policy whereby large balances and surpluses have been allowed to accumulate in framing the budget of the local Government, is largely responsible for this condition of things. It was hoped that this mistake would have been rectified at the earliest opportunity and we would not have a recurrence of such things.

"I shall now refer the Council to the surpluses and balances during the last ten years:—

Figures showing surplus and balances.

Year.	Surplus or deficit.	Closing balance.
1908-09	+ 20·25	120·07
1909-10	+ 12·67	132·74
1910-11	+ 23·16	155·90
1911-12	+ 29·39	185·29
1912-13	+ 43·30	228·59
1913-14	— 52·99	175·60
1914-15	— 65·44	110·16
1915-16	— ·14	110·02
1916-17	+ 42·36	152·38
1917-18 (Budget Estimate)	+ 12·98	153·63
1917-18 (Revised Estimate)	+ 41·19	193·57
1918-19 (Budget Estimate)	+ 3·34	196·91

"It is clear so far as the policy of avoiding surpluses is concerned, Your Excellency's Government recognised the undesirability of the system some time ago and tried to rectify it during the years 1913-14, 1914-15 and 1915-16; but I have not been able to find, though I have examined the budget figures as carefully as possible, sufficient reasons for again going back to the state of surpluses and large balances in the years since 1916-17. The explanation which has been suggested or which is likely to be suggested is to be found at page 6 of the Revised Financial Statement. I shall show presently that, notwithstanding all that has been said, there were not sufficient reasons for taking up that position.

"It is stated 'The opening balance of the year was also considerably higher than was expected, a result which was due partly to the actual yield of land revenue, excise, income-tax and forest in 1916-17 being higher than was anticipated by the Accountant-General who is responsible for the revised estimates of the year, and partly to a lapse in expenditure. The opening balance of 1917-18 was thus 11½ lakhs higher than was expected, which, added to the larger revenues already referred to, and a slight short-fall in expenditure has resulted in our closing balance being raised by 39·24 lakhs. It was explained to the Council in the memorandum accompanying the Revised Financial Statements of previous years that the balances thus accruing are not available for expenditure at present. The Government of India have ruled that during the continuance of the war these balances must not be drawn upon but must remain at their disposal, and they play an important part in the Government of India's financial arrangements. Without the aid of these balances from the various Provincial Governments, it is not hazardous to conclude that the Supreme Government would have found itself compelled to impose additional taxation. The increase in our balances is thus a temporary assistance which this Presidency makes towards the financing of the war and we are of course glad that we are enabled to give this aid, though we may at the same time regret that these large sums are not immediately available for expenditure, for the benefit of the tax-payer in Madras.'

"I quite agree with the Honourable the Finance Member in the statement which he has made, that it is our duty to come to the rescue of the Imperial Government for the financing of this war and that we should do what we reasonably can under the circumstances; but I should suggest that even the limitations imposed by the Government of India do not necessitate our budgeting for surpluses and do not necessitate the increase in the balance to the extent which has taken place. As to the restrictions imposed by the Government of India, I find that Sir William Meyer said as follows from his place in the Imperial Legislative Council:—

'The financial situation has compelled us to keep in force the instructions to Local Governments I have referred to in previous speeches to refrain from new outlay which is not immediately necessary or remunerative, and to maintain their expenditure as far as possible within the limits of their current income. I have once more to acknowledge the loyalty with which the Local Governments are carrying out this policy, and the figures I have just cited show that the restriction has not been incompatible with reasonable increase in Provincial expenditure.'

"One thing is clear. They left some discretion to the Local Government and suggested that the expenditure ought, as far as possible, to be maintained within the revenues; they did not suggest that there should be an increase in the closing balance year after year, or that the figures should be framed from that standpoint. That such is the clear intention is seen from the statement made by Sir William Meyer, when he presented the revised budget on the 22nd March of this year. He said:

'In the latter Provinces (Bombay) however, a large increase of £233,000 is now expected in the excise revenue for next year, against which we have allowed proposals made by the Local Government for additional expenditure mainly on education and sanitation.'

'We have also allowed them to draw on their Provincial balances during the current year to the extent of £80,000 for the last mentioned object.'

"Having allowed them to utilize this additional revenue of £233,000 for the purpose of education and sanitation, it is further suggested that they might draw on their balances to the extent of Rs. 80,000. So far as we are concerned, where do we stand? We find that under

excise revenue, we also provided for an increase of revenue. It was only Rs. 378 lakhs in the budget estimate of 1917-18, but when we come to the revised estimate of that year, it comes to Rs. 404 lakhs. That is a rise of Rs. 26 lakhs. In the Budget estimate for 1918-19 there is a further provision of an increase of Rs. 12 lakhs. Therefore, between the Budget estimate of 1917-18 and the Budget estimate of 1918-19, there is a rise of Rs. 38 lakhs. I should like to know from the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew whether, as was done in the case of Bombay, any special representation was made for this additional revenue from excise being utilized by this Government for the purpose of education and sanitation and whether, notwithstanding any special representation made, we did not succeed. Another circumstance is: in view of the fact that our closing balances have been increasing from time to time, whether representations were made for our drawing upon the closing balance, at least to the additional extent and whether our request was refused. These are the two points which would throw sufficient light on the subject.

"There are financial restrictions imposed by the Government of India; but if representations have been made by the Local Government on the subject and if the Government of India have not acceded to them, I have nothing to say in this House.

"The other point which I should like to place before this Council is, that as I remarked on various occasions there is excessive caution in the framing of these budgets. It is not a new charge which is made by me; it is a charge made even in the Council of the Government of India. There is an underestimate of the revenues and an overestimate of the expenditure, when we come to the preparation of the Budget estimate, and these are tried to be set right when we come to the Revised estimate.

"The following figures show you what it means:—

"Figures showing underestimate of receipts and overestimate of expenditure.

Year.	Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1912-13	692 51	933 69	767 02	762 12
1913-14	740 67	760 67	820 58	817 05
1914-15	751 91	758 66	833-76	832-14
1915-16	710-74	710-16	780 33	771 92
1916-17	762-20	771-20	773-14	739-10
1917-18	784-35	814-94	794 81	787-76

"Caution is, no doubt, very good in the preparation of estimates. Excessive caution sometimes leads to surplus balances, which, under the present arrangements with the Imperial Government, will land us in difficulty. If we had Provincial autonomy we need not object to this principle of caution and economy. This position of excessive caution when raised in the Imperial Legislative Council was admitted by Sir Edward Baker in years gone by.

"Sir Edward Baker said as follows in 1905-06: 'It is sometimes made a reproach against Government that their estimates of Revenue and Expenditure are wanting in accuracy . . . Latterly this charge has taken the form of a suggestion that we habitually underestimate our revenue and overestimate our expenditure . . . I would not, however, be understood to contend that the criticisms to which I have referred are wholly without justification. . . . When this factor was eliminated, traditions of excessive caution remained, and due allowance was not always made in the estimates for the normal expansion of the growing heads of revenue.' That is a circumstance which has to be taken into consideration.

"So far as this Government is concerned, it has not been possible to embark upon large schemes owing to want of funds. That is an admitted fact. It is true that this year sufficient provision has been made under the head of 'Education.' So far as this is concerned, the Government have contributed substantially, and during the last seven or eight years the total expenditure has increased by about Rs. 83 lakhs. But Your Excellency's Government even announced the other day that there was on hand a large scheme of elementary education whereby the principle of compulsion might be introduced. That means that we must be prepared to spend larger sums of money on education, much more than what we have provided in the present budget.

"Apart from the schemes of education, in the field of sanitation and health, the Council will remember that there are several works, water works and drainage works, pending investigation and execution. According to the report of the Sanitary Commissioner for 1916, I find that there are twenty municipalities in which water works have been opened; and in thirty other towns the schemes are under execution; and in twenty-six other municipalities the schemes are under investigation. In seventeen other municipalities, schemes have yet to be considered and executed. Coming to rural areas, there is only one place in which the works have been opened, two places in which the schemes are under execution; and there are 33 areas in which the schemes are under investigation; and there are several places, which have not been considered at all. So far as the drainage schemes are considered they are in a still more unsatisfactory condition. As for medical relief there is a wide scope for expansion. You have only 709 hospitals or medical institutions covering a wide extent of territory; that is, one hospital for every 200 square miles or 60,000 people. It was only the other day the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew was pleased to accept a resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Yakub Hasan when he

asked for a Medical College for Women, which, he said, would be established at as early a date as possible. The Government have also promised to help the indigenous systems of medicine by giving grants for the publication of translations of ancient works; and Your Excellency's Government have also promised to undertake the examination of drugs. If this proves successful, Your Excellency's Government will no doubt take up the establishment of dispensaries on a large scale. For all these things we must have funds. This now brings me to the question as to the means that can be suggested for the expansion of our resources. I shall, with your Excellency's permission, make a few suggestions before I conclude and I shall be as brief as possible."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Hon'ble Gentleman has already exceeded his time."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I shall finish my remarks before 2 p.m. Your Excellency will be pleased to notice that our main items of revenue are Land Revenue and Excise. Let us first consider whether there is much scope for the normal expansion of the revenues, so as to enable us to carry out large schemes of expenditure. A careful examination of our position will show that our normal revenues, however carefully developed, cannot meet our wants and we must look for relief to some other quarters. The Land Revenue has increased during the period 1908-09 to 1917-18 from Rs. 657·01 lakhs to Rs. 768·17 lakhs. That is an increase of Rs. 71·16 lakhs which works out to about 11 per cent. In this connexion, we must not forget the very well-known principle—whatever way it might be agreed in theory—that the land revenue that is realized is a tax and not a rent. Not that I wish to raise that controversy, but I take it as a statement admitted by several ministers from time to time, from so early a period as 1875,—Sir Louis Mallet, Under Secretary of and Lord Salisbury, Secretary of State, and finally the discussion was set at rest in the book written by Baden Powell on Land System of British India. The view which they took and the conclusion they arrived at was, that it was more a tax than a rent. So early as 1875 Lord Salisbury said: 'So far as it was possible to change the Indian fiscal system, the cultivator should pay a smaller proportion of the whole national charge'. If that was the feeling in 1875 when the land revenue realized was much less than what it is now, what must be the feeling at present when there has been a steady increase of revenue. This question is important because if it is viewed as a tax the incidence of taxation is higher than any other tax. I mention this to suggest that it would not be reasonable to expect that there would be any large expansion of land revenue so as to enable us to embark upon large schemes of expenditure.

"Now coming to excise revenue, I may say the increase has been from Rs. 214·43 lakhs in 1908-09 to Rs. 404·21 lakhs in 1917-18 or an increase of about 59 per cent. We recognize that it has been brought about by increase in rates and duties year after year. After all, this is a thing which affects mostly the poorer classes and it is not reasonable to expect that there can be an indefinite expansion of this revenue. There must come a time when we must reach the breaking point. Therefore, the normal expansion of revenue cannot give us a large amount to cover all the expenditure which has to be incurred. The next possible question to be considered is this, if there is not much scope for expansion, can we effect retrenchment of expenditure. I raised this question by means of a resolution and I could not then satisfy this Council that there was much scope for retrenchment. I do not therefore propose to raise the discussion on that point at present. I know that retrenchment is possible in various directions; and even the retrenchment that may be effected in the immediate future may not be sufficient to cover large schemes of expenditure. Retrenchment, if it be gradual and if carefully effected, will bring in additional revenues; but it cannot bring in a large amount. Having exhausted these two possible items of consideration, I come to the question that the only solution is a better adjustment of the relations between the Local Government and the Imperial Government. That is the only solution of the problem. May I point out that even according to the Budget estimate for 1918-19 the Madras Government contributes to the Imperial Government more than any other province. I shall refer to these figures and then conclude. These are the figures showing the contribution made by each of the provinces for 1918-19—

Madras	...	...	Rs. 689·75 lakhs	out of Rs.	1,529·19 lakhs,	i.e.	44·6.
Bombay	...	...	„ 594·66	„	„ 1,537·74	„	38·6.
Bengal	...	...	„ 258·50	„	„ 954·84	„	27·0.
United Provinces	...		„ 512·39	„	„ 1,240·28	„	41·3.
Punjab	...	...	„ 428·25	„	„ 978·66	„	43·7.

"According to this calculation, it is clear that this province which is said to have been economical all these years and which on account of its economy has not been placed in a favourable condition, is still contributing much more than any other province in India. May not, therefore, this Government without any difference of opinion approach the Government of India and ask for a reconsideration of the financial relations and for additional relief in this direction. The only solution with which we can be satisfied is that, as far as possible, all the divided heads are provincialized and that a fixed contribution is made by the Provincial Government to the Imperial Government. That is the solution of the problem we must aim at. In this respect, I believe that not only the non-official members of this Council who generally make criticisms but also official members might very legitimately and reasonably co-operate and ask for this much-needed reform. We can make a very legitimate representation at present to that effect. Seeing that we have made all possible attempts to secure economy we must ask for our position being improved. We might ask for the provincialization

of land revenue and excise revenue. I may add that so far as the excise revenue of Bengal is concerned their share was fixed at three-fourths in 1911-12, but in 1912-13 it was increased to the whole. In Bombay they were given the whole share in 1911-12. I know that so far as the question of share is concerned, there is the statement made on behalf of the Government of India that as far as possible the share of this revenue must be the same in all the provinces. This is the note made by the Financial Secretary to the Government of India, Sir James Meston:—'The same share shall be given to each province to ensure equity of treatment.' We may, therefore, start with excise being wholly provincialized and take up one question after another. If we cannot ask at once for all items being provincialized, there is no reason whatever for our not making an immediate demand for this item at least being provincialized; and there should be no difficulty in this request of ours being complied with.

I may remind this Council that on the 16th February 1917 there was a discussion in the Imperial Council about the provincialization of excise revenue; and Sir William Meyer then said that the Madras Government had never thought of asking for the provincialization of excise revenue. That is what has induced me to lay some stress on this point. The resolution was moved by my Honourable Friend Mr. Sarma in the Imperial Council and in reply to it he said:—'You are asking us to surrender such a large amount but the Madras Government has never even thought of asking for it.' One year has since elapsed; and if the Madras Government have not so far thought of asking for it, I hope that they will now at least come to the conclusion that they should ask for the provincialization not only of this revenue but also of other heads of revenue. With these I conclude my remarks."

At this stage the Council adjourned for a short interval.

The Council re-assembled at 3 p.m. when the budget discussion was resumed

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"My Lord, I join my Honourable Friends in expressing the general satisfaction on this side of the House as regards the allotments under Education, Sanitation and Medical relief. I am glad that the Government have come to the conclusion that a departure is necessary in the matter of expansion of secondary education. I am also glad that for the purpose of securing this expansion, Your Excellency's Government have come to the conclusion that the local bodies should also be utilized, and I trust that this policy would be steadily pursued. My Lord, some of my Honourable Friends have already referred with great satisfaction to the increase in the provision for medical education and medical relief, and I sincerely trust that Your Excellency's Government will also be able to maintain a progressive scale of expenditure in this branch of administration in the years to come.

"With regard to secondary education it was stated in the budget that several schools are to be opened in localities which are under the jurisdiction of local bodies and I would invite the Hon'ble Mr. Stone to make a statement to the Council, as that was not furnished in the Financial Statement, as regards the localities where these schools are proposed to be started. I wrote to Your Excellency's Government asking for this information, and I was told that this information was not available in the Secretariat.

"With regard to technical and industrial education, the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer announced in presenting the budget in the Imperial Council last month that a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs has been set apart for distribution among the Provinces and I am sure Honourable Members will be glad to know what portion of this grant has been allotted to this Province. I have more than once urged upon the Finance Member the absolute necessity of each of the five groups of districts in the Presidency being provided with a medical school and an engineering school and I trust that a portion of this new grant for technical and industrial education will be utilized for the establishment of engineering schools. There is such a large demand in the country at present for men trained both in the civil and mechanical branches of the profession. The Honourable the Finance Member speaking at another place, I believe it was at Tanjore, specially drew attention to the fact that there is in this country a great tendency for overcrowding the legal profession and for every ten or fifteen lawyers in this country there is only one doctor. I trust that he will be able to turn the tide in favour of the medical and the engineering and industrial education by a suitable expansion of educational institutions. Another inquiry that I should like to make is in regard to the Irrigation budget of the Imperial Government for the current year so far as it affects this Presidency. There are many projects of Major Irrigation works which are now awaiting sanction, of great urgency and importance to this Presidency and it would be a matter of interest to this Council if the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman would tell us what proportion of the provision for irrigation in the Imperial budget for the current year has reached this Presidency. In answering one of the resolutions brought forward in this session of the Council, the Honourable the Finance Member referred to the statement made by Sir William Meyer in the Indian Legislative Council about the coming constitutional changes. I fully share with him the hope that as a result of the present examination of the constitutional position of the Provinces, we shall have a new system of Provincial finance and an entirely different system of local finance. My Hon'ble Friend Mr. Krishna Rao has already referred at great length to the points that have been urged in this Council as regards the inadequacy of the Provincial settlement for this Presidency and I trust that whatever may be the results of constitutional reforms in this country, Your Excellency's Government would be able to press the claims of this Province for a better treatment in regard to revenues. Our case has been recently stated in the Indian Legislative Council on more than one occasion. Two years ago there was a resolution that the excise revenue should be provincialized and later on, only last month, there was another resolution that land revenue should

be provincialised. Both resolutions were opposed by the Imperial Government and, as has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao, the answer given by Sir William Meyer showed that Your Excellency's Government had never pressed for the provincialisation of cesse revenue.

"My Lord, I shall not be in a position to congratulate the Honourable Member unless he and the other members of Your Excellency's Government will do their level best to throw away the present shackles and restrictions by which Your Excellency's Government are now bound in matters financial. We trust that the present budget restrictions will all be taken away and that Your Excellency's Government will be at liberty to spend the entire revenues of this Province in the best manner desirable without the control of the Government of India or of the Secretary of State, but, subject, as far as possible, to the control of this Council. In a memorable speech that Your Excellency delivered last year at Ootacamund which formed the subject of acute controversy throughout India, Your Excellency laid special emphasis on the fact that Self-Government forms the greatness, the strength and the glory of the British Empire. Your Excellency went on to observe that 'Self-Government is the salt and strength of the British Empire. It stands or falls on Self-Government and you know well how it is standing now for justice and freedom all the world over, and that all parts of it will at all times welcome any signs of growth in the willingness and capacity of Indians to undertake an increasing measure a share in the administration of India. It has been said that prosperity makes friends and adversity tries them and it is some compensation for the common sufferings and anxieties of the past three years that they already seem to have increased mutual good-will and understanding between all parts of the British Empire. Those of us too who have the opportunity and privilege of acquainting ourselves here more or less closely with the conditions of Indian life and feeling rejoice as I do heartily to be able to testify to an awakening sense of responsibility and a gradual but steadily increasing fitness of Indians to take part in the administration of Indian affairs.'

"Before we meet next year for the discussion of the budget Your Lordship and the Members of your Government will, I take it, have before you the great scheme of constitutional reform which is to carry into effect the momentous declaration of His Majesty's Government in regard to the development of responsible Government in this country, and I ask you to make good your words by enlarging our sphere of political and administrative responsibility for the affairs of this country, and to consider the whole question in a broad and statesmanlike spirit. In this connexion I should like to say a word to the members of the Indian Civil Service, not in any spirit of disparagement or reproach but with the utmost good-will to them and that is, I would ask them to cultivate a sound political spirit and also some amount of political imagination. The old maxims of Indian administration are no longer tenable. Dr. Fisher, the present Educational Minister of England, whose views as a member of the Public Services Commission are entitled to great weight said very recently —'It may be indeed questioned whether a life spent in the Indian Civil Service is calculated, except in rare cases, to stimulate that part of political talent which consists in the study and guidance of political opinion or in the framing of large legislative proposals which are from time to time needed in actively thinking political communities. Until quite recently there was little need for such forms of talent in India, for if there was active thought among the Indians, it certainly did not revolve round the theme of politics. But the immemorial tranquillity of the East has now been disturbed, perhaps only for a time, perhaps never to be resumed, and we make our account to meet an age of political discussion and criticism among men educated on the western model and using the western Philosophy to obtain their eastern ends.' I commend these observations to them and I ask the Members of this Council who belong to that service to recognize these facts and instead of declaiming against the politician and the lawyer, to apply themselves seriously to the political questions of the day and guide public affairs, and to place themselves at the head of the best national forces in the country. We shall welcome it.

"I recognize that the distrust of the lawyer is not confined to this country. Lord Morley in his recent book has stated that the great executive officers have a great distrust of the lawyers. It is because His Lordship observed 'they do not like or trust law, they believe in their hearts before all else the virtues of will and arbitrary power.' Old times are gone and the new times breathe a new spirit. There is another point in which I venture to sound a note of warning just at this juncture

"My Hon'ble Friend Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar has referred to the question of the separate representation of his community on local boards and municipalities.

"In speaking of the first scheme of the Madras Government for the expansion of the Legislative Councils in 1908 the Board of Revenue stated that 'it was viewed with intense and universal suspicion as a Machiavellian device intended to widen existing lines of cleavage, to check the supposed growing sense of nationality, and to secure the position of the British Government by the application of the maxim "Divide and Rule"; and they went on to warn the Government against the odium which they would incur by scoming by their scheme to set caste against caste and foster for selfish motives differences which they have always professed to obliterate.' This wise warning is, I venture to think, very apposite at this juncture even independently of the coming constitutional changes, and I appeal to you to bear this in mind. We, the non-official Members of this Council, feel as much anxiety as the members of your Excellency's Government for the maintenance of the correct standpoint and attitude in this matter and for a smooth and well organized administration; and I therefore venture to place these views before you. There has been of late a great upheaval of class tension which is

detrimental to the best interests of this country and I trust in dealing with the various problems of administration, and with the scheme of reforms the weighty words of the Board of Revenue will be borne in mind.

"My Lord, I have only one small matter in conclusion, and that is with reference to an interpellation which has often been placed on the agenda of this Council with regard to political detenus, under Act III of 1818. Most of these, as Honourable Members will see, are men who have been deported from Malabar for fanatical and religious offences for religious fanaticism for which unfortunately the Mappilla is notorious. My Lord, if Honourable Members would look at the statement furnished to me some time ago by Government, some of them have been placed under surveillance, some deported in 1873, one man was sent away in 1884, another in 1894 and at each outbreak, some of these men have been sent away and it seems to me that, after 25 or 30 years of this kind of detention and surveillance, it is absolutely impossible to believe that this religious fanaticism still subsists in these unfortunate men. I ask Your Excellency's Government to consider their case.

"My Lord, in closing these observations, I have only to assure Your Excellency's Government, along with my Honourable Friend, the anxiety that we have felt for the misfortunes of last year and that, though, as pointed out by my Hon'ble Friend Mr Gordon Fraser, we in India have been as far off from the theatre of war as we can, we share along with all classes of His Majesty's subjects in this country and elsewhere the great sympathy that we have for all those who have suffered in this war. I trust before we meet next year at this time this unfortunate war will have come to an end and we shall be able to resume normal conditions.

"My Lord, I wish to make a passing reference and that is in connexion with the exodus. I do not wish to bring the matter under discussion, but I merely make a passing reference to the subject. I believe it was Sir Henry Maine who made the remark that British rule will be much better in India was not so hot. Nobody could change the climate of this country, but, he went on to say that he had been informed that the Anglo-Indian sensitiveness to attack and their tendency to long winded notes was due to the climate of this country. Some Honourable Members are already thinking of the cool breezes of Ootacamund for which I do not blame them; but I cannot say whether these long winded notes would be shorter in Ootacamund and longer in Madras or vice versa. Perhaps my Honourable Friends in this Council who write these notes will be in a better position than myself to speak on this matter. But there is no doubt that the general feeling is that the Government are much more impervious to public criticism in Ootacamund than in Madras. With that expression I hope, I will not pursue the matter further, as I hope to bring the matter under discussion some other time. I only wish Your Excellency's Government to consider the present scheme of the exodus to see in what respects it may be modified independently of any motion in this Council. I make this suggestion with considerable diffidence, but I trust that the present basis of the scheme of the exodus to the hills will be examined and examined with a view to see how far it could be cut short. I am not now urging my own views on the present occasion, but I am only making this suggestion for an examination of the whole question and I should not be understood as saying that I approve of it or disapprove of it on the present occasion; but, I am only making this suggestion in view of the feeling in this country."

The Hon'ble Mr. SADASIVA BHAT:—"I beg to offer on this occasion a few general observations on matters relating to the two districts I represent. The only legislative enactment in which the West Coast districts were part onlyly interested and passed this year is the Moppilla Succession Bill which has given general satisfaction to the important community affected thereby. One or two other smaller communities similarly situated have been watching the progress of the Bill with considerable interest, and I have no doubt that we shall be called upon at an early date to legislate on similar lines for those communities whose social and religious life is modelled on the Hindu law but on whom custom has imposed the Aliyasantana law for devolution of the property alone. The Jains in South Kanara, for example, unlike the Jains in the rest of India are held to be governed for purposes of inheritance to property by the Aliyasantana rules—a circumstance which has stood in the way of their fusion with the great Jain community outside South Kanara and gradually tending to a deplorable deterioration in the South Kanara Jain community.

"Coming to other matters, last year on this occasion I expressed my gratitude to the Government for the decisions to establish a Government Girls' school in Mangalore and to take over the Tellicherry Brennen College. I am sorry however that there has been so much delay in giving effect to those decisions. I regret the delay in the matter of the Brennen College as it appears to have held up the question of various improvements in the college insisted on by the University.

"I also referred last year to the question of linking up Mangalore with the Mysore Railway system. I have no doubt the Madras Government is watching the interests of the trade of this Presidency, the South Kanara district and the planters in particular to all of whom the subject is a matter of vital concern. I wish only to bring it to the notice of Your Excellency's Government that according to a press telegram the Mysore Durbar is believed to be completing the detailed survey of the Shimoga-Bhatkal line in this year and that it will be under construction in the next year. We on the West Coast will feel encouraged if the Government can give an assurance that this project will not come in the way of the early attainment of the Hassan-Mangalore project.

"I referred last year also to the hardships created by the practice in vogue in South Kanara of collecting land revenue by coercive process from poor tenants—even where the

defaulter pattadar is a well-to-do man and the revenue can well be collected from him. I expected local officers would be instructed to see to this matter. My reason for referring to it again today is that the kist collections are going on now in the district and I have some complaints of well-to-do pattadars and revenue subordinates colluding and executing the coercive process against the poor ultimate tenant on the land. I beg that immediate instructions should be issued directing local officers to proceed against the pattadar only—especially where there is an intermediate interest intervening between the pattadar and the cultivating tenant. This is the only course consistent with the declaration of the law by the High Court.

"I am grateful to the Government for non-officialising all the local boards of the South Kanara district. The presidents of all the boards including the district board are non-officials and all the vice-presidents are elected. I believe I am right in claiming that the South Kanara district is the first of the districts of this Presidency to attain this proud position. In this connexion may I point out that in Malabar the Wynad Taluk Board has not its full proportion granted of elective seats? I trust that the Government will see its way to effect this small improvement in the course of the coming year. It is gratifying also to note that the Government have started in South Kanara as an experiment a panchayat of a model slightly different from the ordinary informal panchayat."

"I am also thankful to the Government for its decision to take over the Headquarter hospitals. I trust that the Tellicherry hospital will be included in the category. Tellicherry is the headquarters of the North Malabar district. The municipality is unable to maintain it properly with its limited resources and the measures to combat plague in the town have put another burden on it. The large majority of patients treated at the hospital come from outside the municipal limits. I am told that the municipal council has applied for special aid and I trust that besides granting the application early and generous consideration, the Government may include the Tellicherry hospital among the headquarter hospitals to be taken over.

"In this connexion I feel I must also refer to the poor resources of our local boards and their claim for more generous treatment. I beg to assure Your Excellency's Government and this Council that our need is real and great on account of the peculiar configuration of the country and other conditions. I am constrained to mention this fact because I feel alarmed when some of my Honourable Friends seem to suggest that we are receiving any preferential treatment. I need only point out on this occasion that we are unable to attend to several primary needs of the two districts for lack of funds. Your Excellency, there is an impression on the West Coast that the educational needs of our corner of the Presidency do not receive that amount of attention at the hands of the Government as they deserve. I trust that the Government will keep in view the claims and needs of the West Coast districts in the expenditure of the special grant from the Government of India for technical and agricultural education. In general education we ask for a First grade college on the West Coast. We have very few complete secondary schools. The local boards appear to have submitted proposals regarding their needs on this head. The Coondapur Taluk Board, I know, for example, desire to raise their incomplete secondary school at Karkal to be a complete secondary school. The Karkal public appear to recognise the need by contributing a reasonable portion of the initial cost of doing so. I hope that at least in such cases, the department will meet the wishes of the local board and the public by opening the higher secondary classes as soon as possible. The prevalence of plague in Mangalore, the overcrowding in the Mangalore Colleges and consequent difficulty in obtaining admission by outside students, and the difficult communications in Karkal taluk will show that a high school there is necessary. There appear to be also other proposals and I request that with the increased allotment for education in the budget most of these proposals will be carried out.

"In the matter of elementary education I believe that if facilities are allowed to managers of private schools for obtaining suitable sites of waste land and conditional offers of building grants can be made, more schools will probably come into existence at a less cost to public funds than board schools. It is reported that the Basel Mission is closing its schools. In some places people are willing to form local committees to take over these schools or open new schools and form important aided educational agencies on the West Coast. I hope the Government have all the necessary details of information and the department will see that all these schools are taken over by the local boards or local committees and the education of village children will not suffer.

"I shall conclude by a brief reference to one or two other points. The Government are said to be undertaking settlement operations in the Wynad and the people of the locality are looking forward to it with some anxiety. The features and conditions in Wynad are peculiar and I hope that the settlement of the Wynad will be fair and equitable—that the people and their representatives will be taken into the fullest confidence by the Government and the settlement officer in these operations, and that there will be no just cause for complaint.

"I wish also to request Government to consider if something cannot be done to reduce the high mortality and the destruction of crops by wild animals in the jungly parts of Malabar and South Kanara which are the worst sufferers in this respect. Some measures must be devised towards this end especially in view of the fact that in most of the affected villages in the South Kanara district the Government Forest reserves which harbour these wild animals extend up to the cultivated area of the villages.

"I cannot close my remarks without pointing out that prices have generally risen in these two districts also to a very high level and that in many cases there is great disparity between the prices current at places within the same district. Transport by native craft is not available and the railway authorities are not booking goods for short distances. Considerable hardship

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especially to the poor has been the result, I am glad that Government has made a full statement as to the action to be taken by Government in this matter and to learn that the Government will constantly watch the situation. The coming monsoon months will be the most anxious time for the poor and I throw it as a mere suggestion for the consideration of Government to see whether it may not be necessary in some places to make a cheaper and more abundant grain than rice available to the poor.

I wish also to join my Hon'ble Friend Mr. Muppil Nayar and appeal to Your Excellency's Government to use its influences with the South Indian Railway and if necessary the Railway Board to redress the grievances and remedy the inconveniences of railway passengers from our two districts to Madras. Both my Honourable Friend and myself referred to these in our speeches on this occasion last year and I trust that something may be done to make a through journey from Mangalore to Madras more certain and less inconvenient.

Regarding the budget itself, I am glad that in spite of war conditions, Sir Alexander Cardew has been able to present a very satisfactory budget and I join with my other colleagues in congratulating him on the very good reception it has had both here and in the press."

The Hon'ble Mr YAQUB HASAN :—" Receipts and balances have exceeded all expectations this year. That would have been a matter for congratulation if we had the power to utilize these large sums for many a pressing need of the Presidency. War is lengthening its course and to put off all legitimate schemes of expenditure indefinitely is rather hard. It is, however, some consolation that the large Provincial balances and their non-utilization for local purposes have enabled the Supreme Government to abstain from extra additional taxation.

Excise.—" Of all the sources of revenue the largest increase has been in excise. Revised estimates for 1917-18 exceed the actuals of the previous year by 16·09 lakhs. If I could feel convinced that this excess of revenue did not mean corresponding increase in consumption I would welcome it indeed. But the figures placed before us show that there has been a decrease only in the consumption of country spirits and toddy.

	Spirits	Toddy
1912-13	1,773,673	111,767,131 gallons
1913-14	1,782,032	112,845,489
1916-17	1,644,466	105,936,414
1917-18	1,662,800	106,712,000 estimated.

"On the other hand the consumption of foreign spirits rose from 87,492 gallons in 1912-13 to 173,781 in 1915-16 and then there was a comparatively small fall in 1916-17 to 145,083. Figures are not available for 1917-18. The consumption of wines increased from 29,520 gallons in 1913-14 to 49,354 in the following year; then it dropped to 21,924 in 1915-16 and it recovered in 1916-17 to 28,340. In the case of beer the increase is more striking, the consumption having risen from 581,465 and 662,784 in the year 1912-13 and 1913-14 to 792,413 in 1916-17.

"Thus whereas, comparing the figures for 1913-14 and 1916-17, there was a decrease of 8 per cent in the consumption of toddy and 7½ per cent in that of country spirits, there was an increase of 13 per cent in that of foreign liquor.

"In this period (1913-14 and 1916-17) the excise revenue increased from Rs. 3,65,11,075 to Rs 3,72 02 608, i.e., only 1·8 per cent. But it suddenly jumped up to Rs. 4 04,21,000 in 1917-18 which means an increase of 8·6 per cent on the figures of the preceding year. As we have no figures of consumption for the last year we can only conjecture the reason for the increase in revenue. Some of this excess may be due to the increase in the tariff rates of duty which came into force on 1st March 1918, when they were raised from Rs. 9-8-0 to Rs. 12-4-0 per gallon on spirits and from 3 annas to 4 annas 6 pies on beer.

"This source of revenue has been increasing by leaps and bounds as the following figures for five decades will show :—

	LAKHS.
1877-78	60·47
1887-88	88·00
1897-98	1,53·00
1907-08	2,30·01
1917-18	4,04·21

"It is interesting to note from the Abkari report for 1916 that "the increase in local manufacture of beer more than covered the deficiency in imports." The total issues from local breweries amounted to 926,328 gallons against 587,484 of the previous year. Military consumed all this output of which 216,775 gallons were exported for troops and 709,551 gallons were issued locally.

"It is some satisfaction that there was no import of Colombo or Italian arrack in 1916. I wish this stoppage would become permanent.

"While on this subject I may express my satisfaction that the duty of 7½ per cent *ad-valorem* on the local manufacture of denatured spirits was removed from 19th January 1917, the tariff rate continuing on the imported article, but it is a matter for concern which requires immediate investigation, that some of the denatured spirits is reported to be used for drinking.

"There is much yet to be done in the matter of the location of toddy shop. Whereas there is one shop to every 20·3 square miles and 8,353 persons in Madura, 1,771 persons in 2·8 square miles in Tanjore enjoy that privilege.

"I hope the Board will find some way for stopping the use of toddy in the baking of bread. Although licences to bakers for toddy were reduced from 283 in 1906-07 to 46 in 1916-17, this fact may not mean that there has been increased use of yeast, for the limit of private possession of toddy has been raised to one gallon and many a small bakery need not now have a licence for toddy.

"*Income-tax.*—Next to excise there has been large increase of revenue under the head of Income-tax. The total yield last year from additional taxation was estimated at 12·50 lakhs but even this high figure has doubled itself. In normal times this Presidency would have had half share of this, i.e., 6 lakhs, but we have transferred it to the Imperial revenue for the benefit of which of course this additional taxation was levied.

"*Elementary education.*—We have budgeted an excess of expenditure of Rs 54·34 lakhs for the current year and it is a matter of much satisfaction and congratulation that by far the largest figure under the excess expenditure is that of 20·66 lakhs provided for education. Of this 15·32 lakhs is recurring expenditure including 5·50 lakhs contributed by the Government of India for the improvement and expansion of elementary education. The local Government have also raised their contribution towards elementary education from the promised sum of 2 lakhs to 5·26 lakhs. The Government are at last realizing their responsibilities towards the education of the masses. His Excellency's announcement the other day that schemes for further diffusion of education are under preparation and consideration, is indeed very welcome and I feel convinced that we are coming nearer the day when not a single child will be suffered to remain without the rudimentary knowledge of the three R's. I wish the local bodies will also realize their duty in this respect. The Corporation of Madras has taken this matter earnestly in hand and hopeful developments may be looked for in that quarter.

"I hope that the elementary education of my community will also receive a fair share of this increased attention and expenditure. The present number of schools is not at all sufficient to cope with the requirements of the community. There are 66 Government, 846 Board and Municipal, 603 aided and 68 unaided elementary schools for Musalmans. I see very few Muhammadan schools in the list of those on the improvement of which it is proposed to spend 2 lakhs in the current year. I do not particularly approve of the proposal to add higher standards to some of the Muhammadan schools as it will tend to retain in the elementary school many a boy who would otherwise have perhaps proceeded to a secondary school.

"*Secondary education.*—In the matter of secondary education, I am glad to find provision made this year for the Islamia Secondary School of Trichinopoly which I had been urging the Government for some years to take under Government control. It is also proposed to establish two more incomplete secondary schools for Muhammadans at suitable centres (I am glad the Government is consulting the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India about their location). In reply to a question of mine the Government were pleased to observe that 'they considered the multiplication of Muhammadan secondary schools a separate question from that of the extension of secondary education in general from which the Muhammadan community benefits in common with others.' Although we are very grateful to the Government for having established and for proposing to establish some secondary schools for Musalmans I may be permitted to observe that these schools will not meet with the entire needs of the community. The laudable efforts of the Government must be supplemented by local bodies and the community. So when it is proposed to convert some of the Board schools into incomplete secondary schools I do not see why some of the Board Muhammadan schools should not also be similarly raised at the same time. If, for example, a mixed school in a certain locality becomes an incomplete secondary school but the Muhammadan Board school in the same locality retains its elementary character and only higher standards are added to it as is proposed to be done at Nellore, the Musalman boys will continue to remain in the same elementary school and be cut away from secondary education. They will not join the other secondary schools on account of the language and other difficulties — the difficulties that have necessitated the creation of special middle secondary schools for Musalmans. There are certain Musalman centres where it is necessary that the Board Muhammadan schools should be turned into incomplete secondary schools. At one of these centres, Melvesharam, the generosity of a local resident, C. Abdul Hakim Sahib who offered to provide a suitable building, has induced the District Board to decide to raise the local board Muhammadan school to a secondary status. I understand that Baqir Hyath Baksha Sahib of Ambur has undertaken to create a trust and endowment that will enable his school to be made a secondary one. At the last budget meeting I had expressed a hope that through the efforts of my Honourable Friend Khan Bahadur Ahmad Tambi Marakhayar's secondary school will come into existence at Negore. I hope that scheme will fructify in the course of this year. If it does not, the Musalman boys in the Board school there will proceed to the higher elementary standards which it is proposed in the new scheme to add to these schools; they will in this way be deprived of the chance of getting secondary education.

"*Umania College.*—As for the collegiate education, the number of Muhammadan scholars in Arts colleges rose in the last quinquennium from 98 to 182. In the Press Communiqué dated the 7th January 1918 the Government were pleased to express their sympathy with the demand for a Muhammadan college which 'the growing appreciation by the community of the importance of secondary education' has stimulated. They have also observed that 'with a view to meet the special circumstances and needs of the Muhammadan community throughout the Presidency the first Muhammadan college should be located in the Presidency town itself.' They 'have therefore decided that any financial aid which they are able to promise to the

advancement of this branch of Muhammadan education shall be given towards the establishment of a college in Madras.' After giving this indication of their views as to the location of the college and the condition precedent for the financial aid that they were disposed to give towards this object, the Government should have left it to the community to take further steps in this direction. But they took it upon themselves to communicate with His Exalted Highness the Nizam with a view to advise him to agree to the location of the Usmania College at Madras instead of at Vaniyambadi as was originally sanctioned by His Exalted Highness. We have yet to learn the result of these negotiations. In the meantime the Government appeal to the wealthy Muhammadans in this Presidency with an earnest hope that 'they will by their generosity enable the first step towards the establishment of such a college to be taken before long.' The Usmania College Board has appointed a committee to select a site in Madras or its immediate neighbourhood and at the last annual general meeting of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India held last month, donations for the Usmania College to the extent of half a lakh of rupees were announced It is not therefore unreasonable to expect that the Usmania College will be an accomplished fact by the beginning of the next college term and nothing untoward will happen to upset the arrangements so far proceeded with. I see in the budget for this year that Rs. 75,000 are allotted for the improvement of Muhammadan education, a portion of which is earmarked as 'grant to a Muhammadan College.'

"*Medical School for Women*.—Proceeding to the next head of expenditure—Medical, while I am glad that provision has been made for opening the fifth medical school at Bellary no funds were allotted for the medical school for women. I am, however, thankful to the Government for accepting my proposition yesterday on this behalf, and I trust that the 'early date' which they asked me to alter the period to will eventually resolve itself into the year 1919-20 in which I would particularly desire the school to be launched into being.

"*Industries*.—At a time when owing to war there is scarcity of tonnage and imports of foreign manufactured goods are consequently reduced to the lowest possible limits and exports of raw materials that were used in foreign countries for manufacturing purposes are also considerably curtailed, a rare opportunity of reviving drooping industries, developing and extending existing industries and creating and stimulating new industries presented itself, and if India was as wide-awake and its Government as mindful of its industrial interests as, for example, our ally—Japan—this vast land would be teeming to-day with factories and its vast labouring populations earning wages that would have tided over even the distress due to the rise of prices But instead of this cheerful vista of prosperity we are only faced with the prospects of even losing some of the industries that throve here for several generations. I will give one instance—the tanning of goat and sheep skins. In order that the output of tanned buffalo and cow hides be increased to the highest possible extent and that all the available tanning materials be used for that purpose only, the tanning of skins was prohibited about this time last year. Once an industry is dislocated and disorganized and the persons engaged therein betake themselves to other occupations, it runs the risk of becoming altogether extinct. Besides the United Kingdom, which was the principal centre of distribution for the whole of Europe in respect of Indian tanned skins, America and Japan were the largest buyers of this article. Now these countries are buying large quantities of raw skins. Japan has now started several large tanneries for tanning skins and an American Company with a capital of five million dollars is reported to be starting a tannery in China to tan Indian skins for America.' The deputation of the South Indian Skin and Hide Merchants Association, of which I was also a member, explained the gravity of the situation to the Indian Munitions Board at Delhi in January last, and this question was also mooted in the Conference of that Board with the representatives of the two Chambers of Commerce and the Skin and Hide Association held in Madras in February last. It was pointed out that without detriment to the output of tanned hides, it was possible to simultaneously work the skin tanneries, in fact we even suggested a method by which the output of hides could be increased by allowing the skins to be tanned at the same time, but our representations were not heeded. Now we are in the sad predicament of losing this industry altogether. For by the time the war is over the tanning of skins according to the Indian process will have become firmly established in countries to which we were supplying tanned skins and these countries will no longer look to India for the supply of this article. The Preferred Nation treatment that Great Britain is sure to afford to all her allies in the matter of raw materials will insure free and unrestricted carriage of raw materials from this country to these countries and raw skins will take the place of the manufactured tanned skins

"I will not take up the time of the Council or harrow their feelings by narrating the doleful tale of other industries which are suffering similar fate, but, in concluding my speech, I cannot refrain from making a remark that the Indian Companies Restriction Act that was recently passed by the Imperial Council will add one more to the numerous factors that are already at work to retard and even to imperil the industries of this country."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. E. COULMAN:—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Gordon Fraser has asked some questions about tanning bark. The control of the tanning bark has nothing to do with this Government, it is under the control of the Munitions Board. I have made some inquiries but I must premise my remarks by saying that there is no one in this Council or perhaps in this city who knows so much about tanning as the Hon'ble Mr. Gordon Fraser himself. I will give him a few facts that I have ascertained. He asked if there is any likelihood of the supply of tanning bark coming to an end. I understand there is no such danger In most of the districts, this is the season when bark is cut and collected—March, April and May, —and Captain Guthrie informs me that the supply is coming in better and he does not think

that there is any likelihood of our supply coming to an end. In the Settlement department Government have sanctioned rules for giving out lands for cultivation of avaram bark on very easy terms and it is hoped that tanners and people who are interested in the bark will, in future, take to avaram cultivation instead of relying solely on the wild-grown bark. My own opinion is that if the tanning industry is to develop or even maintain its own as an industry, tanners will have more and more to depend upon artificially cultivated bark. At present, they depend upon the wild-grown bark, but during their spare time by coolies and so that way the bark is cheap, but if the demand increases I am afraid we shall no longer get sufficient supplies from that source. They will have to cultivate it. In order to make that possible, Government have made every possible concession to persons who wish to take up large plots of land for the cultivation of bark.

"For any other information he wants he must refer to Mr. R. B. Wood who is now working under the Munitions Board."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I am glad to find the Honourable the Finance Member and the Government have been able to present such a normal budget at this abnormal period in the country's history. I would particularly draw attention to a few points which more or less immediately concern us in the financial position of this country as well as its administration. Last year, as regards the budget, I drew attention to one item under Land Revenue, Miscellaneous, under which an amount of Rs 2,40,000 was given without any further detail. I drew attention to that particularly and suggested to Government that it would be better to give some more details with regard to such a large amount rather than give it as a lump sum; and in this year's budget as a result of that suggestion I find that where eight clear items and one miscellaneous were found under the last budget, I now find the whole thing is reduced to three items. I find that is the result of the representations made to Government. Certainly, I must seriously complain against that attitude as I feel the Honourable Members of this Council and the public ought to be taken a little more into confidence and given more details with regard to the way in which the receipts and expenditure of Government are being entered rather than when a suggestion is made even cut short whatever details were given previously. That, I would particularly invite the serious attention of Government to, in the preparation of the budget of this province. Passing next to certain general aspects, I would particularly draw the attention of Your Excellency's Government to the very deep and widespread anxiety as to the result of the appeal regarding the Kannambadi reservoir to the Secretary of State, which is in the minds of the entire body of Cauvery landholders. The public are no doubt aware of the very great care which Your Excellency's Government have taken in that matter and I wish to express through this Council the trust and confidence both in this Government as well as in the Secretary of State that they would do everything in the matter to undo the great injustice that has been done in the past.

"At this stage, at this anxious stage in the history of a district under the Cauvery particularly like Tanjore, the Settlement officer has come in and has begun his operations and investigations. As I observed when we were discussing the question of economic inquiry the other day in this Council, I sincerely hope that this economic inquiry will in future be a more real and more substantial inquiry than it has been in the past so far as these districts which come under resettlement are concerned and every attention possible will be bestowed not to make the class of landholders feel, what they are already feeling keenly, that they are groaning under the weight of taxation which certainly they cannot afford to pay.

"I would also invite the attention of the Council to another important question, the cultivation of backyards which the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew has told this Council is being examined by the Collectors of the several districts. I hope and trust that as regards this additional burden that is being imposed on landholders, the Government will think twice before they decide the matter and will see that all legitimate grounds of complaint are redressed before coming to a decision on this important question.

"As regards the peculiar step, that the Government have taken with regard to the provision of house-sites for labouring classes, I would only say that the Government would do well to pause and consider whether we should not have the foundations firm before we can have the superstructure set right. I do believe that better elementary education and a saner excise policy are the real and true remedies which are expected to be furnished by Government and not such unsettling of the industry which is fairly getting on in spite of so many difficulties at the present juncture.

"Your Excellency, the transport difficulty has been a frequent cause of complaint since the beginning of the war in this province and that has been referred to practically by every speaker on behalf of the non-official public as also on behalf of the Government. It is getting more and more serious every day and as such any amount of investment upon roads, bridges and canals would go a great way not only to meet the existing abnormal conditions, but also to improve normal conditions as soon as they come back which certainly were sorely needed. I am glad that a special officer has been deputed to investigate into these transport difficulties throughout the province, and it is our earnest hope that the officer's report and the subsequent action of Government on that report may not come in too late—perhaps after the war is finished and these abnormal conditions have subsided. I hope that Government will agree that the sooner relief is given, the more grateful will people be and the more advantageous will it be for the State.

6TH APRIL 1918.] *(Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar; Mr. Stone; Mr. Rajagopala Acheriyar.)*

"As regards canal traffic I need not say much, but I wish to say a few words. I am glad that the Hon'ble Mr. Gordon Fraser also drew pointed attention to the improvement of canals. I was emphasising the other day in moving my resolution about the Buckingham canal, the importance of these navigable canals in a province like Madras, where means of communication are not particularly over-much, and I pointed out that they would certainly be of great service in such abnormal times; but I venture to think they will be of immense service also in normal times. Ships might be constructed and the sea might be utilized for the purpose. But looking to the poverty of the country in general and the very meagre facilities for the construction of ships and the real necessity for much more facilities for greater and heavier traffic, I feel convinced, and I believe I am not there alone, that this canal will certainly be of real and substantial service not only in abnormal times like this, but also under normal conditions.

"With these few words, I congratulate once again the Government upon the very normal budget which the Government have been able to present to this Council even in the midst of such abnormal times."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE :—"Your Excellency, I have not found very much on which I should comment in the speeches of the Honourable Members. I think the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju mentioned a speech delivered by Lord Ronaldshay to which he took exception to our English course, and I only allude to it because His Lordship seemed to be under the impression that in some Indian Universities, including the Madras University, Chaucer is a compulsory subject of study. It is not so. It is not the case that in Madras, students cannot take their degree without studying Chaucer. It is just as well to give publicity to that fact.

"The same Honourable Member spoke of the intentions of the Government of Madras to open more schools of commerce. I do not think Government have stated such an intention. What I venture to call the proposed institution is a commercial institute and it is intended from the first that higher study of a commercial kind shall be pursued in this institute.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar spoke about religious instruction. I am not concerned to discuss the question as to what is or what is not religious neutrality on the part of the Government. But I think, if he would consider the suggestion that religious instruction in all religions should be given in schools at the expense of the State, whether he thinks that it would be any violation on the part of the Government of any neutrality or not, I think he would find that the practical difficulty in the way is extremely great and possibly insuperable.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao, I understand, wishes to know where the secondary schools which the Government propose to aid local bodies to establish are to be situated. I am not able to give him that information. In the first place I have not yet concluded the consideration of the subject and then when it is concluded I must send it to Government and Government will allot sums to the boards concerned for the establishment of schools at certain definite places. I am merely consulting local authorities as far as I can for their opinion.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Sadasiva Bhat thinks that the West Coast is neglected in education; I really do not know why. There is nothing in the statistics to indicate that the West Coast is neglected. He said that it has not got a first-grade college, but it has a first-grade college in South Kanara which I presume, the Honourable Member includes in the West Coast and no one who knows the colleges in the Presidency will withhold admiration from the College at Mangalore. Those two districts also have, I think, a rather unusual number of second-grade colleges.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hasan told us many things which he presumed Government were intending to do. But I am afraid I cannot enter into those matters.

"That I think, Sir, is all that I have to say."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—"Your Excellency, I have only to say a few words in regard to the administration of the Income-tax Act to which reference has been made by the Hon'ble Mr. Annamalai Chettiyar and by the Hon'ble Mr. Gordon Fraser. The Hon'ble Mr. Annamalai Chettiyar appealed to us rightly that we should work the Act as sympathetically as we can, and it is an appeal with which we must heartily sympathise; but I would also appeal to the members of his community that they should make it a point to maintain full and complete accounts in regard to their transactions. One of the difficulties in regard to income-tax administration met with not only by assessing officers but even in cases coming before the Government is that in a large number of cases, the accounts are not complete and are not maintained as systematically as they should be for the purpose of assessing income-tax. When the assessee gives a statement, we are not sure what his income is and I think the Government assessing officer may be excused for feeling some doubt about the income. I mention that particularly because the Council may remember that it passed a resolution in May last to the effect—

'That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that every encouragement be given to income-tax assessees to file profit and loss statements prepared by approved chartered or certified accountants and that where such statements are filed separate scrutiny of the assessee's books by the Collector's establishment be dispensed with unless there are special reasons which to the Collector's opinion render such scrutiny desirable.'

"Orders on this resolution have been deferred for the passing of the Income-tax Act, which having been now done, we issued orders yesterday bringing that resolution into operation, so that it will be open to the assessee to get his accounts examined by a private or a chartered certified accountant, and file a profit and loss statement. Therefore it is absolutely necessary,

if this thing is to work all right, that particular trouble should be taken by assessees to maintain full and complete accounts which could bear scrutiny and satisfy chartered accountants as well as officers of Government entrusted with this task. I trust that this appeal of mine will be favourably viewed by assessees all over the Province.

"The next thing referred to is in regard to the rules under the Income-tax Act. Both the Hon'ble Mr. Annamalai Chettiyar and the Hon'ble Mr. Gordon Fraser rightly asked that they should have an opportunity of seeing the rules before they are finally issued by Government. I accept the reasonableness of that request. In next Tuesday's Gazette the rules that we propose to issue are being published and it is open to Honourable Members when they get the Gazette to offer any remarks thereon which they might wish to make. We cannot hold over the new rules for an indefinite period. The official year has begun and the new Income-tax Act is coming into operation and so we cannot hold over the final issue of the rules for any length of time; so that all persons interested in the matter should look sharp, read the rules that we propose to issue and any remarks that they wish to offer should be sent up to Government as expeditiously as possible."

The Hon'ble Mr H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"Your Excellency, the departments under my charge have come in for somewhat unusual comment in the course of this debate, and so I fear that the answers which I shall give at such very short notice may not be either complete or satisfactory and I hope that under the circumstances Honourable Members will excuse me. They may rest assured that all the points which have been raised and which I do not now offer any remarks upon will be very carefully considered afterwards.

"First of all, with regard to the police, the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju proposes to reduce the strength of the police by one-third remarking that no other country spends such a large proportion of its expenditure upon police. I have not been able to look up and compare India generally with other countries, but I have ascertained the expenditure in England and I find that whereas in the Madras Presidency the proportion of police expenditure to the total revenue is 6·5, in England it is 5·1. Having regard to the very much larger area that we have to manage, it seems to me that that is not at all an unduly large proportion. But I would submit that that is not the proper criterion to judge of the police. The real test is mainly one of population and one of area and in these respects Madras makes a very fair show. Again, I will compare with England which is only a small country. The area of Madras is 142,000 square miles and the population 41 millions and the expenditure is Rs. 120 lakhs or £800,000. In England, with a population of 37 millions, and with less than half the area, 58,000 square miles, the expenditure by the local authorities on police is 7½ million pounds, as compared with our £800,000. The Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad made a remark on much the same topic and said that the cost of police was going up and that although the cost was going up, crime was also going up. I do not think we can draw any comparison between the two, because the increase of crime may depend upon the strength of the police to a certain extent, but it depends very much more on other factors, particularly increase in prices and so on.

"The Hon'ble Mr Ranga Achariyar has expressed some doubts on the utility of criminal settlements and said that the Government were rather fighting shy of them. I would remind him that this departure has really scarcely passed the stage of experiment, and we have been engaged at it for about five years more or less, and of course there is no doubt about it that in an entirely new proposition like this, before the policy and the principles could be settled, we rather worked in the dark and no doubt made mistakes. The most serious mistake that we made was that we wanted to do too much at the start. We have now fairly settled that a combination of the industrial and agricultural settlement offers the best prospects of success inasmuch as criminals can first learn habits of obedience and discipline in industrial settlements and may have the reward of being settled on the lands held out to them afterwards as an inducement for good behaviour. Some of our settlements like Kuhcheda which did not satisfy these conditions are being closed.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar has raised the very vexed question of Hindu-Moslem disturbances and he has put forward the proposition that this too can be finally settled by an order proposed by the Government of Madras passing through the Viceroy and sanctioned by the Secretary of State, which should be issued throughout the whole of India that music should be stopped in front of all Muhammadan mosques. That is rather, I submit, an ultra-Muhammadan way of looking at it. I do not think that the Hindu community would quite relish it. As a matter of fact, this is a thing in which custom must prevail and custom differs in every town in the Presidency. The great obligation on the officers of Government is to determine what the custom is with regard to each place. In some places, there is a custom that there should be no music and in some cases Hindus are permitted to have music. There was an instance the other day of a long-standing dispute in Triplicane being settled by our friend the Hon'ble Mr Aziz-ud-din by way of compromise. Where there is any long-standing dispute, it is for the leaders of the people to intervene and help the authorities to try and come to an amicable settlement. You cannot settle it by a general rule. It is quite impossible. In the Kanuruged riots—we have not heard the details of it yet—we generally understand that the trouble was mainly caused by the Mappillas themselves. Here was a Hindu festival known to take place on a certain day in the year and which could take place on no other day and yet the Mappillas took it upon themselves on that particular day to start a religious ceremony in their own mosque and hence the riot. That is our information; we have not got the final facts yet, but that is what it seems to be.

"The re-organisation of the Judicial department has been raised by the Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad and the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar and they complain that the delay in the re-organization of the Judicial department is as bad as the law's delay. I must say that there is a good deal to be said for this view; we have taken a very long time, much longer than we ought to have taken over this matter. One of the reasons is that litigation is increasing so rapidly that the report made by Mr. Phillips became obsolete before we could give effect to it. When I took in hand the reorganisation of the judicial establishment, Government had to reconsider Mr. Phillips' recommendations *de novo* and hence there was a great deal of delay for which I am sorry. I can tell the Honourable Gentlemen that the proposals are now complete and they will probably go to the Government of India and the Secretary of State in the next month, I should think. I hope it will be next month, but I do not like to give such a promise and see it broken, but I hope it will be possible to send it up next month.

"In regard to irrigation, the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju has referred to the Kollair lake and the need for repairs to its outlets as he calls the Uppuleru and the Thammaleru. He wants repairs to the Uppuleru and the Thammaleru. About that I would like to inform him that there is a special staff engaged in preparing detailed plans and estimates for drainage improvement in the Kistna delta and investigation is being made about the flood moderating reservoir on the Upper Thammaleru above Ellore. Observations are being made on the Uppuleru to see whether any improvement can be made in the upper reaches at a reasonable cost. These estimates are under preparation and they will amount to several lakhs of rupees and when they have been passed by the Chief Engineer they will be forwarded to the Government of India for sanction. Honourable Members are aware from the reply given that the note by the Chief Engineer will be placed on the table.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao asked what provision was made for major protective works. That is not a matter which really concerns the Council at the present time. I should like to say the amount provided is Rs. 2·28 lakhs consisting chiefly of Rs. 1·88 lakhs for the Mopad project.

"The remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu about canals in the Godavari delta will receive the attention of Government. It seems to be owing to the Chief Engineer that they have silted up, but he will make due inquiries into it.

"In regard to railways, the Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad has drawn attention to the refusal of Government to hand over to an Indian company the working of the Vodhanaliyam-Tirutturaippundi line and he made an observation that the general feeling was that the Government was not supporting indigenous enterprise. I called for the papers on the subject and I find really that the refusal of the Government to entertain the proposal was made in the interests of the company itself. It could not possibly be a paying proposition for the company, because they had no workshops, they had only second-hand rolling stock and they had no means of obtaining fuel and other things and finally there is a great likelihood of this line being dismantled at an early date. We are quite prepared to hand over to-day the Avanteogi-Karaikudi line; that shows that we are doing our best to place Indian enterprise in railway matters exactly on the same footing as English.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Muppil Nayar referred to the inconvenience of West Coast passengers and so also did the Hon'ble Mr. Sadasiva Bhat; and the Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar referred to Muhammadan refreshment rooms. These are merely details with which the railway authorities are concerned. We have made inquiries of the inconvenience caused to West Coast passengers and the Agent of the South Indian Railway has told us—I believe the answer has been placed on the table—that it cannot be avoided. I do not think Government can do anything more in the matter. I would ask the Honourable Member himself to see Mr. Muirhead or write to him and place the exact facts before him. There appears to be a real difficulty in making arrangements for a through train between Madras and Mangalore. In regard to refreshment rooms, the answer from the railway authorities is that they are quite prepared to establish them wherever they find they are likely to be taken advantage of.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Ganeshman has answered the main question about forests as regards tanning. I may only refer to two points, one of which was raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar about sandalwood oil. I can assure the Honourable Member that that is a matter which is engaging the attention of Government very closely for six months and more and we hope very shortly to be able to make a definite answer as to the policy we intend to pursue.

"The other is a minor matter raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Sadasiva Bhat about the damage done by wild animals in the West Coast. He asked that Government assistance might be given. There are standing orders to every District Forest Officer to help villagers as much as he can in organizing beats. Beats have been tried in South Kanara under these orders and they proved a fiasco; mainly because the jungle is so large that it is impossible for a beat to produce any panther or any other wild animal and secondly because the villagers do not confine themselves only to killing predatory animals but also kill deer and other animals in the forest which is not permissible. If villagers ask the District Forest Officer to help them to arrange a beat, they will get every assistance in his power. They must tell the District Forest Officer 'we are ready for a beat, you give us a forest subordinate to accompany us.'

"In conclusion, with Your Excellency's permission I would refer to a point not connected with the budget but raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Muppil Nayar about a West Coast regiment and I can inform him that that matter is now made the subject of recommendation to the army headquarters and we hope ere long that a proposal to sanction a West Coast regiment will be favourably entertained by them. I am glad to be able to inform the Council that no less than

1,600 men of the West Coast are now serving in the army; that is the best record of any part of this Presidency and I am sure that it would form a very good nucleus for any West Coast regiment that might be formed."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"Your Excellency, I may perhaps begin by saying just a word upon the Financial Member's position in this matter. Unlike the Financial Member in the Government of India, he does not possess any of those powers of compelling money out of people's pockets, which Sir William Meyer has wielded with such effect. Also he cannot determine the yield even from the sources that he does command. Therefore the fact of a good budget is no merit of his and a bad one is equally no fault of his. All that he can do is to distribute the funds that come to his lot to deal with. The last few years have shown generally favourable budgets because nature has been kind and the Presidency has had a succession of good seasons and the people are reaping the benefit, and I do think that Honourable Members of this Council have shown a rather unduly pessimistic attitude towards the bounties which nature has bestowed upon them. So far we have been saved from the sufferings of the war and good crops have given us a normal budget. On the whole I think that the attitude of Honourable Members has been marked with too much shade, although I quite admit that, with a few exceptions, Honourable Members' criticisms have been friendly enough.

"One of the exceptions is the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju. He read a lengthy speech which contained a number, a larger number of misstatements than I should have thought it is easy to collect. One of the remarks with which he began was that he was handicapped by want of detailed information under the various heads of expenditure. When he put a question showing that he wanted further information on this subject, the answer given to him was that Government had no idea what he referred to and I am still exactly in the same position; I do not know what he refers to. I only know that we put before this Council the whole information that we have got, and if any one will take the trouble to examine it, he will find that it is so detailed that it gives you even the number of peons, cooliss, clerks, sweepers, etc., in any office. I do not know what more the Honourable Member wants, which is at present hidden from him. Does however the Honourable Member utilise the information supplied to him? I can only infer from what he says. He made a speech in which he told us that the Local Government spent Rs. 127½ lakhs in collecting a land revenue of Rs. 306 lakhs and he said that that was a percentage of 45, and he added, that even if we add the Imperial share (as if you could possibly avoid doing so!) the percentage still is 25. If the Honourable Member had glanced at the figures in the budget which he says are so inadequate, he would have found that the Rs. 127½ lakhs which he refers to includes Rs. 14 lakhs for survey and settlement, Rs. 30 lakhs for land records, Rs. 35 lakhs for village officers and that the actual cost of district administration is only Rs. 48 lakhs for the collection of Rs. 611 lakhs so that it is much less than 10 per cent which the Honourable Member said would be a very reasonable figure. I am unable to state whether the Honourable Member's statement was a deliberate misstatement or whether it is due to his neglecting the information to be found in the book put before him.

"A few more instances before I leave this Honourable Member. He quoted Lord Ronaldshay and he stated that Lord Ronaldshay said that he had a very poor opinion of the Madras University and that the Madras University did not even include in their curricula Indian philosophy. If the Honourable Member had taken the trouble to look for five minutes into the Madras University calendar, he would have found that in the B.A. degree, among the subjects for examination is mentioned 'Outlines of Indian philosophy'; that all the schools of Indian philosophy, the Nyaya, the Sankya, the Mimamsa, etc., are included and that the statement which he attributes to Lord Ronaldshay, if made by His Lordship at all, may be due to his being a stranger to this University and is mistaken. In any case the Honourable Member, who is himself, I presume, a graduate of this University, should have refrained from repeating it."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"I said Indian Universities and not Madras University."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"I will read what you said: 'Lord Ronaldshay rightly condemned the present system of education and University examinations. He ridiculed Madras question papers. He bitterly complained of the system which compelled all and sundry to study a literature which is not their own and which has no relation whatsoever to the daily experience of their own lives. He was surprised that Indian philosophy finds no place in the curricula.'

"What does that mean except what I have said? If the Honourable Member did not mean that, he has laid himself open to grave misapprehension. Perhaps it is not necessary to deal with all these points. He says that there were no police in Ancient India. What is his authority? I do not know if the Honourable Member has ever read the great work which recently came before the public, the Arthasastra; in every page of that he will find espionage mentioned as one of the main engines both in peace and war. The Honourable Member says that under the Vijayanagar kings property was secure. If he will look at the inscriptions which have been published year after year—I shall be happy to give him references—he will find that so great was the oppression under the Vijayanagar kings that the country side was deserted and that the people left the country side and that subsequent rulers had to reduce the assessment in order to enable the cultivator to carry on his business. These however are small items, and I pass on to something more important.

"Your Excellency, I would like to refer next to some remarks made by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar. The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar's point—he had the same point last

year and his view is somewhat shared by the Hon'ble Mr A. S Krishna Rao—is that excessive caution has been exercised in framing the budget. I think the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao quoted from Sir Edward Baker who admitted that this was a point to be considered. I would really put it to the Council whether in a country like India the people who are responsible for finance are not wise in exercising a very large amount of caution. Perhaps Honourable Members remember the witticism of the late Finance Member, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, who said that the Financial Member's occupation is gambling in rain. It is really a rather well put expression, it is a pure toss-up whether the rains will come or whether they will not come. As regards our friend the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar's assurance that we shall certainly find ourselves much under-estimated this year, all I can say is that, if the rains do not come, we all all find ourselves very much over-estimated. We are obliged to proceed with caution on that ground. If the rain came regularly, and if the revenue did not depend upon the seasons, it would not be so essential to be cautious, but I really doubt whether any one will be wise who frames the finances in a large country like India without keeping in view that risk.

"Then as regards the expenditure side, here you have two different points of view. The Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju speaks of an all-round ruinous growth of State expenditure year after year, of the exhausting of the resources of the country and crippling them, so that the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju thinks that we are spending far too much and ruining the country by this excessive expenditure. Again the Hon'ble Mr. Rangu Acharyar wants to create a special officer who is to see that we do not spend too much and that we are not quite so extravagant. On the other hand, there is another school of thought, that of the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao who talks of an undue tendency to frugality. I believe, though I am not sure, that other Members have expressed similar views, namely that we are too frugal, and too economical, so that our balances go on mounting up and are never spent and that we behave like Scotchmen who will not part with anything in our revenues if we can help it and that we are very much to blame in that way. These contradictory views are a little consolatory to me for they can't both be right. The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar, I think, particularly attacked the provision of Rs. 5 lakhs or more for reserve which has been put under 32. MISCELLANEOUS. This provision he pointed out—he is quite correct in that—used not to appear in the budget, although it appeared in another portion of the budget under another head. I think I explained this point in the memorandum; the reason why it appears now is that the Government of India have withdrawn our power to draw upon our balances in framing the budget. We should thus be technically in a state of bankruptcy as soon as we come to the end of our money. To meet that, a small reserve is provided and it is rather unkind and ungenerous on the part of the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar to tell us that it has been done in order to prevent non-official Members from exercising the small powers that they are given. I really think on reflection that the Honourable Member will feel that that is hardly fair and that we are putting this money in order to meet emergencies. Then again he said it would certainly lapse. I am sure it will not, I am almost certain it will not. I personally was guilty of raising the reserve from Rs. 5 to 10 lakhs. When in the month of March we found the revised estimates going up, I sent a telegram to the Government of India to raise our reserve from Rs. 5 to 10 lakhs, on the 9th of March. The object was to enable me to have some little money to meet the wishes of Honourable Members of this Council. I told the Government of India that reason, and it weighed with the Government of India and they very graciously granted this Rs. 5 lakhs extra and it enabled me at the last meeting to accept some motions already moved and some money has already been spent in that way. Moreover in consequence of the great rise in prices, the rise in rents, and the cost of living generally, we shall want every penny that we can get to help some of our poorer servants. We have already seen that in the case of servants in the Madras City, the extra expenditure is Rs. 21 lakh and we hope to deal with a wider sphere. Coming back to the question of balances, it is really not at all such a bad thing to have such a balance at our bankers. I really like to have a balance with my bankers and here we have this position coming. We are getting railways breaking down and showing signs of wearing out. We have got roads needing repair and I have got some information to show how much more traffic is going by road as is shown by the tolls. We ought to be able to find more money for roads. We shall be able to go to the Government of India and tell them. 'Look at the balance we have given you; we have spent the funds you have given us up to the hilt.' We can then ask for some Imperial money. It is really our money, and we shall be able to use it; that is a great advantage. As Sir William Meyer said—I do not know if Honourable Members have read his remarks in the Imperial Council—after all, the best thing is, if your finances do come out better than you expect, to thank God, and not be critical about it. That is a sound view, I submit.

"Then it has been suggested that we should revise our financial relations with the Government of India. As regards that, I attempted to explain to the Council a day or two ago, that in view of the total uncertainty of the future financial relations between the Provincial and Imperial Governments, this is not the time for such revision and it would be quite useless to go and ask them to revise our contract.

"As regards the question whether we have asked the Government of India for money, I am able to tell the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao that we have asked them for money, not exactly on the lines he has mentioned, but we asked them to give us Rs. 15 lakhs to enable us to take over some main roads and the Government of India so recently as 5th of February told us that it would be obviously impossible while war conditions last to consider the grant of such an assignment. Then they went on to say that the reform schemes, as I have told the Council, would involve the reconsideration of the relations between Imperial and Provincial Governments and that it would be quite impossible to give isolated consideration to proposals such as that

contained in the present letter. I hope therefore the Honourable Member will acquit us on that charge; we plead not guilty. Why they treat other provinces differently from us I cannot tell him. It seems to me that we have not been given fair play by the Government of India. We have been told to spend nothing except on what is imperative and urgent and Sir William Meyer has spoken of the loyal way in which Local Governments have carried out his wishes. We certainly have been trying to be loyal and we budgeted for a small surplus. But he has allowed Bengal to budget for a deficit of Rs. 40 lakhs and Bihar and Orissa for a deficit of Rs. 19 lakhs. There may be special causes; it may be that the police wants to be strengthened in Bengal, it may be other causes in Bihar and Orissa, so that all I can say is that it is a great surprise to me and I wish to ask him personally what the explanation is.

"Honourable Members have asked several other things. They complained about reduced expenditure on sanitary works. As regards that, it is well known to Honourable Members that one reason for the reduced expenditure is the reduction of the Imperial non-recurring grants. Another reason is that we cannot get pipes, and if we do get pipes they cost five times as much as under normal conditions. A third reason is that local bodies really cannot spend what we give them. The unspent balances of local bodies at the end of 1914-15 were Rs. 42 lakhs, at the end of 1915-16 Rs. 38 lakhs, in 1916-17 Rs. 25 lakhs and in 1917-18 Rs. 25½ lakhs; so that local bodies do not seem able to spend the money that we give them.

"Honourable Members ask for further medical relief. I am entirely with them and I am most anxious to do all that we can, but you cannot have medical relief without medical men and unfortunately it takes four years to make the simplest medical man and five years to make a full-blown medical man. Under these conditions, you cannot, by just a wave of the hand, turn out doctors and start hospitals: steps have been taken to increase the number of students in our medical schools—they have actually been doubled—and we hope to start some more medical schools, but it cannot be for two or three years that the first results of these steps will be visible.

"Even in regard to education, there is a limit beyond which increased expenditure must be gradual. We have largely increased the expenditure on education. Next year we have provided for Rs. 20 lakhs extra, and last year we provided a very considerable increase on education, but even education wants teachers and training schools are a necessary preliminary. We cannot throw away money and say that so much money is spent for education. It would be a thousand pities to do that. I do not think the Director of Public Instruction can tell this Council that we have refused him money for any single object that he can name and his complaint has rather been that we have been forcing it down his throat.

"These are the chief points. I do not pretend to deal with every point mentioned. There are many others and it is hardly possible to deal with them all.

"The general position up to now has been very satisfactory but how much longer it is going to be satisfactory it is quite impossible for any one here to tell. I think it was the Hon'ble Mr. Gordon Fraser who stated a year ago that every year this war lasts the position must become more and more grave and I want Honourable Members to realize that we are becoming more and more affected by the war and that while we are spending our time on schemes of more expenditure in this direction even that, the logic of facts is telling in the opposite direction so that we may not be able to spend more. Our interests are becoming more and more imperilled by the continuance of the war, and as transport facilities are becoming less and less, all progress will become more and more difficult. I would really ask Honourable Members to reflect upon that point of view and not to think that India is going to remain always immune from the consequences of the tremendous war that is going on. We have been immune so far, but each year we are likely to suffer more and this aspect ought not to be forgotten. I do not think it has been very present to those who have taken part in this debate. One opportunity however is coming to do something in that direction and that is the War Loan about which there is going to be a meeting on Tuesday. I hope this Presidency will do its very best to occupy a good position, a better position than it did last time. The loan is not a request for assistance; it is an extremely good investment on which excellent terms are obtained; the best security that can be got and the money will be spent in the country. As the Viceroy pointed out, every one who takes stock in that loan is helping himself as well as helping the Empire in its crisis and particularly he is helping India which has got to pay the interest on the loan. Therefore I trust that all Honourable Members of this Council will attend the War Loan meeting and that those who may not be present at the War Loan meeting will do all that they can to help the loan on when they get back to their districts and work so that we may not have Sir William Meyer's successor telling us, like last time, that he was disappointed with Madras.

"Your Excellency, these are the only remarks I wish to make on this occasion. I should like before sitting to express publicly our great obligations to the Hon'ble the Chief Secretary, the Assistant Secretary and all their staff for the immense amount of careful and accurate work which has contributed to the production of the budget.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Your Excellency, just a word of personal explanation. Both during the Finance Committee meeting and subsequently I asked for information as to the Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs. In the memorandum it is put down that these entries were made in previous years under the head 45. CIVIL WORKS. Now the explanation given is different and shows the Government have acted without authority. That is all I wanted to say."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—"I am sure the Council is very much indebted to the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew for his clear exposition of the Financial Statement and I hope he has satisfied Honourable Members in regard to the information which they have invited from him.

6TH APRIL 1918.] *(The President.)*

"The conclusion of the Budget meeting is generally regarded as marking a definite stage in each of the three years of life which the Legislative Council enjoys between two elections. We are able to sum up how far the past financial year has realized the anticipations with which it opened. The Government too upon this occasion have the privilege of hearing plain speaking as to their shortcomings during the past twelve months, and, what is perhaps still more valuable, useful advice and suggestions as to how their energies may best be directed during the coming year. I think on the whole that in spite of shortcomings and difficulties we may part with the year which has now expired with some measure of thankfulness. The seasons have again been kind and our agricultural prosperity has been maintained. We have been free too from any serious convulsions of nature, and although the public health has at times given us anxiety—partly as a result I believe of climatic abnormalities—at the present moment signs are on the whole favourable, and in respect of plague a recent cause of anxiety, the Government have under consideration measures which it is hoped will anticipate any serious recrudescence of the disease next cold weather. In spite too of an occasional regrettable incident arising out of religious disputes, the public peace has been preserved, and although the past year has been characterized by unusually keen and protracted political controversy the Government gladly recognize that for the most part it has been conducted with that regard for order, and aversion to violence of language and conduct which are congenial to the good temper and commonsense of the people of this Presidency. It is also something for which we may be grateful that although we are now in the fourth year of the war we have been able to carry on the general administration of the province without any serious setbacks, and indeed to show progress in not a few respects; and even to initiate new and valuable lines of advance. And I here gladly take this opportunity of expressing on behalf of the Government our sense of the assistance and co-operation which this Council has given us in these matters during the past year. But if we are able to look back with some degree of satisfaction on the year that has gone and to look forward with confidence to the year on which we have now entered, I feel sure that no one in this chamber forgets for one moment to whom that is due. During the last few days our hearts have all been thrilled by the tales of the heroism and of the dauntless courage and self-sacrifice of those brave men to whom under God we owe the fact that we here in Madras are able to continue the usual activities of times of peace and to form plans for the morrow in the confident hope that they will come to fruition. In that confidence I share, but I trust that such feelings will not obscure the perception of our debt, and that in the Madras Presidency we shall not incur the reproach that we have been lacking in gratitude, or in comprehension of the immense and inexpressible debt which we owe to His Majesty's Navy and Army. That debt we cannot hope to repay but there is much which even in Madras we can do to help the Empire to sustain the conflict in which it has been involved. The call for men is more insistent, Mr. Gillman has given us the recent figures for Malabar recruiting; and although it has not been heard in vain it cannot be said that this Presidency has yet put forth its maximum effort. The demand for munitions and provisions of war also becomes daily more urgent; and must impose upon all classes various restrictions, discomforts, and perhaps irksome though no doubt minor deprivations; but if the people of this Presidency only realize how urgent the call is and how serious the issues, I feel sure that the generosity, the cheerfulness, the patience and the active desire to help which they have demonstrated since the war began will be evinced in double measure; and that every section of the community will vie in making good the claim that the Madras Presidency also has taken its full share in defending the common cause. I appeal, and I am sure not in vain, to the members and more especially to the non-official Members of this Council to help us in making clear the issue and all that depends upon it, and to enforce by their influence and advocacy those claims and responsibilities which loyalty, gratitude and their own highest interests must commend to the people of this country.

"In regard to the next meeting of this Council some of the members of the Council have represented to me the inconvenience to them of a meeting in May of this year in Ootacamund. I am glad to be able to assure them that such a meeting will not be necessary: in fact, it would hardly, I think, be possible, owing to the lack of ripe legislative business. Due notice will be given of the next meeting of Council which will, so far as I can see, be held in Madras, some time later on, probably at the end of July or during the first half of August."

The Council then adjourned *sine die*.

R. A. GRAHAM,

Acting Secretary to Government, L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

APPENDIX.

(Vide pages 547, 548 supra.)

Heads of revenue	Budget, 1915–16	Revised.	Accuals.	1916–17.	1917–18.	1918–19.	1919–20.	1921–22.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Land revenue	305·60	302·34	299·04	295·48	227·44	264·54	290·47	252·06
Excise	208·14	203·10	186·13	175·59	183·09	182·56	164·83	150·32
Agriculture	1·09	1·09	1·08	1·71	1·20	1·01	6·69	5·42
Scientific	17·31	15·00	13·83	11·14	8·98	6·72		
Total receipts excluding adjustments.	894·56	818·24	778·56	760·05	727·59	758·19	707·03	672·68

[Annexure

ANNEXURE

MEMORANDUM

With reference to rule 29 (1) of the rules for the discussion of the annual Financial Statement, Honourable Members of Council are informed that, as a result of the discussions at the meeting of the 13th and 14th March last, the following alterations have been made in the figures of the Revised Financial Statement which was presented to them on the 13th March :—

Head of Account.	Item.	Amount.
		LAKHS.
3. LAND REVENUE and 19-A. COURTS OF LAW ..	Revision of the pay of shroffs (·15 lakh) and taluk peons (·45 lakh)—Resolutions moved by the Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao Pantulu. [A sum of ·18 lakh representing 30 per cent of this additional provision of ·60 lakh has been transferred to 19-Ag. Courts of Law—Criminal Courts.]	·60
12. REGISTRATION ..	Opening a Registrar's office in the North Arcot district—Resolution moved by the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiyar Avargal.	·05
19-A. COURTS OF LAW.	Creation of a District and Sessions Court at Anantapur—Resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao	·40
22. EDUCATION	Opening night schools—Resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr T. Ranga Achariyar.	·06
24-B. SANITATION ..	Grant for water-works extensions in the Negapatam municipality—Resolution moved by the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur.	·09
26-A. AGRICULTURE ..	Additional establishments under the Registrar of Co-operative Societies—Resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. K. Sadasiva Bhat.	·10
45. CIVIL WORKS—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.	Improvements to the hostel attached to the Rajahmundry College—Resolution moved by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu Garu.	·25
		1·55

Against the total additional provision of 1·55 lakhs, a corresponding reduction has been made under the head "32-E. MISCELLANEOUS—Miscellaneous and Unforeseen charges—Reserve provision at the disposal of Government" with a view to keep the total Provincial expenditure unaltered.

2. As above amended, the Revised Financial Statement may be taken as the final Financial Statement for 1918–1919.

3rd April 1918 A. G. CARDEW.

Bill to be introduced into the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Under rule 33 of the Rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council, the following Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, is published for general information :—

No. 4 of 1918.

A Bill to provide for the management in certain circumstances of the properties in British India vested in the Koodalmaniekam Devaswom in Irinjalakuda in the Native State of Cochin.

WHEREAS provision has been made by a Proclamation issued by His Highness the Raja of Cochin on the 30th November 1917 for the better management of the Koodalmaniekam Devaswom in Irinjalakuda in the Native State of Cochin; and whereas under the said Proclamation it is provided that the Kaimal of the said Devaswom known as the Thachudaya Kaimal may, in case of misconduct, be deprived of the management of the properties of the Devaswom and a manager appointed; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called the Koodalmaniekam Devaswom Act, 1918.

2. The deprivation of the Kaimal by the controlling authority of the management of the properties of the said Devaswom and the appointment of a manager, as provided in the said Proclamation of His Highness the Raja of Cochin, shall be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

3. Whenever the Kaimal for the time being of the said Devaswom is deprived of the management of the properties of the Devaswom and a manager is appointed, as provided by the said Proclamation, the manager so appointed shall, so long as the notification issued under section 2 remains in force, be entitled to the possession and management of all the properties of the Devaswom situated in British India including all title-deeds and accounts and shall be entitled to recover them by suit, if necessary.

4. Every such manager shall, during his period of management, in all suits or proceedings in any civil or revenue court in British India relating to any property of the Devaswom, sue or be sued as representing the Kaimal of the Devaswom.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Koodalmaniekam temple is an ancient Hindu temple in Irinjalakuda in the Native State of Cochin with large endowments which include immovable property situated partly in that State, partly in Travancore and partly in British India. While the temple itself is situated in the Cochin State, the Thachudaya Kaimal, the chief religious dignitary, is nominated by His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore. The affairs of the temple having formed the subject of disagreement between the Darbars of Travancore and Cochin for several years past, it was decided in 1914 that the Resident in Travancore and Cochin should, on behalf of the British Government, exercise supervision over the Kaimal and his management of the temple. With a view to carry out this decision, His Highness the Raja of Cochin issued a Proclamation on the 30th November 1917 for the better management of the properties of the Devaswom. It is necessary to secure that, when a Kaimal has been deprived of management of the properties belonging to the Devaswom under the said Proclamation, he shall not assert rights to Devaswom properties in British India. The Bill is intended to effect this object. The Travancore Darbar also proposes to introduce similar legislation with respect to property situated in Travancore belonging to the Devaswom.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary to Govt., L. & M. (Legislative Dept.).

Act of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.

The following Act of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council received the assent of the Governor on the 3rd May 1918 and that of the Governor-General on the 25th May 1918, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

MADRAS ACT No. I of 1918.

An Act to amend and define the law of intestate succession among Mappillas governed by the Marumakkattayam or the Aliyasantana Law of Inheritance.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and define the rules of law applicable to intestate succession among Mappillas governed by the Marumakkattayam or the Aliyasantana Law of Inheritance; It is enacted as follows:—

Short title. 1. (1) This Act may be called the Mappilla Succession Act, 1918.

Local extent. (2) It extends to the whole of the Presidency of Madras.

Persons to whom this Act is applicable. (3) It applies to Mappillas domiciled in the Presidency of Madras who are governed by the Marumakkattayam or the Aliyasantana Law of Inheritance, and also, in respect of immovable property situated within the Madras Presidency, to Mappillas domiciled outside the said Presidency who are so governed.

Property in respect to which a deceased Mappilla is considered to have died intestate. 2. A person is considered to die intestate in respect of all property of which he has not made a testamentary disposition capable of taking effect.

Explanation—"Property" in this section does not include tarwad property unless the person dying intestate was exclusively entitled to it.

Devolution of such property. 3. Such property shall, notwithstanding any custom to the contrary, devolve upon his heirs in the order and according to the rules of Muhammadan Law.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary to Govt., L. & M. (Legislative Dept.).

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